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JOURNAL

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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AN APPEAL FOR HISTORICAL MATERIAL

(Members please read this circular letter.)

Books and pamphlets on American history, biography, and genealogy, particularly those relating to Illinois and the West; works on Indian tribes, and American archæology and ethnology; reports of societies and institutions of every kind, educational, economic, social, political, cooperative, fraternal, statistical, industrial, charitable; scientific publications of states or societies; books or pamphlets relating to all wars in which Illinois has taken part, especially collections of material relating to the great world war; privately printed works; newspapers; maps and charts; engravings, photographs; autographs; coins; antiquities, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographical works. Especially do we desire

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; materials for Illinois history; old letters, journals.

2. Manuscripts; narratives of the pioneers of Illinois; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great rebellion or other wars; biographies of the pioneers; prominent citizens and public men of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlements of every township, village, and neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois history.

3. City ordinances, proceedings of mayor and council; reports of committees of council; pamphlets or papers of any kind printed by authority of the city; reports of boards of trade and commercial associations; maps of cities and plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; annual reports of societies; sermons or addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois; political addresses; railroad reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of colleges and other institutions of learning; annual or other reports of school boards, school superintendents, and school committees; educational pamphlets, programs and papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier laws, journals and reports of our territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' messages and reports of State Officers; reports of State charitable and other State institutions.

7. Files of Illinois newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of counties or townships, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery; paintings; portraits, etc., connected with Illinois history.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, paintings; portraits; engravings; statuary; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc., sketches of prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities, and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics.

It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great world war be done immediately before valuable material is lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the State house as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

(Mrs.) Jessie Palmer Weber.

Some Pastors and Pastorates During the Century of Presbyterianism in Illinois

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An Address Delivered

Oct. 19, 1916

In the State House, Springfield, Illinois

In Connection with the Celebration by the Synod of Illinois

of

A Century of Presbyterianism in Illinois

by

The Rev. James G. K. McClure, D. D., LL. D.

President of

McCormick Theological Seminary

Chicago

SOME PASTORS AND PASTORATES DURING THE CENTURY OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ILLINOIS.

James Gore King McClure.

In the writings of Walter Scott there is a character forever to be remembered. There actually was a man—Robert Paterson—who from pure love of noble lives spent his years in endeavoring to perpetuate their memory. Accompanied by a little white horse, he was wont to visit all the church yards in the Highlands of Scotland, search among the grass until he found the stones that marked the graves of the worthies and then with chisel and hammer clean the stones and cut deeper into them the names of these worthies—men who had lived and perhaps suffered in the cause of pure religion. People called him "Old Mortality", and it was no infrequent sight in traversing a moor to see him, with his pony browsing at his side, hard at work, making some deserted grave stone of the wilds tell again its story of Christian service. Motives of sincere devotion induced him to dedicate many years to perform this tribute to the memory of the deceased warriors of the church. Sir Walter tells us he considered himself as fulfilling a sacred duty while renewing to the eyes of posterity the decaying emblems of the zeal and sufferings of their forefathers, and thereby trimming, as it were, the beacon light which was to inspire future generations to defend their religion even unto blood.

In much the same spirit as that of Old Mortality I address myself to the task committed to me—to make live again the men who in the pastorates within the present Synod of Illinois during the past century did splendidly, built permanently and left us a stimulating example. This task is peculiarly agreeable to me. One special utterance of Christ has always been at the center of my heart: "Others have labored and ye are entered into their labors." Our debt to the past *may* be for-

gotten. But if it *is* forgotten we lose out of our lives all appreciation of those who dared and died in our behalf, and we deny ourselves one of the most elevating and sanctifying influences that can enter into our being. There is nothing that I would rather do than meet appropriately the privilege now granted me.

As I undertake this privilege I note two interesting facts. One is that the Presbyterian form of government is such that it does not tend to produce super-man personalities. In our form of government every pastor is the equal of every other. No one can lord it over another either in title or in fact. We all stand upon the same level. The man who has a parish of twenty souls has a vote that is equal to the vote of the man who has a parish of a thousand souls: he has the same rights on the floor of Presbytery and Synod, he may speak his sentiments with equal frankness and (best of all) he may expect that his sentiments if they are wise, will have exactly as much influence as the sentiments of any other. The Presbyterian Church has meant to be a church of the people, a church indeed with a message high as heaven's King but with a fellowship low as earth's multitudes. Its purpose has been to avoid anything and everything that savored of aristocracy. We should accordingly expect, as we survey the annals of the past, that while there are thousands of pastors who have blessed their day and place, there will be few of outstanding prominence. In this fact lies our glory.

The second fact is this. It is utterly impossible to name in a few minutes all the men who in the twelve Presbyteries of this Synod have been true and noble pastors. I would be glad to call the roll of every one who with a loving pastor's heart (and to me there is nothing on earth so conducive to the world's good as a loving pastor's heart) has prayed and toiled and labored for souls, and place a wreath forever upon him—but that cannot be. All I can do is to select—with inadequate discrimination—a few pastors who have lived and died, and through these few give suggestion of the contribution rendered to the Church and to the State, to religion and to education, to morality and to general welfare, by all.

First, I introduce Benjamin Franklin Spilman, pastor of the oldest Presbyterian Church in Illinois, the Church at

Sharon organized in the fall of 1816. The church building was of hewed logs. It had one window—of four small panes of glass. This window was at the side of the pulpit. Whatever light was denied the people, it was evidently felt that the preacher needed help from heaven. A hearth of flat rock laid in the floor near the center of the house served for burning charcoal in zero weather. It was here in 1829 that Mr. Spilman was ordained and installed. As he knelt for ordination, he thriftily took a white silk handkerchief from his pocket and spread it on the floor. He was a typical man of the time. He was accustomed to say that when he commenced preaching his library consisted of three volumes, a Confession of Faith, a Bible and a Hymn Book. But they were enough. With them he wrought mightily. It is true he remained but a little time at Sharon, he served also the church at Shawneetown, which at the beginning of his work consisted of one member, called in those days "a female". As yet, in such records, a person had not obtained the name of "woman." His saddle was his study. The captains of the Lord in those days were largely of the cavalry. In that saddle he in a period of six years traveled 3,688 miles and in that saddle in the same period he prepared 659 sermons. For a time he was the only Presbyterian minister connected with the General Assembly residing and statedly laboring in this State. His method of conducting the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was to hold services for four days and to hold such services twice a year. He organized some twenty churches. He was given to hospitality. If unexpected guests came to his small frame house—which had one bed, he would divide the bedding, leaving half on the bed where his guests might rest, while the other half was deposited on the floor for himself and wife.

This pastor was a thoughtful, scholarly, prayerful man. He was a man of education, a graduate of a college, a student of theology. His salary was meager. When he was visiting all the Presbyterian churches of Illinois and the western part of Indiana as agent of the Western Foreign Missionary Society at Pittsburgh, his salary for the year was $300 and his traveling expenses, $45.18. Wherever he went he brought en-

largement of vision and understanding of truth. His heart was burdened with solicitude for souls, and revivals waited on his ministry.

While this Benjamin F. Spilman, is often spoken of as the father of Presbyterianism in his own portion of Illinois, Salmon Giddings, is similarly designated for another portion. He preached as early as 1816 in Kaskaskia. It is true he never became a settled pastor in Illinois, but he organized seven churches in Illinois—and helped start the influences which made ready for pastorates by others. The condition at Edwardsville when he came there is illuminating. Such a person as the widow of the Rev. Dr. John Blair Smith, at one time President of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, came to Edwardsville in 1817, and she was there eighteen months before she heard a single sermon preached. But it was of such people as herself and of people of Scotch Irish descent that Salmon Giddings formed his seven churches. How this man became a Presbyterian is illustrative. He was a Congregationalist when he started from New England, but without any ecclesiastical procedure he became a Presbyterian minister—simply in traveling from New England to the Mississippi.

Here I rest your thought a minute while I explain how it was that ministers settled in Illinois, what conditions they found and what hardships they met. Representatives of missionary societies had come all the way from the east on horseback and had penetrated Southern Illinois—and then had sent back word, or had taken back word, of the number of people here, their lack of religious privileges and their immorality. "This country", they said, "is desperately destitute of Bibles. In Kaskaskia, a place containing from 80 to 100 families, there are, it is thought, not more than four of five Bibles." River towns were apt to have many rough characters in them. Sunday was a day of business and money-making. It was no easy task for a church to organize and then proclaim standards and observances entirely different from those in vogue. Ministers had dangers to meet from swollen rivers which they swam, with their horses and saddle bags, in all seasons, and from prairie storms which often blinded the eyes of man and beast alike and in which they became lost. There were perils

too from Indians in some parts. The log cabin manse in many instances was a place of exposure.

But there was a remnant of people—from Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky,—who could be depended upon. It was indeed largely Scotch-Irish—of whom a keen witted Celt once said, "When the potato crop and all other crops fail, the Scotch-Irish can live on the Shorter Catechism and the Sabbath." Though they were living on the Shorter Catechism and the Sabbath, and were living well, well enough at least to nourish their backbone, they were ready for other food and they welcomed the coming of the preacher and stood by him in his work. Perhaps they could not spell any better than Daniel Boone when he wrote of his killing a bear, "cilled a bear", but though they were without book education they had clear visions of duty, and firm convictions of right and determined allegiance to God—and they did not fail. In those days when two men met and stopped to talk they stood back to back to watch both directions for the lurking Indian, and in those same days those very men put back to back with the minister and gave him a sense of security and power.

Now we come to a third name—John M. Ellis, who was installed pastor of the church at Jacksonville in 1830. The missionary spirit was in his veins. He had intended to go to India, but he heard of this western country with its rapidly increasing population and its lack of religious institutions, and he reasoned that if America could be made godly, its power for affecting the heathen world would be augmented. It was to increase America's moral force that he made his way from Boston in six weeks (the Ohio being low) to Illinois. He had been charged at the East to build up "an institution of learning which should bless the west for all time." Visiting Jacksonville in 1828 he was charmed with the place and the people and finally bought 80 acres of land and set stakes for a building. Then he sent out a letter describing the purpose to erect a seminary of learning. It reached Yale College. The result was that seven young men decided to take up residence in Illinois and have part in the building of a college.

Let us remember that there were no schools for the higher education of young women at that time in this state except the convents in the old French settlements. It was therefore a

new move when Mrs. Ellis took pupils into her own home in antieipation of the building of a Female Academy, that home being a log eabin of one story, eighteen by twenty feet, and trained them. A woman of sensitive refinement and of elegant aecomplishments she made that home a place of refreshment to every one who entered it. She had fine poetic taste and superior eulture. She was the prototype and expression of the pastor's wife in the hundreds of ehurehes later to spring up in Illinois—the pastor's wife to whom this Synod owes as much in many ways as to the pastor himself—the unproclaimed influence that sustained his faith and eourage, gave balanee to his judgment and won the devotion of his people. Mrs. Ellis died at her post, with unflinching courage. Hers was a martyrdom indeed.

The pastorate of Mr. Ellis was brief—but it helped start a movement eharaeteristie of Presbyterianism in this state as in all states—the movement of education. Mr. Ellis was an outspoken man whose words sometimes eut deep. He issued a statement describing the uneducated ministry in Illinois—whieh was resented by some ministers—but it was probably true eoneerning persons of some eommunions who possessed zeal and noise, but not knowledge. His pastorate started the edueational development of this Synod, which has advanced into so many strong and useful institutions and which is a safe guard to our homes and our churehes.

It is right that at this point a new element should be introdueed, the pastorate as it appeared in the Presbyterian body whieh was ealled by others "Cumberland", as the first disciples of Jesus were called by others "Christian"—terms whieh eaeh body allowed to remain attached as distinetive, in a way. The origin of this body must be traeed to the great revivals which moved through the Cumberland valleys and mountains and affeeted adjoining portions of the eountry. These revivals were marked by great power. Oftentimes audiences of hundreds, gathered in the open eountry, were swayed by an infiuenee that could be accounted for only as divine. Men and women became eonscious of their sinfulness, and then aecepted God's forgiveness with eomplete eonseeration of their lives. The warmth of their conviction was fervid. In many eases while listening to preaching they were

seized by a jerking agitation of their bodies and they fell to the ground—coming to consciousness in due time with an abounding faith in Christ and with a determined purpose to serve him. So far as I am aware, no careful student of these scenes has ever been able to explain them apart from the working of God.

It is an historic coincidence that the man who organized the First Presbyterian Church of Illinois at Sharon in 1816, the Rev. James McGready, was the main instrument of the revival influences out of which grew the Cumberland Presbyterian Church—whom the Kentucky synod suspended from the ministry for endorsing the revival measures and sympathizing with the fathers, doctrines and measures of the Cumberland Presbyterians (Logan, H. of C. Ch. ch. 24). So far as I can learn, the first Cumberland pastor was Rev. David Wilson McKin who in 1818 settled in this state and organized the first regular congregation, the Hopewell, now Enfield Church. He was a convert of the revival of 1800. He learned the tailor trade and at times during his whole life worked at his trade when in need of support for his family. He often came home from preaching tired, and sat up all night laboring to secure subsistence for his family before starting out on another missionary tour. He preached at times in a mixed jean suit, but a spectator declared he was the neatest man he ever saw. He preached with vigor and with beauty. He organized many churches. He had appointments far and near, in churches, schools and private houses. He had a camp meeting ground near his church. In those days people came from a hundred miles around. An acre or more was set apart for the tents. Everyone expected to be blessed. Preaching on the "Pure River and the Tree of Life" he was so brilliant that the concourse burst into loud hallelujahs. They seemed to see the glory depicted. The preacher sprang from the pulpit, conversions followed, multitudes traced their salvation to his instrumentality. Among them was Joel Knight, later known as Father Knight. No wonder that the name of McKin was perpetuated in McKin Presbytery.

There was another pastor, Rev. John McCutcheon Berry who must have a word of reference, settled in Sangamon County, the only preacher of the Cumberlands in all the

northern part of the state. He fought in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. While exposed to instant death, with fellow soldiers falling all around him, he promised God that if spared to return home he would serve him to the best of his ability. He had long rebelled against what he thought God's will, his preaching of the gospel. He was accustomed to say, "The 8th day of January made Andrew Jackson President and me a preacher.' And then, as a true ambassador of God, he would add, "I would not swap my place for the President's."

This Mr. Berry was opposed to the liquor traffic. Indeed he was its uncompromising foe. Like every other Presbyterian pastor who has served this state during the last one hundred years, he recognized the evils connected with intemperance; and the sorrow and disgrace of intoxicating drink weighted his heart. The first temperance society of the state was organized in the First Presbyterian church of Springfield, known as "The Washingtonian Society." He spoke and labored against the sale of ardent spirits—as indeed what truly patriotic man will not do? Abraham Lincoln heard him. Abraham Lincoln was impressed by him. The time came—after Mr. Lincoln had risen to eminence as a lawyer, that a grog shop was exerting a bad influence upon some husbands. The wives of these men united their forces, assailed the shop, knocked the heads out of the barrels, broke the bottles and smashed things generally. The women were prosecuted. Then Mr. Lincoln volunteered to defend them! In the course of a forceful argument upon the evils of the use of ardent spirits, and of the traffic in them—while many in the crowded court room were bathed in tears, Mr. Lincoln turned, and pointing with his big hand toward Mr. Berry who was standing near said, "There is a man who years ago was instrumental in convincing me of the evils of the sale and use of spirituous liquors. I am glad that I ever saw him. I am glad I ever heard his testimony on this terrible subject."

It was said then as it may be said now that Mr. Berry was more honored by that testimony than he would have been if afterwards Mr. Lincoln had made him Secretary of State.

The time has now come for me to tell you the story of Aratus Kent. And what a story it is! He was of New Eng-

land stock, with the best elements of the Puritan flowing in his blood. Thoroughly educated, he was sought by several eastern churches. But he had heard of the thousands of miners and merchants living in the Mississippi Valley without church or school. Accordingly he appeared before the American Home Missionary Society and said, "Send me to a place in the west so hard that no one else will take it." The society sent him to Galena. He landed in Galena April 18th, 1829, 27 days after leaving New York City. On the river there was not another minister above St. Louis. Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota were occupied by Indians. The settlement at Chicago had not begun. Chicago was but a marsh and—the site of Ft. Dearborn. He was the first pioneer missionary of Northern Illinois. When he reached Galena there was no church of any denomination, Protestant or Catholic, within 200 miles, no Sabbath, no God recognized, and there was no communication with the rest of the world while the Mississippi was frozen. Profanity and gambling had obtained an alarming and sickening prevalence. The few who had professed religion in their more eastern homes had fallen into habits of indifference or wrong. It was a Sabbath morning when he landed. He secured a store, brushed the shavings out and started services. It took nearly 3 years of toil before he could organize a church and even then he had only six members, out of a population of some thousands of people—only two of the six living in Galena itself, the other four living out of Galena, from five to forty miles. In 1841 he was installed pastor. He was a vigorous personality. In one of his early tours, coming to a bluff that commanded an extensive view of the valley of the Mississippi, and of the prairies on either side, he dropped down from his horse, took off his hat, and with uplifted hand said aloud, "I take possession of this land for Christ!" He went everywhere to do his part in securing that possession. He had a record of travel covering 20,000 miles and 479 different places of preaching with 3,000 sermons. As early as 1843 he could say "I have been in perils of water six times, perils in the wilderness three nights, several times lost, but out of them all the Lord has delivered me." On one occasion he started to attend the Synod of Indiana which included the State of Illinois, at Vandalia, then

the capital of Illinois. One day he rode 40 miles without seeing a house; once he swam a river; once he was lost a whole day. After 19 days of travel he arrived. But the Synod had adjourned! He performed labors, endured hardships and encountered exposures for Christ which he never would have attempted for wealth or fame. It is said of him that no man has lived in the Northwest who has left behind him such an impress of his life and has influenced so many minds. He aided nine young men to study for the ministry and induced many others to be ministers. He was the first President of the Board of Trustees of Beloit College and the founder of Rockford College. He and Mrs. Kent took into their home, reared and educated 12 orphan children—all becoming useful members of society. On a salary of $600 a year, he and Mrs. Kent for 36 years of wedded life, ordering their household without employing outside help, gave away $7,000 and laid by a decent support for old age! An unpretentious stone marks his grave in the old cemetery at Galena—but for grandeur of conception and for magnitude of service no man in the whole ministry deserves so conspicious a recognition as Aratus Kent.

Still another pastor should now be presented representing a different kind of work—the long time pastor who quietly abides by his flock and is not an itinerant in any respect—the Rev. Dr. Isaac Amada Cornelison of Washington. When he came into Illinois from Pennsylvania he settled at what was known as Crow Meadow in Marshall County, where government land could be bought at that time for fifty cents an acre, now worth from $250 to $300 per acre. Prairie chicken could be shot from a nearby fence in case of unexpected company, and a toothsome meal thus be provided in a hurry. After serving at Crow Meadow and at Low Point and at Matawan he accepted the earnest call of the church at Washington. Here he remained, with the exception of one year during which he served as pastor of the Logan Square church in Philadelphia, forty-six years. About two years before his resignation he became afflicted with blindness so that he was unable to read the Scriptures. The congregation would not consider his surrender of the pulpit and when in 1910 he did give up his work the congregation made

him Pastor Emeritus and surrounded him with love and devotion.

Two facts of his pastorate—beside its length and faithfulness—give it eminence. One is the fact of his authorship. He published two books, one "The Relation of Religion to Civil Government in the United States," the other. "The Natural History of the Religious Feelings." In such authorship he was representative of pastors all over the Synod who in the past century have written and issued pamphlets and books bearing upon all phases of human thought and human need. They have studied local history and preserved it in print, they have dealt with every feature of educational, moral and religious questions, and have given their views in magazines and in bound volumes. Busy as they have been with the preaching of the gospel and with the absorbing duties of the pastorate, they have made time to create a literature of large value.

Then there is this eminent fact in Dr. Cornelison's life—his interest in ecclesiastical procedure. Together with Col. James M. Rice of Peoria Presbytery he was instrumental in bringing to the front and finally securing the adoption of, what is known as the "Peoria Overture"—an Overture that simplifies the workings of the annual General Assembly by providing for the designation of all Committees immediately upon the convening of the Assembly—with truly representative basis—so that the Assembly starts upon its work with the least possible delay. Dr. Cornelison was a dutiful and intelligent Presbyter. He knew Presbyterian usages, and could moderate Synod with grace and firmness. He was a man of statesmanlike wisdom and he exemplified the possibility inherent in every pastorate of influencing the entire denomination. He preserved the bloom of youth into advanced years.

One single word must here be introduced concerning the Rev. William Kirkpatrick Stewart who was pastor at Vandalia while it was still the Capital of Illinois. He it was that introduced the first Protestant church bell in the whole Mississippi Valley, it is claimed. This Bell was presented to the Presbyterian congregation, Vandalia, Illinois, by Romulus

Riggs, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, in the name of his infant daughter, Miss Illinois Riggs, and bore the inscription:

ILLINOIS RIGGS
TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION
VANDALIA
1830

See, Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society. Vol. 2, no. 4, Jan. 1910. P. 79.

There was the Roman Catholic house of worship at Kaskaskia with its bell, but the first Protestant bell in the Mississippi valley was that of Mr. Stewart.

I said at the outset that the Presbyterian pastor holds no lordship over his fellow ministers. Nor does he. There was one pastor in this Synod, however, who in his time exercised such commanding influence by the worthiness of his character and the wisdom of his counsel that he could truly say, "There is not a Presbyterian Church of conspicuous size within 300 miles of Chicago that has not consulted me with reference to the calling of its pastor." That man was Robert W. Patterson, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

In a certain sense he was the child of this Synod because he was a graduate of the College founded within the Synod at Jacksonville. He came to Chicago as a licentiate in 1842. Chicago at the time was a low, muddy town of about 6,000 inhabitants, having perhaps ten or a dozen brick edifices in it of very moderate proportions, stores included. The Second Church, a new organization of 26 members, asked him to be its pastor. For three months the congregation worshipped in what was called "The City Saloon"—the name of a popular hall, before the word "Saloon" had acquired its unhealthy reputation. This very name as then used throws light upon the character of Chicago's population at that time: they were bright, active, enterprising and generally church goers, not habitues of the ordinary drinking place. With a nucleus of such material he began his work.

The slavery issue was in the air. Lovejoy, a Presbyterian minister had been shot at Alton. Various views were held as to the best method of attacking slavery. Some men believed in constant outspokenness and denunciation. Others

believed in a quieter but none the less earnest devotion to the abolition of slavery. Dr. Patterson was of this second group. He consequently exposed himself to the charge of being a pro-slavery man and was designated "the dough faced minister." But his attitude in this matter as in every other was of "the quiet, deep running sort, not fitful nor spasmodic." He was never vociferous, nor was he ever volatile. Little by little he gathered about him a band of men and women of the highest value to Chicago and to the Northwest. Stalwart in person but unobtrusive, he moulded life by his considerate wisdom. The strongest minds in Chicago sat beneath his ministry and listened with respect to his convincing statements of fundamental Christian truth. He thought deeply, he meditated extendedly, he read widely. Every phase of philosophy and of theology and of education was familiar to him. His mind was penetrating—his process was thorough. When he had finished a subject, it had been comprehensively and completely treated.

He became the most widely known man as he was the largest and ablest man in the pastorate of his day. A self-reliant and independent man, he looked with fear on any thing that seemed to limit freedom of thinking. He believed in giving to Presbyteries all possible rights and he disbelieved in denying those rights to Presbyteries by centralization of powers in the General Assembly. He felt that the Westminster Confession of Faith, admirably adapted for the age when it was constructed, 250 years ago, was cumbrous for this age and should be simplified and reduced in size. He looked for more and more light to come to Christ's Church through the leadership of the Holy Spirit, and preserved a sweet, cheery, hopeful spirit until his dying day. Perhaps he never was so loved —never so much revered, as after he had surrendered all public duties and was a man among men. His plea for the attacked had not always been successful, as when he argued that Professor Swing was entitled to more tolerant treatment than he received, and argued that condemnation would accentuate not correct, the situation—but though he saw the unfortunate effects on Presbyterianism in Chicago of the Swing trial—which it took a whole generation of years to outlive—he preserved his serenity undimned. "Practically the whole of his

extraordinary career as pastor, ecclesiastical leader, college president, theological professor and voluminous writer for the press, was passed in this Commonwealth."

The writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, having touched upon the lives of several of those who in other days had glorified God and blessed the earth, exclaimed, "And what shall I say more?" So I repeat, 'What shall I say more.' For the time would fail me to tell of Jonathan Edwards and John Weston of Peoria Presbytery, of J. G. Bergen and William Logan Tarbet of Springfield Presbytery, of Wm. H. Templeton and Thomas E. Spilman of Ewing Presbytery, of James A. Piper and Garnett A. Pollock of Ottawa Presbytery, of Robert Conover and Charles N. Wilder of Bloomington Presbytery, of Thomas R. Johnson and Samuel Cleland of Rock River Presbytery, of Joseph S. Braddock and I. E. Cary of the Presbytery of Freeport, of John M. Robinson and Benjamin C. Swan of the Presbytery of Cairo, of A. T. Norton and Albert Hale of the Presbytery of Alton, of George C. Noyes and John H. Barrows of the Chicago Presbytery and of the devoted men of the Rushville and Mattoon Presbyteries.

"These all had witness borne to them through their faith.
And were men renowned for their power,
Giving counsel by their understanding.
Such as have brought tidings in prophecies.
Wise were their words in their instruction,
Men richly furnished with ability,
Living peaceably in their habitations.
All these were honored in their generations,
And were the glory of their times.
Yea, they were men of mercy,
Whose righteous deeds have not been forgotten.
Their bodies are buried in peace,
But their name liveth for evermore.
For the memorial of virtue is immortal,
Because it is known with God and with men."

Yes, known with God are those whose names have been mentioned, and known with Him also are the hundreds upon hundreds of names not mentioned, names, dear names, of His own godly ministers who in village, town and city have labored for Him, and have labored with Him, and have

helped make this earth the earth of Christ's redemption. All honor to them! The were supreme idealists. They strove to put the permanent into the individual and into society. They builded for eternity. Among all the sons of men, statesmen, warriors, inventors, there are none whose work is so imperishable as the work of those who teach and who live the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ!

But not to them alone be the praise. Rather let it be to the congregations, the men and women engaged in home, in farm, in shop, in store, who were the churches and who in the churches and through the churches, upheld, supported and gave power, beauty and prosperity to the work of the pastors. It is the people, the thoughtful, self-sacrificing, godly people in Presbyterianism who are the source and expression of the church of Jesus Christ; and to them, the elders, the deacons and the members of the churches be the praise, under God, for the past 100 years in the Synod of Illinois.

And I saw in spirit a great company in white robes, with palms in their hands, and with the light of the glory of God upon their faces. Then I looked for "Old Mortality"—whose mission once was so necessary—but "Old Mortality" no more could be found. Then I beheld an angel among these sanctified ones, the angel of Christ's opened sepulchre, the angel of eternal youth, and I said, "Who are these and whence came they?" And he said, "These are they who in the pulpits and in the churches of Illinois were written in the Lamb's Book of Life." And as he stood among them—their representative I said, "What is thy name? Hast thou given them thy name? And he said, I have given them My name and My name and their name is "New Immortality".

IN ST. LOUIS DURING THE "CRISIS."

*By Dr. Cyrus B. Plattenburg.

The lad of fifteen had been working his way to St. Louis from Keokuk on the stern-wheeled steamer "Aunt Lettie." His father had preceded him, and was in business in that city. As he was working to earn his passage on the steamer the lad faithfully made berths, waited on table, and scrubbed woodwork, but as he leaned over the rail along with other cabin boys and watched that great levee as the boat made a circle to come around to the wharf boat, he felt amply repaid for his exertions, for there never was such a scene anywhere in the world as that cotton and sugar covered mile front, with negroes driving mules tandem to drays loaded ten feet high; stevedores hauling and pulling things in all directions, the odds and ends that made up the pile of freight, and above all a rumble that was indescribable. As he made his way up into the City after landing, his black oil cloth carpet bag in his hand, the size of those great buildings, three stories and some even four, overpowered him, and the stores all looked most palatial to the lad from Keokuk.

He found his father's store at 6th and Pine St., in one of the few business blocks west of 4th St., and his father was indeed glad to see one of his own, and the one of his own soon got to know the lay of the town and spent his time, when not at work, wandering around that old place that was so different from any he had ever seen before, for there were old aristocrats in bell-crowned hats, with ruffled shirt bosoms, brass buttoned coats, and trousers with straps, old colored mammies everywhere with bandanna handkerchiefs on their heads and market baskets on their arms, or carrying or wheeling the babies of their white owners, for there were slaves

* The writer of this paper never returned to St. Louis to reside. He enlisted in the Navy at Vicksburg, and at the end of the war, the family settled in Illinois and have remained here since that time. Dr. Plattenburg is now living at the James King Home, Chicago.

there and at least one place where they sold them at auction. Young blades that were the real thing were always in evidence. Some parts of the city were as French as New Orleans, and the lad used to delight to stroll down Carondelet Avenue past the French market and the French stores, and finally bring up at the Arsenal where he could see through the gate a sentry and buildings that housed the garrison and the stores of ammunition that were part of the Government. Of a Sunday though his favorite trip was to the levee, and on his way down Vine Street he always stopped to peep through between two great gates in the opening of a large cell-shaped brick building at a lot of old wagons that had been used by the Laclede Fur Company in early days to bring furs from the great West. At the levee there were boats from that same region where the fur came from, but they were palatial and a far cry from the old exploring days. Some boats like the "Northern Light" came from where the Indians were said to gather wild rice and great lumber rafts came from far North on the river.

From the South came still other great vessels, with the glamour of Uncle Tom and Little Eva about them; some with bananas hanging on the boiler decks, at times with long southern moss over them, and piles of pineapples—things that the lad longed for, but which were at that time a little too rich for him, as times were hard and they were expensive because at that time everything had to be brought up from the South by water. Now owing to the fact that railroads parallel the river bank on both sides everybody can afford them.

The Planters House was the center of social gatherings, and there the young Southerners used to stand at the bar embibing sherry cobblers and mint juleps, talking in that soft southern dialect that is so pleasant to the ear, or "making Rome howl at times."

Well, things went along to the taste of the lad. He was enjoying himself, for he worked on alternate nights in a job printing office and spent the extra quarters he made at the St. Louis theatre, seeing Murdock, Booth, Billy Florence, and all the stars of that time, and the fact that he sat in the "pit" did not interfere with his enjoyment in the least; and once at a little ice cream place near the theatre he was sitting at a

table eating ice cream when Wilkes Booth came in and seated himself opposite him and proceeded to order a plate of ice cream too. The lad would have given anything to have been able to have spoken to him, as he was his theatrical idol, but he lacked the nerve. He was the handsomest man the stage ever had on it, and he looked as kind and gentle as any man.—What a pity, his end!

The lad got into society to a certain extent, and was as fond of singing "Lorena" Ever of Thee" and "Listen to the Mocking Bird" as anyone, especially with his girl acquaintances. At times the man came to collect the rent for the store and the lad was there. He was a medium sized, quiet man, and rather a poor talker, but used to tell the lad's father about the Mexican War, and was quite interesting. He was Mr. Grant of the firm of Boggs and Grant, real estate agents. His cousin Boggs had taken him into partnership, and Boggs tended the office and Grant tended to things on the outside, and afterwards became General Grant. But the man who most interested the lad was Colonel Bonneville, of the Regular Army in command of the Department, and a friend of his father's who scouted over the plains in the thirties and was as great an explorer as Fremont, and of whom Washington Irving wrote a volume describing his travels over the vast unexplored west.*

The election of Abraham Lincoln about this time began to stir things up. Men argued politics at first peacefully, but after a while wrathfully. Brawls became frequent and finally there came a time when an old mansion in the neighborhood became head-quarters for the secession element, and a nondescript flag floated over it. At the order of the Governor who was a southern sympathizer the uniformed militia companies had marched out and founded Camp Jackson in the western suburbs; the purpose of it all being to force Missouri out of the Union; and as the lad, now a very young man, knew some of the boys out there he used to go out to see them in camp, and as they stood in line at parade rest, on dress parade, and the command was "officers front and center" he envied every one of them. And men were being drilled by the

* Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U. S. A. in the Rocky Mountains and the far West by Washington Irving.
2 vols. 12 mo. London, 1837.

lot of southern leaders at a large tobacco ware-house up Sixth St., and a friend who took him up to see it wanted him to join; but while his father and he were democrats, they were not that kind of democrats, but had been for Douglas and were going to stand by the old flag.

One fine morning his friend, Victor Vogel, now living in Chicago, got him to go down to the Arsenal to see the troops there. Victor was in a company commanded by his brother-in-law, Fritz Leser, who was the President of the Turner Society, and the loyal German captain in the "Crisis," Winston Churchill's famous novel, and who was a friend of the lad and his father. Everywhere overseeing things was a medium sized red haired man they said was Captain Lyon of the Regulars, and who was later General, and killed at Wilson's Creek. Preparation was in the air troops training, German home guards being drilled in every available space; girls making cartridges as fast as their fingers could fly, and a seriousness that meant business was evident all over the place.

And then shortly after a band was heard on Morgan Street, near his home, and on going to see what was up, he saw a strong regiment of Home Guards marching west with Old Glory flapping in the breeze; and on a street farther south another regiment was moving in the same direction and still others, and batteries. They marched out, and following went the interested young man. They had surrounded the camp captured it, and he saw his friends, the enemy, marched down to the Arsenal, prisoners escorted by what everybody in St. Louis mostly called the "dam Dutch."

Things were getting serious, and while some blood had been shed at Camp Jackson owing to the Home Guards firing into the crowd, the young man had not been in danger out there, being safely flattened behind a brick house and out of range; but the next day, hearing a band, he went out of the store and saw marching along Walnut Street, three blocks south, a regiment. He could see the glitter of the sunlight on their bayonets over the heads of the people watching them, and, of course, down he started, but a queer thing happened about that time, for a white cloud of smoke suddenly enveloped the line of people down there, and instantly the sound

of firing was heard, and as he stood looking, strange sounds filled the air in his immediate neighborhood, and gradually it dawned on him that a minie rifle could carry three blocks easily, and that the thing that struck a lamp post near him was a dreaded minie ball. He was down the basement steps in short order. On raising his head and looking down where the firing had come from, he could see a pile of dark forms across the street lying prostrate. To make things worse, right across the street a man caught up with another carrying a gun, thinking him a militia man, put a revolver to his head and killed him. The young man and his father closed the store and started for home, and you may believe they were on the alert for it seemed death was in the air.

Well, things after a while seemed to have become better; business was going on, and everything was quiet, so, of course, when the band sounded a block away on 7th Street, the lure was too much to be resisted and so away he went again, and was soon on the very front of the crowd of spectators. He was enjoying things immensely, watching the regiment march by—Home Guards who had been out of the city on some order guarding bridges or something of that kind and were decorated with paper flowers as they passed through the German part of the city. Happening to look up 7th Street towards the rear of the regiment of Home Guards, he saw a puff of white smoke. Now he had seen those puffs before, and so before the sound reached him, he turned and ran, pushing people right and left and was in Conway's grocery store at the corner, and up two flights of stairs in no time. There he found a room, a door open, and two as badly frightened young fellows as himself. He rushed in and stayed just long enough to take one look out of the open window at the regiment of howling, shouting Germans below, each loading, yelling and firing like mad men. In the play of the "Crisis" he saw in later years, he looked on the same scene again, for one of those regiments fired at a room in which the southern villian was firing at them. And even then he about felt his hair raise. Well there must be something done, so out into the hall again he ran where, hanging by his hands, he dropped onto the roof of a two story building, which was one of four brick dwellings on Pine Street that ended against the building he

was in, then by the same process onto a one story kitchen, and then to the ground emerging through a small alley farther along, where the first thing he saw was his father coming after him in his shirt sleeves, his face white as his shirt, not knowing whether he would find him dead or alive. However, the firing had ceased, the regiment gone, and sixty dead and wounded lay on the ground, and all this had been caused by one of the troops down the column letting the hammer of his gun slip while trying to full cock his piece.

Well, one might as well be shot in the ranks as any other way so as an American regiment was being raised the 7th enrolled Missouri Militia he was soon a member. Singular to relate each company had a distinctive uniform. Company "A" which was supposed to be commanded by the hero of the "Crisis" wore blue; "B" was a Zouave Company; and "E", his company, had uniforms that evidently had been captured from the rebels for the jacket was gray; and so when the troops turned out, his Company got the most applause because the Southern sympathizers could applaud this color, and they did not often get a chance to do that then, for you must know by this time if a woman wore a red, white and red flower in her bonnet she was liable to be taken to the guard house. But no one could find fault with them giving a glad hand to the loyal boys with their gray jackets even though everybody knew their feelings. While in that regiment it devolved on it to gather in all the men in the city, and they were forced into an army for its defense. Had the German troops undertaken that duty, blood would have been shed like water, for the feeling against them was still strong. The reason for that was "Pap" Price was near the city.

Two companies with our young man went up the Missouri River breaking boats, so Pap. Price couldn't get across the river; and the boat John Warner lay off Lexington, Mo. all day long with the two companies, the lad being in one of them, behind hay bales guarding the river front of that town, while the battle of Lone Jack was fought twelve miles back in the country and Price who had been making for the town was driven off.

Some duty was being done daily and one was at the Armory almost constantly. Well, one day Mr. Yeatman,

President of the Western Sanitary Commission and the "Brinsmore" of the "Crisis", asked him when he stopped to get his father's salary at the sanitary headquarters, if he would like to go down and visit his father, the Field Agent of the Commission, then at Vicksburg, supplying the Army and Navy with stores from a large boat. He told the captain he didn't think his mother could spare him, but she thought she could get along for awhile, so on the hospital boat, "City of Memphis", returning for more sick and wounded, and loaded with supplies for his father, he stood on the boiler deck and watched the smoke of old St. Louis fade in the distance, and he felt as if he were leaving a city he loved, that charmed him, and one that, looked at from any side, was full of interest, and men and women with red blood in their veins, and had been "held tight" through troublesome times for Old Glory.

OLD-TIME CAMPAIGNING AND THE STORY OF A LINCOLN CAMPAIGN SONG.

By William Hawley Smith.

It was on the 8th of August, in the year 1860, that a "grand rally" of the republican party was held at Springfield, Ill., to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, as the party's candidate for the presidency of the United States. Party spirit ran high, and enthusiasm for what the party stood for was at a white heat all over the Prairie State. The result of all this was that great crowds flocked to the state capital, from every county and town in the entire commonwealth, not only to show their loyalty to the party they were pledged to, but especially to do honor to the man who represented all they politically hoped for and believed in. I was but a boy of 15 at the time, yet the events of that occasion were so emphatic and pronounced that they stamped themselves indelibly upon my memory, many of them in great detail, and it is of some of these and one especially, that I write in what follows.

Railroads were few and far between in Illinois in those days, and only a minor part of those who wished to attend the great meeting could reach the state capital by such means of transportation. But horses were plenty, and there were wagons galore, especially farm wagons, in all the region between Chicago and Cairo, and the rural people of the state (and most of the people of the state were rural at that time. Chicago had less than 100,000 inhabitants, and there was not another city in the state that had a population of 10,000 all told) were used to traveling in their own conveyances, or on horseback. It was in the time of the year when prairie roads were at their best, and so it was that the farmers came by the thousands to attend the "grand ratification." Many came two, and some even three hundred miles in this way, joyfully, gladly, to show their devotion to the cause they represented, the party they

were a part of, and the man they loved. They rode or drove by day, camped by the roadside at night, their faces always towards one common point, the state capital, and their hearts filled with great expectations as to what they should see and hear when they arrived at their destination. These facts show something, even at this late day, of the fervor, not to say passion that animated the spirits of the rank and file of the Republican party more than half a century ago.

My father was a farmer who owned and cultivated a "section" of land, 640 acres, in the southeast corner of Christian county, about sixty miles from Springfield. He was an "original" Lincoln man, was a member of the state convention which met at Decatur, Ill., early in the summer, where Mr. Lincoln was declared as a "favorite son," and where the plans were laid, and the machinery was started, which in a large measure resulted in his nomination a few weeks later at Chicago, and he was also present at the Chicago convention, all the time from its call to order to its sine die adjournment. He brought back from Decatur a part of a black-walnut rail that Mr. Lincoln had split years before, and after his return from Chicago he could not speak aloud for more than a week. He had a naturally stentorian voice, which he literally wore to a frazzle in "rooting," as it would be called nowadays, for his favorite candidate in the "wigwam" where the convention was held in the then, as now, "Windy City" on the lake.

Early fall is the very witching time for sowing wheat in Central Illinois, and father had two hundred acres to sow that fall. But that could not keep him from attending the "grand rally," nor from taking his five hired men with him to help swell the throng that was to greet the great party leader. And I was greatly delighted when he told me that he also wished me to make one of his company that was to attend the great event. Young as I was I had joined the "Wide Awakes," the marchers and torch-bearers of the campaign, and it was as one of these that I went on this pilgrimage to the state capital. I was also a member of the "Campaign Glee Club," but more of that later.

Father fitted up his largest and strongest farm wagon with a broad platform, or sort of flat deck on top, built over the frame of a hay rack, a plain surface about eighteen feet

long and six or seven feet wide, floored with stout oak boards but without any railing around the sides. This was for the use of the "Glee Club," some dozen or more young men and boys, who when not "in action" sat with their feet and legs dangling over the edge of the deck, riding "sidewise" as the wagon was driven along. When they sang they stood up on the deck-platform with their arms around each other to keep from falling off as the wagon "joggled" over the uneven roads. Under the platform, and to be got at through a trap door that was cut through the deck, there were stored the "provisions" of the trip, also blankets, torches, oil-cloth uniforms, etc. Father furnished four of his best horses to pull the load, and he drove the outfit most of the time on our four days' trip coming and going. We boys of the "Glee Club" sat on the uncushioned planks of that oak-floored deck-platform for those same four days, by day, and most of us slept under the wagon during the nights we were out. And that was a part of the way we younger fry "did our bit" in that memorable campaign.

No sooner were we started on our journey capitalward than we began to be joined at every cross-road by other pilgrims bound for the same goal. Indeed we fell into and became a part of such a procession from the very outset. This procession grew and grew in length as we progressed until before the second night of our encampment it was more than seven miles long, and it was made up almost exclusively of farm wagons and men on horseback. One would see here and there an "express wagon" with springs under its bed, and there were a very few carriages in all the line. This seven-mile procession was only one of several similar ones coming in to a common center from all parts of the state.

The second night out we camped in a tract of timber, about three miles south of Springfield. We were all up before daybreak on the following morning, and the last star had not been put to bed for the day when we started on the "last lap" of our memorable journey.

It was "five o'clock in the morning" when our Glee Club, wagon and all, arrived at the old state house square, then in the very center of the city of Springfield. Just as we came up opposite the front entrance of the capitol building who

should come out of its door but the great hero of the day, Abraham Lincoln himself, tall and gaunt, his high "plug hat" making him look taller than ever. (I have often wondered how it happened that he was where he was so early in the morning of that great day.) His unusual height was specially emphasized as he came out onto the sidewalk by the fact that ex-Governor Wood, a very short and "stubby" man, was walking beside him. The two together made a very striking appearance as they walked along.

My father knew Mr. Lincoln well, and as he was driving he was the first of our party to recognize him. He called out to him, and when Mr. Lincoln turned and raised his hat in response half a dozen or more of the young men on our wagon jumped to the ground, ran to the sidewalk, picked the tall man up bodily, and began carrying him along the street on their stalwart farmer-boy shoulders! (It was in the month of May, five years later, that I stood in front of the same capitol building and saw the casket which bore all that was mortal of the then martyr president carried out from its front door, borne on the shoulders of eight stalwart soldiers along the same sidewalk where our boys so triumphantly carried him that morning of which I am writing.)

It was several blocks from the state house to Mr. Lincoln's home, but once our boys had taken hold they never let up till they had set their load down on his own doorstep. I have often thought that it must have been a far more honorable than it was a comfortable ride for Mr. Lincoln, carried as he was like a log of wood on the shoulders of those wildly-shouting farmer boys.

A part of our campaign outfit brought all the way with us was a small cast-iron cannon, a gun about three feet long, with a two-inch bore. It was regularly mounted on a conventional wheel-carriage, in such cases made and provided, and was drawn by a pair of black ponies. The driver of the ponies and the captain of the cannon gun-squad was an old soldier of the Mexican war. The outfit made quite a telling appearance and the little old gun could make a noise which, as I remember it, was many times what might be expected from one of its size.

Our Glee Club wagon kept abreast of our boys who were carrying Lincoln, and the cannon and its squad were just behind us in the procession. We all halted in front of Mr. Lincol's home, the cannon was unlimbered and placed squarely before the gate that led up to the steps where he was standing, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the day, the occasion, and, above all, of the man whose ear-drums must have been nearly ruptured as he stood leaning against the door-jam, smiling and laughing, as he constantly shook hands with the crowds that jammed into the yard in spite of the cannonade that was going on in front. It was a sight to remember.

As soon as the salute had been fired the captain of the squad went up to Mr. Lincoln, and after shaking hands with him, and receiving thanks for the honor conferred, asked him if he would name the gun.

Mr. Lincoln laughed most good naturedly, and replied: "Oh, I never could name anything. Mary had to name all the children."

The captain was a quick-witted man (or was what he suggested an inspiration) and he immediately came back with: "Why not call the gun 'Mary Lincoln?' May we name it so?"

In reply Mr. Lincoln waved his long right arm, and with a hearty laugh said: "Yes. Let it go that way."

And so it was that our noisy little old gun was christened by the man in whose honor it had spoken its loudest and best that early morning now so long ago.

I am glad to add that this same noisy little old gun is still in the ring, well-preserved and well-nigh worshipped by the second and third generation of those who were present at its baptism. It's home is in the little rural town of Rosemond, Illinois, in the southeast corner of Christian county, of that state. It bears the name of "Mary Lincoln" engraved in letters of brass on its own proper person, and once a year it is almost reverently fired, a single time, "For Auld Lang Syne."

After the tumult of the firing had ceased, and the source of the great noise had been duly named and driven away, our Glee Club filed into the front yard and together we sang the

following song for the tall man who stood in his own doorway and listened and laughed and applauded as we sang.

Our leader was a very good singer, as singers were counted in those days. He sang with the spirit and understanding, in a clear, full voice, and he spoke every word so that every one within ear-shot could understand everything he said. He sang the verses of the song and we all joined in on the chorus.

I never saw the words of this song in print, and I have no idea who wrote it, but he was a good song-writer whoever he was. I learned the words from hearing our leader sing them again and again, as we sang at one campaign meeting and another that fall. In this way I "learned by heart" instead of merely "committing to memory" the words of this old song. Things merely committed to memory very soon get un-committed. What is learned by heart is rarely, if ever, forgotten. This is how it comes about that I can now, more than half a century after I helped sing the chorus of this song in Mr. Lincoln's dooryard, write out the words without any effort to recall them. I merely note this fact in passing.

So here is the song:

AN 1860 CAMPAIGN SONG.

Tune, "Vilkins and Dinah or "Tural-li-a."

There was one Old Abram lived out in the west,
Esteemed by his neighbors the wisest and best;
And if you will only but follow my ditty,
I'll tell you how he took a walk down to Washington City.

Chorus:

Sing tural, li ural, li ural, li a,
Sing tural, li ural, li ural, li a,
Sing tural, li ural, li ural, li a,
Sing tural, li ural, li ural, li a,

His home was in Springfield, out in Illinois,
Where he'd long been the pride of the men and the boys;
But he left his brown house without a sigh of regret,
For he knew that the people had a White one to let.

Chorus:

So Old Abe he trudged on to Washington, straight,
And he entered the White House through the avenue gate;
Old Buck and his cronies, some chaps from the south,
Sat around the East Room rather down in the mouth.

Chorus:

Old Abe seized the knocker and gave such a thump,
Buck thought the state ship had run into a stump,
He trembled all over, and turned deadly pale,
"That noise" says he, "must have been done with a rail."

Chorus:

"Run Lewis, run Jerry*, and open the door,"
And the functionary nearly fell down on the floor;
"There is but one man who knocks that way, I'm blest,
And he is that 'Tarnal Old Abe of the West."

Chorus:

Old Abe, now impatient, did the knocking repeat,
Which made Old Buck jump right up onto his feet;
"I hope it ain't Abe," said Old Buck, pale and gray,
"For if it is, boys, there'll be the devil to pay."

Chorus:

At last, though reluctant, Buck opened the door,
And he found a chap waiting, six feet, three or four;
"I have come, my fine fellows," and Abe spoke to the ring
"To give you fair notice to vacate next spring."

Chorus:

Said Old Buck: "Will you please to walk in Mr. Lincoln,
The remarks you have made are something to think on;
I don't care a cuss for the country, that's flat,
But if you can beat Douglas you can take my old hat."

Chorus:

Said Old Abe: "Mr. Buchanan, I've just come here to say
The democratic dog has had his day;
Both parties are useless, the country don't need 'em,
For one goes for slavery, and 'tother 'gainst freedom."

Chorus:

*Lewis Cass and Jeremiah Black were prominent members of President Buchanan's cabinet.

Said Old Buck: "Mr. Lincoln, your notions I think
Are extremely correct, let us all take a drink;
We've the best of 'J. B. Green Seal' and old sherry,
And I've no objections, just now, to be merry."

Chorus:

Said Old Abe: "As for drinking, please excuse me today,
And you and your crowd have it all your own way;
The people have trusted you longer'n they oughter,
And all that I ask is a glass of cold water."

Chorus:

"Cold water!" said Buck, "We have it, I think,
Although with our crowd it's not a favorite drink;
We partake of our tipple on its own native merits,
And we need something stronger to keep up our sperrits."

Chorus:

The cabinet, well frightened, searched the White House with a will,
But they couldn't find water put down on the bill;
Jerry Black made a report, that without any doubt,
The whiskey was plenty, but the water played-out.

Chorus:

Of course, without whiskey the meeting was bum,
And they wished, more than ever, that Abe hadn't come;
So when Old Abe saw they had no more to say,
He took up his hat and wished them "Good day."

Chorus:

So Old Abe he returned to his home in the West,
Leaving Buck and his cabinet greatly depressed;
And if this part of my tale you'll remember,
I'll tell you the balance next sixth of November,

Chorus:

As for the rest of that memorable day its record is a matter of history, written in many places. I only add a few words just here to make this particular picture a bit more complete all by itself. A double procession, many miles in length, and largely made up of the sort I have already described, marched and counter marched in front of Mr. Lincoln's house from early morning till well into the afternoon. Then the ranks dis-

banded and went into camp, all round the city, to wait for the evening performance. Our own party found such a resting place in the old fair grounds, just outside the city limits.

I think it was about 5 o'clock in the afternoon when, as we sat or lounged about, resting up for what was yet to come, a closed carriage drove into the enclosure, and some one called out that Mr. Lincoln was inside it. Instantly there was a rush, the horses were unhitched from the vehicle, and everybody who could get near enough to lend a hand helped push it towards a platform that stood near, which had been built for speaking purposes later in the day.

As soon as the carriage reached the platform the door was pulled open and Mr. Lincoln was pulled out and carried up on to the stage. There he was stood up on his feet, and the crowd yelled for a speech. He started to say a few words when the platform on which he was standing began to sway and to creak, as if about to fall from the over-burden upon it, and which it had never been built to stand up under. The situation was critical but Mr. Lincoln was equal to the emergency. Raising his hand high, he said laughingly, but in a loud voice: "Get off, Get off. This must be a democratic platform to threaten to go to pieces if a crowd tries to stand on it! I won't try to stand on it, and I don't want you should either! You get off, and so will I!"

And everybody got off so quickly that the platform did not fall. In the confusion that followed Mr. Lincoln somehow escaped and got out of the crowd. The horses were brought back and hitched to the empty carriage, later it was driven away. (The fact was that Mr. Lincoln had no intention of going into the crowd, but a zealous and highly influential political friend wanted him to see the throng, and induced him to go out in a closed carriage, with the curtains drawn. But the secret of his trip somehow leaked out, with the results I have told.)

That night there was another endless procession, composed largely of "Wide Awakes" in uniform, bearing torches and firing Roman candles as they marched along. It was long after midnight before all was over and the tired thousands dispersed and went wherever they could. For ourselves we got our Glee Club wagon into the first open field we came to

after we left the city, and stretched ourselves under it and slept the sleep of the entirely exhausted.

We were the better part of two days getting home, and both father and I spoke only in whispers for several days thereafter. Hired men and all, we set to work on the two hundred acres of neglected wheat sowing which had waited for its just dues while we were doing our political duties, such as fall to the lot of all true patriots in a genuine democracy. And the acres of wheat we sowed that fall brought forth a bountiful harvest the next summer. What the political seed that was sowed that fall brought forth is a matter of history that all the world knows.

LIFE SKETCH OF SAMUEL SEANEY.

By His Granddaughter, Mildred Seaney.

Born in Monroe's administration, October 22, 1824, a growing youth when Jackson was elected, voting for William Henry Harrison, serving on a schoolboard with Governor French, an early governor of Illinois, he remembered when Crawford county included Chicago and when the revenue officer at Palestine, then our county seat, did not go to Chicago to collect the insignificant revenue. He heard a Revolutionary soldier speak in the streets of Palestine, he used to take his grain down the Mississippi on the flatboat to Natchez, and he could point out most any knoll on a country side and say, "I knocked a turkey gobbler out of a big bur-oak on that hill about dusk one evening," or "I shot a buck on that p'int one morning about day-break." He was a man who saw the new order of things replace the old, a man who had taken an active interest in civic matters of local and national import, a busy man who took time to play. Born on the farm where his father settled in 1810, he lived among his third and fourth generations like a tall, sentinel oak that rises above the younger growth around it. Verily, such men have helped to make the history of our beautiful county, our proud state, our great nation, nay, they themselves are its history.

And now, at the age of ninety-three years and three months Samuel Seaney has passed into his needed rest. Uncle Sam lived to the ripest old age of any member of this long-lived family. His father, Samuel Seaney, was eighty-six years old when he died and his grandfather, Owen Seaney, was about the same age.

Sometime before the Revolution, the Seaneys came from Wales and settled on the Yadkin River in Surrey County, North Carolina. We are not able to trace the family farther back than the Revolution. We know that Owen Seaney's brother was a Revolutionary soldier. Sometime during the

first years of the 19th century, Owen Seaney and his son, Samuel, crossed the mountains and came into the northwest territory. This was before Samuel Seaney was married. The family did not move, however, until 1810, when the old man, Owen Seaney, with his four sons, Brian, Owen, Samuel and Jake, and their families, emigrated to a site near Richmond, Indiana. Samuel Seaney had a wife and several children. His first wife's maiden name was Catherine Wish-On. The Wish-Ons had come from Germany and were gun-makers by trade, settled near the Seaneys in Carolina. Catherine Wish-On was twelve years old when she came from Germany. The Wish-On family emigrated to Rolla, Missouri, at about the same time that the Seaney family moved to Indiana. The younger generations became wealthy there and, finally, moved to California. Samuel Seaney and his wife's brothers were great bear hunters in Carolina.

We do not know why they left Carolina, where Owen Seaney owned a large farm and several slaves. All that we know about the family, is what "Uncle Sam" remembered of what his parents had told him. He thinks that the reasons of his people for moving were that times were hard along the Atlantic seaboard after the Revolution and before the War of 1812, and that white labor could not compete with slave labor. Moreover, they were people who had the pioneer spirit, and the frontier life called them to the new west.

They took one slave with them because they could not bear to leave him behind. The negro had grown up with the boys, and my grandfather remembered that his father said that he would as soon have seen one of his brothers sold as the slave. The man's wife lived on an adjoining plantation, and the negro left his wife in order to go to a new country with his former master. His wife went a two days' journey with him, and then went back. My grandfather's mother was very sorry for the wife. The negro married again in Indiana, where his wife lived to nearly one hundred years. His descendants bear the name of Seaney.

Owen Seaney bought a large farm near Richmond, and his sons farmed it. The children of Jake Seaney are business men in Richmond to-day. The two sons, Samuel and Brian, decided to move to Illinois. They came to Crawford county

in the summer of 1818, entered government land and put out crops. Then early in the fall they brought their families to the new location. Samuel Seaney settled near a spring that is on the same farm which his son, "Uncle Sam" owned at his death. Here they built a cabin, around which the wolves howled and the panthers screamed at night. At this place, Samuel Seaney was born October 22, 1824. A large family of children was reared in this house. They married into pioneer families of Montgomery township. The family was as follows: Polly, Minta, Lucy, Susah, John, Clarissa, Margaret, Honor, Matilda, Samuel and Nimrod. Polly married Alex Barrack and died in Texas; Minta married Ben Higgins; Lucy married Nimrod Gaines and had no children; Susah married Peter Barrack—Grandpa thinks the family is all dead; John Seaney's first wife was an Attaway; he then married a Goodlink. Clarissa married Uncle Billy Fuller, the oldest of the Fuller line; Matilda married old Billy Funk—Al Funk and Perry Brimberry's wife and Line Funk's father. Samuel Seaney was the next to the youngest child. Nimrod being the youngest. John Seaney, the elder brother, seems to have been grandfather's boyish hero. It was he who taught his brothers, Sam and Nim, to hunt, trap and fish. John was the baby whom his mother held in her arms all the way from the Carolinas. A catamount once leaped over the shoulders of John Seaney at a deer-lick early in the morning. The animal leaped a little too far, else he might have made a good meal of the young man.

Samuel Seaney grew up in this pioneer life a happy, independent youngster. He walked to different schools, all of which were three or four miles from home. In spite of the fact that the Blue-backed Speller was their only text book, and that poor teachers were the rule, he was well versed in the rudiments of learning. His last teacher was Liberty Murphy who later owned together with Mr. Caswell, the "Hutsonville Journal" of which Mr. Ethelbert Callahan was editor. His schoolmates have long since passed away, but Bethel Martin, Enoch Wesner and Aaron Young lived the longest.

Grandfather told me many times about his early intention of making my grandmother his wife. Cinderilla Camplain was a pretty, brown-eyed, auburn-haired neighbor girl and

school mate. Early in their teens he decided that she was the girl who should keep his log cabin for him. Her father was Irish by birth and her mother was the daughter of Clinton Cobb, one of the earliest settlers in Montgomery township. She was the oldest child of a large family and was a capable young woman. The Cobbs were a well-read people, and it was from them that my grandmother inherited her love for literature, a taste which was transmitted into her own family. In those days of early marriages, when matrimony was not yet a game of chance, it was not strange that they were married when she was but eighteen years old. Grandfather was five years her senior. Before Grandfather was married he worked for Orville Bristol, who owned a store in Palestine. In this way, he made some means of setting himself up in housekeeping supplies, crude as they must have been.

In a little clearing among the thick woods, on the Lawrenceville road, a short distance west of her birthplace, Samuel Seaney built a log cabin which was to be the new home.

One day when he was hunting a few miles from home, by mistake, he shot a doe with a young fawn. When he had cut up the deer, thrown the hind quarters over his horse, and started home, the little fawn followed him. When he would stop and look behind, the fawn would crouch down in a furrow in the road, and start again when he rode on. When my grandfather reached home, the little spotted fawn followed him into the house to the great astonishment and delight of my dear grandmother.

Those were hard-working days for my grandfather. He rose early and worked late, mauled rails and cleared off all of his own farm. He was a man of great physical strength and long endurance. He could cradle more wheat than any man in the neighborhood.

Breadstuffs were hard to get in those days. Cornbread and cornpone were eaten largely not because little wheat was raised, but because it was a long trip to a flour mill. There were plenty of corn horse-mills near, but my grandfather had to go to the Shaker mill on the Embarrass River for his flour, carrying the wheat on his horse, as horse-back riding was the sole method of travel in those days. Wagons were made by local blacksmiths and were very expensive.

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Until the advent of the railroad, all the grain my grandfather raised was either taken to a flat-boat landing on the Wabash River or hauled by wagon to Vincennes. He made several trips on the flat-boat as far as Natchez. During the Civil War, when wheat was two dollars a bushel, he and his sons hauled a large wheat crop to Vincennes. He once drove with a load of sweet potatoes to Chicago. We have always insisted that the sweet potatoes were a mere pretext to give him some excuse for seeing the country. His memory of Chicago is that of a small town, the business center of which is Water Street today. The swamp south of the town was almost impassable. Very few young people in Crawford county are impressed with the fact that Crawford county once extended to Chicago. But at the time of my grandfather's trip, the revenue officer who lived at Palestine, the county seat, did not go to Chicago to collect the revenue, as it was not sufficient to warrant the long drive.

Marvelous change in a life-time! He passed through the great city a few years ago; it seems almost incredible to believe that Chicago has grown in one man's lifetime. Grandfather remembered when Andrew Jackson was President and he was greatly interested in the campaign that elected William Henry Harrison; he heard an old Revolutionary soldier speak in the streets of Palestine when he was a boy and he served on a school board with Governor French. Do you, dear reader, wish to know the history of your county? Then listen to the stories that these few remaining pioneers can tell you.

In spite of his busy life, working for his increasing family, he always had time for sport. He and his brothers, Nim and John, often took trips into the Dark Bend of the Embarrass, and hunted deer where the tall prairie grass waved over the present site of Robinson. Often when I have been driving with him, he has said, "See the p'int of that hill over there?" or perhaps it was a "holler". "I killed a buck over there one morning before daybreak." And then would follow the story. When he wanted to hunt, cold or wet made no difference to him. Often he lay in wet buck-skin breeches all night, with his blanket wrapped about him and awakened

in the morning to find a warm counterpane of snow over him. Looking up into the stars he learned how to live a simple life.

Naturally, an old hunter, would admire the Indian fighters. When I was a child, he used to tell us Indian stories of Lew Wetzel, Kit Carson, and Crawford, and the tears would stream down our cheeks when he told of Crawford's being burned at the stake.

When the corn was laid by, he and his sons and friends used to fish for a week or more on the Wabash, and he often went down on the River De She below Vincennes. It was on one of the these fishing parties that Grandpa met Judge Allen, who was then prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county, and a friendship grew which lasted all their lives. They were often together in camping parties, where Judge Allen's stories furnished rich entertainment for the party.

Uncle Sam must have his jokes. He has been known to go several miles to play a good joke on some one. The neighbor girls remember how he used to go on Sunday evenings and act as "ugly-man." He did this to help the fellow out— that the girl might see the contrast between her beau's good looks and my grandfather's looks. It was his greatest delight to get a person in a crowd and tell a joke on him, to the chagrin of the victim and the glee of the perpetrator and his audience. As long as he lived and until he was old and frail, he retained this propensity for teasing. We always knew by his peculiar grin and the twinkle of his eyes when he was getting ready to tell the joke on us.

This incident illustrates his jokes. Once in Robinson, Grandfather was on the grand jury as was also L. E. Stephens. One morning Mr. Stephens walked past grandfather with his pocket book sticking out of his pocket. The men winked at grandfather and looked signficantly toward the p u r s e. Grandfather slipped it out of Mr. Stephen's pocket and transferred it to his own. At noon the two walked out of the court house together. "Uncle Sam" told Mr. Stephens, or "Lew" as he always called him, "that he was a little short of money, and would he—Mr. Stephens—loan him a five until the next day.

"Yes, ten if you like," said Mr. Stephens and slapped his hand to his pocket, but—no purse. Then followed an inter-

esting hunt through all of his pockets for the pocketbook. Failing to find it, he put his hand in his vest pocket and drew out a bill. Now that was not what "Uncle Sam" wanted. He took Lew's pocketbook out and handed it to him. Mr. Stephens vowed retaliation.

On the next day, the grand jury was about to conclude its procedures, and the foreman asked the jurymen if they knew of any unfinished business. Then Mr. Stephens arose with dignity. "Honorable Foreman, I have a grievance to state. I dislike to mention it, as it reflects on the honor of this body. Gentlemen, I have been robbed right here in our court house and by one of your members. And gentlemen, I want justice done!"

The men looked uneasily at each other. Then Grandfather rose, fully equal to the occasion. "I believe I am guilty of the charge brought by your fellow juryman. He will not tell you, however, that he lost any money, and, when I tell you that I found him in a condition unable to take care of his purse, you will agree with me that out of regard for his family and himself, it was the best thing that I should keep his pocketbook until he was able to do so."

"If you won't hear me, that ends it," said Mr. Stephens, and slammed the door on the roar of laughter that followed him.

Samuel Seaney was a member of the Disciple Christian Church for more than sixty years. He joined the church with his wife at Palestine, when Joe Wolfe was preaching. They were members of the East Union church until their deaths. He knew the Book thoroughly and was an able expounder of the Scriptures. He used to listen to and participate in the religious debates that were features of pioneer religious life. He was a firm believer in apostolic Christianity and the reward of the Saints. He had no fear of death but I think he was a little tired of life when he died. Like the phantom crew of the "Flying Dutchman," he begged to go home, home. He survived his wife sixteen years. He always spoke of her afterwards as the sweetheart of his youth.

My grandfather was a Democrat in principle all his life, and was very much interested in politics. A few years ago in Salem, Illinois, he told Mr. Bryan that his seven sons had

each voted three times for him as President. Mr. Bryan said that no man had told him such a pleasing thing.

Grandfather became acquainted with most of the able lawyers of his day, as he served on juries almost continuously for years. He also met nearly all of the old people of the county, when he was President of the Crawford County Pioneer Association for a number of years. He attended this picnic last fall and received the prize for being the oldest man born in the county.

My grandfather was never really old; his heart was always young. Many people have asked him to what he attributed his long life. He said he had lived long because he was always temperate in his habits, that he used tobacco in no form, and was not addicted to liquor. He also said that his life of camping out was conducive to long life. He had one of the most hardy constitutions; physicians have told him in recent years that his lungs would outlast another man. He lived to a good old age because he lived well and took time to play.

The two old men, with whom I always associate him, are Aaron Young and Oliver Gogin, the friends of his youth and old age. That magic artist, Memory, has painted a picture on my mind. These three old men sit on the porch with the evening sunlight shining on them through the maple trees. There they sit telling stories of that past in which they lived. I see Uncle Aaron with all of his oddities that made us miss the more his white hair and quaint figure; Uncle Oliver Gogin, that courteous, kindly, old gentleman, the gentlest type of an old-school courtier that I have ever known, with his careful dress and spry walk, and my grandfather, tall and straight as an Indian, with his deep voice and interesting conversation.

My grandfather leaves a family of nine living children, forty-six grandchildren and forty-seven great grandchildren. His children are Alvin of Lawrence county; Leander of near Flat Rock; Patrick Henry of Hamilton county; Mrs. Duane Shaw of Richwoods; Mrs. A. L. Maxwell of Lawrenceville; Herman of Eugene, Oregon; Thomas, deceased; Charles C. with whom he had lived for many years; David Bruce of Okalona, Miss., and Andrew Jackson of Portland, Oregon. Miss him? Ah yes, we shall miss him! The summer will come with

its long hot days when the farmers haul produce by the house. He will not be there under the shade to hail them and ask the prices of their grain. The arm-rocker in which he sat will stand empty. No white-haired figure in the shade of the maples, no one to whom we carry a drink, or read the paper and the new book.

Miss him! Ah yes, neighbors and friends and relatives will miss him, but we are glad for the blessed memories we may keep of him and I, who grew up in his companionship, and went squirrel hunting with him—for he could see to knock a squirrel off a limb until he was eighty; I, who as a child, sitting on his knee of winter evenings and looking into the fire-place, heard his stories of Indians and frontier life; I, who, because of love for him, have a greater regard for beautiful old age, lovingly dedicate these lines to my grandfather and all other pioneers like him.

Nor am I alone in having a pioneer grandparent. All of the young people I know have had grandfathers and most of them had pioneer grandfathers. We are only one of many other counties of our state whose history should be treasured, not to provide us a self satisfied feeling of perfection and pride, but that we may foster their ideals and keep the best they have given us. All around us are Indian trails, remains of battle grounds, and spots full of tradition and pioneer lore. Let us as one of the oldest counties in the state show that we are proud of our heritage; let us preserve the priceless stories of our rich past, that we may build better in the future. Let us begin to educate our children to that end, let us attend our pioneer meetings, let us above all cultivate the acquaintance of all beautiful old age. The pioneer dead, let us venerate him; the pioneer living, let us learn of him.

MY RETROSPECTION OF FOUR SCORE YEARS.

Gaius Paddock.

In the quiet hours that are a part of the solitude of a rural life come thoughts endeared to my remembrance with passing of time in the sunset of my life with more of my kindred, friends and acquaintances at rest, than are now living. The recollections of past events which are largely connected with personal associations are not very interesting unless they are the remembrance of some great events that have transpired in Governments, which have shaped the destiny of a Nation or the life and history of the men who have been prominent in the legislation of the Country's affairs or on the battlefields with valor. Interesting too, are stories of those who have achieved successful careers or who have attained eminence in science with inventions in the varied fields of research that have benefited the human race, worthy or unworthy, as they might be. While all history of the past is largely taken from documents, letters and personal recollections, I have endeavored, as far as possible, not to bring myself into notice as in any way prominent in the events as here recorded.

There are very few now living who have witnessed the changes that have taken place or the events that have transpired in my life-time, having lived in the state near four score years and I do not think it is possible that a like period in the future can bring with it the changed condition that has taken place in the advancement of the country or the elevation of the human race as viewed by the light of history, with the march of civilization in the world. From a sparsely settled wilderness, to a highly developed country, with all the greatest advancements of the age that are embraced in science, arts and improvements, with the progress that has come with the development of its resources and the rise of a nation which has been born again, with renewed strength, with

full faith in themselves, after passing through times of great peril with grave solicitude as to the results, surmounting them all and has come out elevated, cleansed and assumed its place among the mightiest nations on the earth, having seen the vast uninhabited prairies and trackless forests, changed as if by magic, to a country filled with villages and improved farms and highways, throughout the entire state. From ox-team transportation and stage-coach travel, to railroads hauling nearly one hundred cars loaded with the products of the land, drawn by powerful locomotives and limited passenger trains, carrying hundreds of passengers, at a speed of sixty miles an hour. From the days of dipped tallow candles, to a light that rivals the sun in its brightness. From the log and frame houses, sheltering a few persons therein, to the steel structures that hold thousands of day and night occupants, towering to the heighth of nearly three hundred feet, filled with an active, rushing multitude of inhabitants, with all the comforts and conveniences, with safety and rapid elevation. From traveling on the waters of the earth, in sail and steam vessels, over the seas, lakes and rivers, with a speed of eight to ten miles an hour, to a more rapid transit on the surface, to almost like speed beneath its surface, with safety and comfort. From earth, traveling to the flight of birds of the air, with a speed of nearly one hundred miles an hour above the altitude of the highest mountains, carrying men to far distant points, in the ships of the air loaded with tons of materials for peace or war. From log school and frame village houses of instruction, by switch rule, and cow-hide, to the elegant and classic institution of college learning, taught by precept, example and honor, with all the appliances for the reseach of heavenly bodies and things animate and inanimate, on the earth or beneath the sea. From the "Hello" to attract attention near by to the invention that speaks to us from far distant places, with voices clear and distinct as near us, and with music that cheers us with melodious sounds with all the vast and wonderful devices and appliances that elevate the inhabitants of the earth. To enumerate them would weary the mind and body. All these to which I have briefly referred, have been made possible by the discovery of electricity by Franklin, its application by Morse of the tele-

graph and a further development by Bell of the telephone, by the inventive genius of Edison, who re-echo the words "let there be light" and it came with the brilliancy of the sun, and all that came with the dawning, as if by magic; by the still further development by the master mind of Marconi that speaks through unlimited space by the voices of the air. I cannot find words that will express the gratitude and a fitting tribute to the skillful surgical and medical science, which has been made possible by the use of X-rays and the scientific apparatus that has lengthened the days of thousands, having myself passed through what I thought "was the shadow of the valley of death" when I awoke, after undergoing a serious operation, which would have been considered a miracle by many, in times past. And with all this progress that has come to the uplifting of the human race that has placed them upon a higher plane of civilization, with all those achievements that man has wrought, are we any nearer the Haven to which our hopes bid us seek at the end of life here. What progress has been made towards the uplifting of the mind? Are we living in a more exalted state, a more spiritual, that when Christ came upon earth? When viewed by the acts of cruelty with the horrors that are convulsing the world, with the sacrifice of men, women and children, innocent, unoffending God-loving people throughout Europe and Far East. Surely, it looks like the proclamation that was given to the world nearly two thousand years ago "Peace on Earth, good will to men" has failed in its mission, and the dawning of His second coming, to redeem the world from sin and misery and bring peace throughout the earth, looks more distant than ever before in the history of the world. To recount or further portray the real conditions as they are, only brings thoughts not pleasant to consider or contemplate, as the serious things of life fail to interest many of us, who are so intent with our daily duties and busy in the mad rush for wealth, which requires every effort of strength, with strenuous application, to reach the goal.

BRIEF RECORD OF THE MEXICAN, CIVIL, SPANISH WARS AND THE WORLD'S GREAT CONFLICT.

By Gaius Paddock.

I would be unworthy of my heritage of patriotic zeal and valor if the record of the three wars which took place during my life time were not mentioned. These wars were successfully fought by the United States forces and do not include the World's Great War which was declared against Germany on April 2, 1917, and which was fought with all the vigor, and determination to win regardless of cost of life, and the complex conditions that surround us and with traitors in our midst, and we unprepared to successfully combat the armies which had been drilled and prepared for conquest for nearly a half century. By God's help we and our allies won the War and defeated the world's destroyer of the tranquility of Nations. My first remembrance of the Mexican War was when the troops gathered at Springfield, Illinois in 1846 and their departure was the grandest sight that had taken place in the State. How well I recollect this event, as they marched out in the open prairies south of Springfield with General Hardin on a white horse and Col. Edward D. Baker on a black horse, at the head of the troops proceeded by a band of fifes, kettle and bass drums, a most inspiring sight surely it was, as they passed for review before the Governor of the State and his staff and took up their march by land to Alton it being before the days of railroads. A long line of wagons with camp equipage and camp followers brought up the rear. The War was over before the close of the second year, a complete defeat of the Mexican Army and a vast domain reaching to the Pacific Coast was given the United States, for which we paid the Mexican Government Fifteen Million Dollars.

The next war was the Civil War, between the North and South, which continued for four years with great loss of life

and suffering, with intense hatred increasing as it continued, by both sides. The anxiety, with much doubt, as to the results of the conflict, was felt keenly by both sides, vast destruction of property in the Southern States, the returning of the dead, sick, and wounded, on both sides, to their homes stirred the hearts of almost every household. I will not attempt to write up this Great Conflict only to state, that the results of this bloody strife and sacrifice bore fruits of great blessings in after years to both the North and South consecrated with the lives of brave men and cemented with the blood of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. Surely it looked like the righteousness of the conflict was sealed with the blood of the combatants and a new nation, was born again with better understanding of each other; and those who had fought for its dismemberment were again placed in trusted positions in the Government and they worked in harmony for the general welfare of the nation in after years.

The Third War, Spanish-American, which commenced in April 1898 was of short duration. It was brought about by a combination of circumstances first, the blowing up of the Warship Maine at Havana at anchor. The oppression and cruelities perpetrated upon the people of Cuba, by the Spanish Government, aroused the sympathies of this country in the interest of humanity. While we were not prepared for this conflict, it was not long, however, before the victories of the United States forces both on land and sea, with the capture of Manila, destruction of the Spanish Navy by Commodore Dewey and battles on land at San Juan and other places, with complete destruction of the Spanish War fleet brought peace with glorious results, and the establishment of an Independent Nation in Cuba. This disinterested action of the United States has not its parallel in the history of the world, when a conquered country was restored to the oppressed liberated nation, with full freedom to govern the people, under restrictions for their safety thereafter.

The Fourth War, the greatest the world has ever known, is shaking the foundations of most of the nations of the earth. Again our beloved Country is called upon to defend the cause of humanity, the Christian religion and the rights of small nations to exist. Nothing like the horrors of this war

is known in the history of the world, in its cruelties, total disregard of life, property and respect of treaties, with but one aim, to conquor; with one thought, that "might makes right". The German Empire, backed with its allies of the Pagan Turks with whom they have been closely connected for many years and kindred nations which have imbibed the habits, thoughts and barbarities of the Asiatic hordes who are repeating the inhuman atrocities of the darkest ages of the world's history. Their acts have aroused the entire Christian Nations of the earth who are striving to uphold the Governments of civilized people, based upon justice, truth, and equality.

IS THE SANGAMON RIVER NAVIGABLE?

By Gaius Paddock.

This question, as to the use of Steamboats on this river, disturbed the public mind very much in Springfield and vicinity in the years 1847 to 1849. The return of the soldiers from the Mexican War to their homes in central Illinois, many of whom lived in the counties that bordered the Sangamon, and who were favorably impressed with the idea that it was; as they had had the opportunity with much pleasure, of traveling on steamboats. The merchants and traders on the river and towns near by, strongly favored the enterprise, as they were cut off from obtaining supplies for many months during the year and felt the need of transportation facilities. Railroading had proved a failure to a certain extent. The one built from Meredosia on the Illinois river via Jacksonville to Springfield, with steam engine power to haul cars carrying passengers or freight had been abandoned. Mule power was being tried, with but little better success, as the road bed with "ties and sleepers" which were of wood pieces 6" x 8" pinned to the cross ties by wooden pins 15" long by 1½" thick with strap iron 3" x ½" thick, would often take a notion to curl up and come through the car bottoms, disturbing the passengers, damaging the cars and freight and often ditching the train. Transportation was in a much disturbed condition and some immediate remedy must be found. Lincoln, who was always foremost in enterprises and who, in early years had flat-boated, contended that it was not only possible but practicable to develop and successfully have steamboat navigation on the Sangamon, to the Illinois River and connection with the Mississippi. For quite a number of evenings, for several weeks I listened to the discussions in the store of Col. John Williams, in which I was a summer clerk at that time. The stores were all opened from six in the morning until nine at night, sometimes later, when interest-

ing subjects were being discussed. Little or no business was transacted in the evenings, the stores being a rendezvous for loafers. While there was a wide difference of opinion as to the practicability, it nevertheless afforded an opportunity for a "close examination by discussion" of the very important matter of water communication which would benefit the entire community and Springfield especially. There were many wise and good debaters, who ridiculed and opposed the scheme as foolish, as a means for any relief or improvement at the present. Lincoln generally had the best of the discussion in the arguments but he had some hard headed opponents to combat or convince. I remember at the close of a rather exciting debate that Lincoln said, "Gentlemen: we have wasted time and talked ourselves hoarse on this subject. I will demonstrate by actual exhibit, in a few days that it is both possible and practicable and will show you my model of a steamboat, that will navigate the Sangamon in successful operation, in the big water trough at the corner opposite my office, having had experience as a navigator on the Sangamon many times and also on the Illinois and Mississippi." In about a week or ten days after this announcement, at the close of one of the evening meetings, he said that at two o'clock the next day he would make a practical test. And sure enough, he was prompt as to the time. Quite a crowd had gathered as the word had been passed around the streets. He appeared with his four foot model under his arm and approaching the trough, which had been pumped full and announced 'now is the time to witness the successful navigation by "model of the Sangamon' and other rivers that have bars and shoal places." He proceeded to put his model boat afloat in the water and placing a few bricks upon it until it sank to the first deck, he then applied the air pumps modeled like the old fire bellows, four in number, two on each side that were beneath the lower or first deck and in a few moments it slowly rose above the water about six inches, Lincoln remarking that each inch represented a foot, on a good sized steam boat. This novel invention surely demonstrated it was possible to have water communication on the Sangamon. There were yet some doubters, as to its practicability for actual transportation.

The crowd listened to Lincoln's defence of his invention, gave three cheers and dispersed, much impressed but not fully convinced. He retired with his model under his arm, remarking if they had any more questions to ask, they could do so and answer them or not, as he had no further information to give. I am inclined to think he never after attempted to exhibit or refer to his device or apply his great genius to inventions of any kind, as the master mind of Lincoln was filled with intense thoughts of more grave importance. [Mr. Lincoln obtained a United States patent for a device for lifting vessels over shoals, May 22, 1849.] His political idol had been shattered when the great Whig party, of which the most noted statesman of the time, Daniel Webster, in his speech, at Boston, on his return from Washington, said the "Whig party is dead." This announcement went deep into the hearts of the people who had supported a party based upon justice and equality and were now suffering the effects of "Locofoco" government that had come into power after the death of William Henry Harrison and the Vice-President John Tyler had turned traitor to the party, which caused all of the cabinet to resign, except Daniel Webster, who remained in the cabinet to perfect the Ashburnham Treaty, which gave us that vast domain known as the Great Northwest. Political conditions were in a chaotic state. Tyler and his party, on the resignation of the Harrison Cabinet, had appointed all the extreme Southern leaders, such as John C. Calhoun, the nullifier, and his associates. The prophetic vision of Lincoln gave him much anxiety and when he spoke, they all took heed of his statements, although he was then unknown in name or fame, but enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact within this State.

"WILDER'S BRIGADE MONUMENT DEDICATION."

[The Imposing Ceremony Took Place on Chickamauga Battlefield, September 20, 1899.]

[From the *Chattanooga Daily News,* September 20, 1899.]

Clear and crisp broke the morning and a perfect day followed to bless the ceremonies of the dedication of the Wilder Brigade monument and the 113 monuments and markers of the state of Indiana, which was formally done today at the site of the Wilder monument in Chickamauga Park.

In round figures it is estimated that 10,000 people attended the exercises.

Those from Chattanooga, including the visiting members of the Wilder Brigade and the veterans from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, went to the park principally by way of the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern railroad, over which a special schedule for trains had been arranged; many others went in private vehicles, and on bicycles, and it was stated at 10 o'clock that every livery rig in the city was engaged.

Following the dedication of the Indiana monuments, the Wilder Brigade tower was dedicated. This tower represents an expenditure of $18,000 by the members of the Wilder Brigade, and it is the most imposing and massive monument on the national battlefield.

In connection with these exercises it is appropriate to observe that the speech of Col. Tomlinson Fort of Chattanooga, was the first ever delivered by a Confederate veteran on Chickamauga battlefield at the dedication of a monument to Union soldiers of the civil war.* Colonel Fort consented to deliver the address at the personal request of General Wilder.

* Gen. John M. Palmer made an address at the dedication of the monument on Snodgrass Hill, Chickamauga Park, on September 19, 1895, representing the Union army and Gen. John B. Gordon spoke on the same occasion representing the confederate army.

GENERAL WILDER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to say that these gray-headed men before you were the gallant young men of 36 years ago, who on this bloody battlefield bared their breasts to the storms of civil war, and on this spot met the brave men of Longstreet's Legions, and here broke the great charge that had driven the splendid men of Sheridan in confusion to the rear. In this place they were so fortunate as to break that magnificent line of battle and send the men of Longstreet's left back three-quarters of a mile and saved the men of McCook's gallant corps from further pursuit. Here in the presence of many who wore the gray on that fateful day, we can tell the truthful story of how Wilder's Brigade did their whole duty; of how they held Alexander's bridge on the 18th, and kept Walker's corps from executing their purpose of throwing themselves across the LaFayette road in the rear of Rosecrans and between his army and Chattanooga. We can here tell how these gallant men held the cross roads at Hall's all night of the 18th in spite of the brave attempts of Bushrod Johnson to seize the LaFayette road at Viniard's. But we held them off until Gen. George H. Thomas came with his grand old 14th corps on the morning of the 19th and took position on the Chattanooga road to defend the move on Chattanooga. We can here say that the gallant Hood and Bushrod Johnson were repulsed by this brigade at Viniard's, when they had broken Sheridan's division, and how after they had broken the splendid attack of Davis' division this brigade struck them in flank and compelled them to seek refuge in the woods east of Viniard's. We can also say that when Van Cleve's division crossed the LaFayette road on that direful afternoon and were hurled back in confusion, we poured a fire in their flank so hot that even the splendid veterans of Hood were forced to yield the ground and return in hot haste to the cover of the woods. We can also say that when the gallant men of McLaw's division came charging at our lines across the Viniard field, the men of this brigade met them with such a withering fire that they, too, were forced to give way and return to the woods from whence they came.

This command, composed of the 17th Indiana infantry, Maj. William T. Jones commanding; the 72d Indiana infantry, Col. A. O. Miller commanding; the 92d Illinois infantry, Col. Smith D. Atkins commanding; the 98th Illinois infantry, Col. J. J. Funkhauser commanding; the 123d Illinois infantry, Col. James Monroe commanding; and the 18th Indiana battery, Capt. Eli Lilly commanding; all the infantry armed with Spencer repeating magazine rifles and aggregating about two thousand men in line, proved to the world that they could face the splendid veterans of Bragg's army; that they could successfully withstand Longstreet's Legions; that they trembled not when attacked by overwhelming force and all supports gone. They proved their manhood by driving their attack with irresistible power and recovering the ground that even Sheridan had yielded to the bravest enemy that had ever fought on the bloodiest battlefields of Tennessee and Virginia.

This monument to their steadfast patriotism, their unyielding courage, was built by contributions from the gallant men who composed the brigade. It stands on the spot where General Rosecrans' headquarters were on the 19th and forenoon of the 20th. It is erected in no vain-glorious mood. It marks the line where the bravest of brave Americans met in headlong conflict, each determined to win, and where the best armament proved successful. On this grand battlefield thousands died in defense of those principles that they had been trained to believe in, and which they thoroughly believed were right; where else on God's earth could such a conflict be carried to a close and find such results? These men were honorable Americans and when the war was fought to a finish all agreed to live in peace, and have honestly kept their compact. No other people have done this in good faith. I thank God that I have lived to see the sons of these heroes from both sides join in the ranks of our country's defenders, and under one common flag march to the tunes of "Dixie" and "Star Spangled Banner" with the same patriotic, springy step, the same patriotic impulse that impelled you men when you believed your duty was to follow and fight for the flags that waved over the proud hosts which joined battle on this bloody field. I am as proud of the memory of those who died under

one flag as I am of those who fell under the other; both believed they were right; both died for the right as they saw it. We who fought for the stars and stripes give the hand of friendly fellowship to those who fought for the stars and bars. The sons of both sides have proved their readiness to march shoulder to shoulder to any part of the world where their common country calls and prove that their chief pride is in show ing how the sons of the men of the great civil war can best imitate the actions of their fathers. To you, General Boynton, I have the honor of turning over the custody of this monument as the representative of our great country. May it stand for ages to show the coming generations how their ancestors fought for their principles. It stands as a monument to the valor of those who fought on both sides. May its lessons be learned by all our descendants.

GENERAL SMITH D. ATKINS' SPEECH.

Comrades of Wilder's Brigade: This magnificent monument erected here on one of the most noted battlefields of the great Civil War—one of the bloodiest conflicts of ancient or modern times—is not only a monument to your intrepid skill and courage as soldiers, but is especially a monument to your beloved Commander, General John T. Wilder, the most distinguished volunteer of the American army. I know of other distinguished volunteer soldiers, Logan, Oglesby, and Palmer, of my own state—Miles and others, who reached much higher rank than Wilder; but I know of none who left his mark more distinctly upon his country's history, or accomplished more. One private volunteer soldier, John C. Lee, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, belonging to the Brigade of Infantry I commanded before my regiment was assigned to Wilder's Brigade, will rank close to Wilder in inventive genius when the truthful history of the great war is written—it was John C. Lee, a private soldier, detailed for service in the pontoon train, who invented the light, easily transported wood frame covered with canvas, for a pontoon boat, that we found so serviceable in crossing rivers, and that has since been adopted by every army in the world. But Wilder invented a new style of fighting, and revolutionized the cavalry tactics, not only of the United States army, but of all the armies of the world.

He used his horses, as you so well know, to transport his troops rapidly to the point of engagement, and fought his men in single line on foot. That had never been done before, and in order to do it he invented his own tactics, and drilled his troops by the same commands on foot and on horseback, and every army of every civilized country in the world has adopted the tactics that Wilder invented. This is high praise, but you know that Wilder deserves it. As brave as the bravest, with brains and common sense, he pioneered the way that all the cavalry of the world is following. Like private John C. Lee, he saw what it was necessary to do, and he invented the way to do it, and all the armies of the world have adopted the way that Wilder invented.

The regiment that I commanded, the 92nd Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was detached from General Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps by the order of General Rosecrans at my request supplemented by the request of General Wilder, and joined Wilder's Brigade at Duck River, Tennessee, and were given 140 Spencer Repeating Rifles, all the surplus arms of the Brigade. With the Brigade the regiment marched on Sunday, August 16th, 1863, in a heavy thunder storm and climbed the mountain East of Dechard to University Place, and crossing the mountains with light skirmishing camped at Poe's Tavern in the Tennessee Valley, North of Chattanooga, on the 21st of August.

The main army of the Cumberland had marched to Stevenson, Alabama, and crossing the Tennessee at Bridgeport and Caperton's Ferry had swung off through the mountain gorges to the West and South of Chattanooga, the Confederate stronghold.

Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, Minty's Brigade of Cavalry, and Wagner's Brigade of Infantry, had crossed the Cumberland Range into the Tennessee Valley, north of Chattanooga, with orders to demonstrate strongly as if contemplating a crossing of the Tennessee north of Chattanooga. On August 24th, the 92nd, with two pieces of artillery belonging to Lilly's battery of Wilder's Brigade, marched to Harrison's Landing and shelled the enemy on the opposite side of the river. Planting the two guns on the bluff the Lieutenant was ordered to fire, and when complaint was made that he was

slow, he said that he knew by an instrument that he carried just how many feet the Confederate fort was below his position, and if a man would stand up on the parapet of the Confederate fort he could tell by another instrument just how many yards it was away—soon a Confederate soldier stood up on the parapet of the fort, and the Lieutenant of artillery sighted him through his instrument, and while he was figuring out the distance, cutting his shells and loading his rifled cannon, I took position in front of and below the guns so I might watch the effect of the shots with my field glass—but I was enveloped in smoke, and could see nothing.

A few days afterward we obtained a copy of the Chattanooga Daily Rebel that contained an article stating that the first shot from the Federal artillery at Harrison's Landing had dismounted one of the three pieces of artillery in the Confederate fort. Lilly's gunners, when they knew the distance and elevation, could hit the mark the first shot two miles away, for they were as skilled as the "Americans behind the guns" with Dewey in Manila Bay.

September 4th, the 92nd reported to General Wilder north of Chattanooga, and found that it had been ordered to report to General Thomas for scouting and courier duty. The regiment, with two brass mountain howitzers, immediately returned over the mountains and crossed the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and reported to General Rosecrans in Trenton Valley on the 8th at 10 a. m., and at 1 p. m. fifty men from the regiment armed with Spencer Rifles, under Lieut. Col. Van Buskirk, climbed Lookout Mountain on the West side by an unused cattle path, and pushed the Confederate cavalry off from Lookout Mountain, in plain sight of Chattanooga, and at 10 p. m. reported the certain evacuation of Chattanooga by Bragg. General Rosecrans gave me written orders that night to take the advance into Chattanooga in the morning, and marching at 3 a. m., of September 9th, 1863, the regiment pushed the Confederate Cavalry off from the Mountain on the wagon road above the railroad. When on the Mountain, Lilly's Battery began shelling the 92nd from Moccasin Point—to be fired into by the artillery of our own Brigade was embarassing, but we soon communicated by signal with Lilly, who quit firing, and we pushed the enemy over and down the

Mountain, and entered Chattanooga, as early as 10 a. m., the colors of the 92nd being the first to wave over the evacuated city. I gathered such information as I could, and at 11 a. m., wrote and sent by courier the following note:

Head Quarters 92nd Ill. Vol.

Chattanooga, 11 a. m., Sept. 9th, 1863.

Major:—

We had a little skirmishing on the mountain, but now we hold Chattanooga—my stand of colors was the first to float over the town—a complete evacuation—columns of dust showed them going South—two companies of my regiment are pressing after them, and I will likely take my command up the river to gobble a little squad said to be there.

Most Respectfully,

Smith D. Atkins,

Maj. Levering Col. 92nd Ill.

At 10 a. m., September 10th, 1863, Chattanooga was completely evacuated by the rear guard of Bragg's army, and was completely in possession of the Union soldiers. I was of the opinion at that time, and I have never changed that opinion, that General Rosecrans could have concentrated his entire army in Chattanooga before dark of September 10th, 1863, with the exception of McCook's cavalry—and McCook's command, without the loss of a man or a wheel, by returning West of Lookout Mountain and going down the Trenton Valley, could have been in Chattanooga on September 11th, and the battle of Chickamauga have been completely avoided. Chattanooga was the object of the entire campaign, and by the magnificent maneuvering of his army General Rosecrans had compelled Bragg to evacuate the city, and he was in full possession of it in the forenoon of September the 9th, and could have put his entire army in that city without the loss of a man or a gun within 48 hours of that time. Why he did not do so I never could understand. He had not yet destroyed Bragg's army, but he had completely gained the sole object of the campaign without a battle, and the battle of Chickamauga was a useless sacrifice of life without object or purpose. Had he concentrated his army immediately in Chattanooga there would have been no battle of Chickamauga, and Rose-

crans would not have lost his command. Up to that time Rosecrans had outgeneraled Bragg, and from that time Bragg outgeneraled Rosecrans.

At 1 o'clock p. m., of September 9th, the 92nd Illinois was ordered by General Crittenden then in Chattanooga up the Tennessee River a few miles to assist Wilder and Minty in crossing; but before the regiment reached there, they were fording the river and needed no assistance.

General Wilder ordered the 92nd to join his Brigade, and next evening it camped with the Brigade at Greyville, on the road to Ringgold. During the night I received orders to report with the regiment to General Rosecrans at LaFayette, and was on the march before daylight, and a mile north of Ringgold struck Forrests's Cavalry in force—sending word to General Wilder—the regiment dismounted and repulsed an assault of Forrest in line of regiments, when Wilder came up with a section of Lilly's battery and opened on the enemy—instantly our shots were answered with artillery, but no shot came near us—we afterward learned that it was Van Cleve's Division that approached Ringgold from the West, while we came from the North, and had Van Cleve known our position he could have cut off a large part of Forrest's Cavalry before it could have passed out through Ringgold Gap. Pushing into Ringgold a company was sent out toward LaFayette that struck the enemy's cavalry in force less than two miles from Ringgold, and confident that we could not reach LaFayette by that road, with the consent of General Wilder, the regiment started for Rossville. A few miles out on our left toward Chickamauga River we saw a column of the enemy preparing to charge on a Union wagon train that was going into camp; but a few shots from our mountain howitzers and Spencers just as it began the charge turned the enemy's column back, and we continued our march to Rossville arriving after dark.

Anticipating that General Rosecrans was at that time in Chattanooga instead of LaFayette, two officers were sent there before daylight on September 12th, but the officers not returning, at 9 a. m., the regiment took the road to LaFayette finding no enemy until we reached Gordon's Mill on the Chickamauga, where there were many of the enemy's cavalry that

made but slight resistance and retreated southward over the river; stopping in a corn field away from the road, the horses were fed, and nose-bags filled with corn for another feed, when, moving to the LaFayette road to resume the march southward I received an order from General Rosecrans at Chattanooga to send my regiment to the foot of Lookout Mountain at the Summertown road, and report for orders to him in Chattanooga, which I did, and was ordered to open communication with General Thomas somewhere on Lookout Mountain, and marching all night we found Thomas before daylight, and by 6 a. m., September 13th, had returned word to General Rosecrans that his dispatches to General Thomas had been delivered on Lookout Mountain at Steven's Gap, and a Courier line established from there to Chattanooga. At 9 a. m. the regiment moved to the foot of Steven's Gap and went into Camp; on the 14th moved to Pond Spring and camped; on the 15th went to Crawfish Spring to open communication with General Crittenden, finding all roads and paths over the Chickamauga heavily picketed by the enemy's cavalry, and the woods full of spies, pretending to be deserters, that by the strange orders of General Rosecrans we were not permitted to molest. We remained at Pond Spring on the 16th sending out scouting parties in all directions, except south of the Chickamauga. On the 16th, was engaged with General Turchin's Brigade at Catlet's Gap, losing three men. On the 18th remained at Pond Spring, sending out scouting parties. On the 19th of September the regiment moved at daylight with the infantry columns toward Chattanooga.

Heavy firing at our right and front was heard soon after daylight. At 10 a. m. by command of General Rosecrans went into line in the field south of Widow Glen's house, where General Rosecrans made his headquarters, and sent a dismounted skirmish line into the woods toward LaFayette road, and captured a Confederate soldier, who said that he belonged to Longstreet's corps from the army of Virginia, and the prisoner was taken to General Rosecrans' headquarters. At 11 a. m. was ordered further on the road to Chattanooga, and between 12 and 1 o'clock, dismounted on the west side of and near the LaFayette road by order of General Reynolds, and the eight companies of the regiment, two being on Courier

duty, endeavored to stop the enemy who had repulsed King's Brigade, which the regiment succeeded in doing in its immediate front, but the long line of the enemy swept by its right flank and the regiment was withdrawn, with a loss of twenty-six killed and wounded.

Being left upon the field without orders, many of our troops retreating toward Chattanooga, men were sent to find Wilder's Brigade, which was found near Viniards, west of LaFayette road, and moving around the enemy that had broken through the Union lines, the regiment joined Wilder's Brigade late in the afternoon, and went into line dismounted on his left.

All night long in the woods in our front the axes of the enemy rang out clear and loud. I could not then understand why there was so much chopping of timber, but I have since, in company with General H. V. Boynton, visited the ground in our front occupied by the enemy, where they were building breastworks of timber, the ground being too rocky to throw up earthworks, in evident fear of an assault by Rosecrans in the morning. I was then of the opinion, and am now, that had Rosecrans possessed at Chickamauga the cool, calculating, bulldog courage he exhibited at Stone River, and boldly assaulted the enemy's lines on the morning of September 20th, he would have pushed Bragg's army across the Chickamauga and remained victor upon the field. He made the fatal error of withdrawing his lines and awaiting the Confederate assault. The 92nd Illinois regiment, before daylight on the morning of the 20th was spread out mounted to cover the entire line of Wilder's Brigade front, the Brigade having withdrawn to the right of McCook corps far in the rear. Not long after sunrise, a heavy column of the enemy in column of regiments doubled on the center, moving very slowly, making not a sound, no mounted officers with them, was observed passing out left flank. It was said to be Longstreet's corps. Word was repeatedly sent to McCook, who testily denied the truthfulness of the information sent him, and foolishly refused to send out a skirmish line of his own by which he might have learned the truth. Hours passed by, and then that quiet, creeping column of Confederates sprang upon the left of McCook's corps with

a yell, and with irresistible force, and, although McCook had been early and often informed of the approach of that column of the enemy, it was a complete surprise to him, and in less than ten minutes his left was irretrievably lost, and the amazed and astonished General looked on helplessly, his magnificent corps broken into fragments and floating off from the battle-field in detachments and squads like flecks of foam upon a river. I have read of a useless and sullen retreat of a portion of the English army in the Crimean war described by Henry J. Raymond; I saw, at Shiloh, while serving as Assistant Adjutant General of the 4th Division of the Army of the Tennessee, whole regiments of other divisions marching sullenly to the rear without firing a shot at the enemy; but I never read of, and never saw, so foolish and senseless a retreat as was made by McCook's corps, not from cowardice, but solely from the incompetence of the corps Commander. As soon as the Confederates assaulted McCook's corps the enemy in our front advanced in force, and powerless to make resistance with a thin line of mounted troops, we withdrew and joined Wilder's Brigade in the rear. There I met General Wilder the Brigade Commander, on the ridge deserted by McCook, where we could both see the long column of Confederate regiments doubled on the center, and he instantly conceived the bold idea of charging with his Brigade through the center of the Confederate column, taking their regiments in flank, and pushing for Thomas on the left. He did me the honor to ask my opinion, and I replied that it was a desperate and bold movement, but his Brigade of Spencer Repeating Rifles could do it, and with most of his Brigade he could join Thomas, and might entirely change the result of the battle. He told me that he would form his Brigade in a hollow square, two regiments in front line with opening for Lilly's Battery, one regiment in column on each flank, and my regiment in line in rear of the battery, and I was about to go to my regiment just beyond the brow of the hill to bring it up to make that formation, when Hon. Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War rode up, saying that all was lost, and when General Wilder explained to him what he intended doing, Mr. Dana positively ordered General Wilder not to make the attempt,

but to withdraw with his Command to Chattanooga on the Dry Valley road. Wilder lingered on the leld with his Command, gathering up McCook's abandoned artillery and probably a hundred ambulances of our wounded, and near nightfall retired to Chattanooga, the 92nd Illinois regiment covering the rear, followed by Forrest's Cavalry, lightly skirmishing with the rear guard.

Here was fought one of the most fiercely contested battles in history, that ought not to have been fought at all, without object and without result, save the renewed demonstration of the valor of American soldiery, equal here in the Union and Confederate armies. They were all Americans.

That Wilder's famous Brigade of Mounted Infantry was composed of troops as brave and as intelligent as any, I am willing to contend; that they were braver and more intelligent than all others, I am not willing to assert. The phenomenal victories they achieved I attribute, of course, in an important degree, to the skill of their Commander, to their intelligence and bravery; but supplemental to that, they were armed with Spencer Repeating Rifles, the most effective and complete weapon for actual service ever placed in the hands of soldiers. Had the Americans who met them upon so many battlefields been armed in precisely the same manner, the losses in Wilder's Brigade would have been many times multiplied.

Here we see, what so far as I know, may not be seen upon any battlefield outside of the great Republic, beautiful monuments precisely alike erected by the government to commemorate the soldierly qualities of all general officers, those who fought for the government, and those who fought against the government. Here Kentucky has erected a beautiful monument commemorating jointly the heroism of her sons who fought against, and who fought for, the starry banner of the Republic.

"Fondly do we hope, earnestly do we pray," that it is typical of a people as firmly united as the particles of the granite monuments here commemorating the soldierly qualities of Americans North and South, and that never again will any American fire upon the American flag.

Here this massive monument commemorating the soldierly qualities of Wilder's Brigade, shall "greet the morning

sunlight, and kiss the last rays of the setting sun'', while ''the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave,'' and all the world shall know that ''government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.''

A MATTOON PIONEER.

Capt. Joseph Withington—Civilian, Soldier and Statesman.

By Adolf Sumerlin.

Without making any pretentions to greatness or claims for marked distinction in the affairs of life, yet the story of Capt. Joseph Withington's existence among us mortals has much out of the ordinary. It is a genuine pleasure when he can be induced to unlock the store of memory and relate interesting events of the distant past.

Captain Withington, the last of the hardy old pioneers who settled along the banks of Whitley creek in Moultrie county, was born in Newbury, Mass., his ancestors being English of the Puritanical stock. After having completed his academical course he came west long before Horace Greeley had given that advice to young men, and engaged in the mercantile business in the store of his uncle, Ebenezer Noyes, at Essex, a village platted by Mr. Noyes in 1840. In later years it was known as the Zion Frost Farm, and is now owned by J. Hortenstine & Son.

It was in 1849 that he made his first appearance on Whitley Creek and among his friends and customers of some seventy odd years ago were Thomas T. Townley, Philip Armantrout, William Christie, Grandfather Apple, Rufus Pierce and many other noble frontiersmen who have passed away.

The Village of Nelson situated on the banks of the Okaw expected to become the county seat of Moultrie county and so firmly was the belief fixed in the minds of the inhabitants of Nelson township that the court house was about half completed when the vote was taken which resulted in Sullivan being chosen, much to the disappointment of the public spirited citizens of that township. While these events were taking place along the banks of the Kaskaskia, Mattoon was not even dreamed of and the ground whereon this city rests was waving fields of grass used for grazing purposes and inhab-

ited by wolves, deer and rattlesnakes, and the numerous lakes and ponds surrounding the elevated site in the fall and spring were covered with the wild fowls of the air when resting from their long fights between the north and the south. This section was rendered uninhabitable on account of the chills and fever, the mosquito and the giant horsefly, the early settlers having located along the banks of creeks, rivers and on elevated ground were in a measure exempt from these annoyances.

Captain Withington continued in business in Essex until 1853 when he went to St. Louis and accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, where he remained for three years.

In 1855, after it had been definitely settled that the crossings of the Illinois Central and the old Terre Haute & Alton Railroads would be where they are now located, he paid the new town site a visit, making a portion of the trip from St. Louis by stage, going via Moweaqua and Sullivan. The future for Mattoon was attractive and after returning to St. Louis and remaining about a year he bade that city farewell and opened a paint, oil and glass store in the village of Mattoon starting in business where the great Hulman wholesale house is now situated.

Since that time, sixty-four years ago, this city has been his home and here he has constantly been with the exception of two years in Cincinnati, two years in Charleston, and four years as a soldier in the army fighting for the preservation of the Union.

The first number of the Mattoon Gazette was issued in March, 1856, as an advertising sheet or rather a boom edition. Rufus W. Houghton was the publisher and some four weeks were required in its publication. Captain Withington was one of the compositors. Mr. Houghton having taught him the boxes and how to assemble the type in a stick. He was an apt apprentice and rendered much assistance in getting out the first number of the first paper ever printed in Mattoon.

The idea of becoming a printer was probably influenced by his father, Leonard Withington, who learned the art of printing in Boston; he was a graduate of Yale and was a Hebrew scholar. He was also a writer of considerable note for

newspapers and magazines, but at a later date became a Congregational minister and for over fifty years served one congregation at Newbury, Mass., as its minister. He died at the advanced age of ninety-seven, and his maiden sister, Elizabeth Withington, passed away at the ripe old age of 101.

In 1857 Captain Withington aided the engineers in platting Noyes' addition to the city of Mattoon and in 1858 he assisted Mr. Noyes in setting out a large number of shade trees in the southwest portion of the city.

During his long residence in Mattoon the Captain has filled the positions of county surveyor, supervisor, police magistrate and mayor. Contrary to the usual custom he was never an aspirant for any political position and these offices came to him unsolicited. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party since its organization.

In February 1883 the Mattoon Building and Loan Association was chartered and it was the first association of its kind in Mattoon. Captain Withington was chosen its first secretary and filled that position for twenty-three years. He is now treasurer of Mattoon Lodge No. 260 A. F. & A. M., Mattoon Chapter No. 85 R. A. M. and Godfrey de Boulion Commandery No. 44 K. T. and is a charter member of Elect Lady Chapter No. 40 O. E. S.

It was in 1867 when he first commenced keeping the weather records, and in 1874, having succeeded William Dozier, deceased, he made regular reports to the government until 1913, covering a period of forty years, when he resigned. He is well supplied with meteorological instruments which insure accuracy to his calculations and yet while he makes no report to the government his records are as complete up to the present as when he did so, and those who desire are at liberty to consult them at any time. His barometer foretold the great cyclone of May 1917 that laid waste the northern portions of Mattoon and Charleston.

For many years the historic old Essex House was his home but during recent years the captain has had his office, library and sleeping apartments over 1712½ Broadway, but he was forced to move in Nov. 1916, owing to the excavation for the Illinois Central subway weakening the foundation of the building and he obtained comfortable accommodations

in the Harris building, over 1408 Broadway. His rooms present cheerful and pleasant surroundings and home like comforts. In his library of some seven hundred volumes are many ancient, rare and valuable books, among them an illustrated leaflet printed in London over one hundred years ago. In his collection are Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian and German lexicons, and side by side is a large illustrated edition of the Holy Bible and Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, fit companions for one possessing a mind delving into the deepest researches. He also has a large collection of charts, maps, pamphlets, reports and also his account books of 1849-53, which will prove valuable to future historians.

The walls of his bachelor sitting room are decorated with portraits, engravings, silhouettes, mementoes, heirlooms and keepsakes which are both interesting and instructive. Among them is a steel engraving of his father, made by Sartain in the early forties, and was among the last steel plates made by that eminent artist; an oil painting of Dr. Nathan Noyes, his maternal grandfather; two paintings by the late Mrs. Hattie B. Cunningham; a photogravure, "Mon Ancient Regiment;" a portrait of Abraham Lincoln; a silhouette of Admiral Schley, a certificate of the Illinois Masonic Veterans' association dated October 29, 1913; and many other pictures and ornaments of more or less note. In his collection of curios are:

A Chinese sword with a scabbard made of Chinese coins.

A Turkish shield inlaid with gold and silver.

A ship barometer over one hundred years old.

A sextant for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies.

An aneroid and mercurial barometer for ascertaining atmospheric pressure.

A hand seal used by his grandfather. It is over a century old.

A Cuban machette used during the Spanish-American war.

A copper warming pan formerly owned by his grandfather.

Two silver plated candle sticks and snuffers that have passed the century mark.

Candlestick, snuffers and dish about 100 years old.

Brass postal scales in use some fifty-five years ago.

A Japanese cabinet having seven apartments.

And among the minor curios are a wax figure of the moon, toy pipes, Japanese magic doll, the "Holy Book" which proves itself; many small tools and numerous articles which are associated with the distant past.

CAPTAIN WITHINGTON'S ARMY RECORD.

The following record of the army life of Captain Joseph Withington was compiled by H. W. Kellog, historian, from the official and authentic sources as kept by the Army and Navy association of the United States and is dated February 6, 1902, and is number 41,190:

"This certifies that Joseph Withington enlisted from Coles County, April 19, 1861, at Camp Douglas, Springfield, Ill., as sergeant in Capt. James Monroe's Company B, Seventh Regiment, Illinois, Volunteer Infantry, Colonel John Cook, commander. The regiment was chiefly engaged in guard duty in the states of Missouri and Illinois.

"Received an honorable discharge at Mound City, Ill., July 25, 1861, on account of expiration of service.

"Re-enlisted at Mattoon, Ill., July 30, 1861 to serve for three years, or during the war, and was mustered into service at Decatur, Ill., August 5, 1861, as first sergeant in Captain Edmund True's Company D, Forty-first Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Colonel Isaac C. Pugh commanding.

"On August 8 regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo.; thence to Bird's Point, Mo., and was assigned to the command of General U. S. Grant to assist in fortifying Paducah, Ky. It was afterward assigned to the Second brigade, Second division of the Sixteenth army corps, Army of the Tennessee; later to the Seventeenth Corps, Major General James B. McPherson commanding, and during its service participated in the following engagements:

"Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Hatchie River, Matamora, Hernando, siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss.; Red River expedition, including Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hills, Cane River or Monetis Bluff, Cloutiersville, Marksville and Mansura, La.; Gantown, Miss.; Kenesaw Mountain, siege of

Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, march to the sea, siege of Savannah, Ga., and a number of minor affairs. For nearly one year he was adjutant general of his brigade being the 1st Brig., 4th Div., 17th Army Corps.

"On January 4, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Fifty-third Illinois, and was afterward engaged at Orangeburg and Cheraw, S. C.; Fayetteville and Bentonville, N. C., and also present at the surrender of Johnston's army to General Sherman at Bennett House in Raleigh, N. C.

"The said Joseph Withington was with his command up to the Red River expedition and at all times performed faithful and meritorious service, for which he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, Company D, and captain of his company to date from July 12, 1862.

"He was slightly wounded by a spent ball at the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn.

"He received an honorable discharge at Springfield, Ill., September 12, 1864, on expiration of term of service.

"His brother, Nathan N., served in the Eleventh Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, and his brother Richard served in the Seventeenth Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry; their father's name Leonard Withington; mother's maiden name Caroline Noyes, grandfather, Joseph Withington, served in the Revolutionary war.

"The said Joseph Withington was born in Essex county, Mass., May 4, 1834.

"He is a member of Mattoon Post No. 404, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic and has filled most of the minor offices."

The certificate further states: He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and Knights Templar; he has been presiding officer in all the Masonic orders and has held many of the minor offices in the Benevolent Order of Elks.

Although Captain Withington is approaching his eighty-sixth birthday he enjoys companionship with the same degree of relish that he did when a young man carving his fortune in the wilds of the west. In a quiet way he has been a great philanthropist and has brought cheer and encouragement to many an aching and discouraged heart; ever warm in his ties of friendship and forgiving where he has been unjustly

wronged. In his daily walks he has about him a halo of cheer that is always pleasant and assuring and ever ready to grant an accommodation whenever it is possible to do so. He has been and still is a great reader and student and his mind is a store-house of knowledge, his literary taste having a wide range in history, poetry, religion, mathematics and science. He takes pardonable delight in relating reminiscences pertaining to the early days of this section of Illinois and also in giving his experiences as a soldier faithfully following the flag of his country. His head is now white, his step a little tottery, but his eyes are bright, his mind is clear and he stands in Mattoon, "the Queen of the Prairies," like the giant oak of the forest that has survived the storms of many winters.

PIKE COUNTY SETTLED 1820; 100 YEARS AGO.

By Jesse M. Thompson.

Doubtless it has occurred to few persons that the present year marks an important centennial in the history of Pike county. Just one hundred years ago this year the first white settlements were made within the present borders of Pike. Just one hundred years ago this summer Christian civilization first blazed its way to this then wilderness country. Just a century ago the woodman's axe rang for the first time in our virgin forests to shape the rude accommodations for the log home of a christian family. Just a century ago came Ebenezer Franklin and Daniel Shinn and the sons of Micah Ross, seeking homes in the far valley of the Mississippi.

True, these men of 1820 were not the first white men to set foot within what is now Pike county. The first white men who came to this region were possibly Father Marquette, LaSalle, Joliet, Tonty, Iberville and others who, as history records, made frequent trips up and down our border rivers in the seventeenth century. French and half-breed traders, trappers and coureur-des-bois occasionally crossed our beautiful prairies and camped in the edge of our woodlands, but none lingered long within our borders. At night they pitched their tents and surrounded only by the wilderness with its denizens and roving red men, they rested their weary bodies until day-break and then passed on. The first to pause within the present limits of Pike county was a French Canadian trapper and hunter by the name of Jacques Tibault (recorded in the early history of the county as J. B. Teboe.) This half-breed is known to have occupied a rude hut near the Illinois river on what is now section 33, Flint township, as early as 1817. Tibault however can hardly lay claim to the title of "first settler" in as much as he had no family, tilled no land and made no permanent abode. He was a half-wild creature and lived by his rifle and his traps. Tibault was killed at Milton in 1844.

The first bona-fide white settler in Pike county was Ebenezer Franklin who came in March, 1820, bringing with him his wife, son and three daughters and a man by the name of Israel Waters. Franklin stopped first at a point about one-half mile east of the present site of Atlas and up Jockey Hollow. Neighborhoods were counties in those days and so far as known Franklin's nearest neighbors who had any white blood in their veins were the half-breed, Tibault, on the Illinois river, and a man who had been living in what is now Calhoun county since about 1801 and who is believed to have been the first man to sojourn within the Military Tract. This man lived in a cave dug out by himself about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi river and he remained secluded and unknown after the first pioneers came. His name and story are shrouded with impenetrable mystery.

Franklin had neither the tools nor the help to build a cabin for himself and family, so he was forced to pitch a tent and here his family suffered terribly from the chill winds of early spring. The following May, assisted by a new-comer, Daniel Shinn, Franklin built himself a log cabin on the southeast quarter of section 22, about three quarters of a mile from the present Atlas and about 150 yards north of where the road has since run. Franklin cut the first tree and with Shinn built the first log house in Pike county. Franklin at a later period lived for a time a short distance south of Pittsfield and still later on what was known as Franklin's Prairie, near Milton. He died at Milton in 1878.

In April, 1820, a month after the coming of Franklin, came Daniel Shinn and his wife, Mary, and their seven children. They were natives of New Jersey but came here from Ohio. They brought with them the first wagon ever seen in Pike county. And now for the first time in the Pike county wilderness is heard the song and laughter of women and in the rude clearings the voices of little children at play. Mr. Shinn took up from the government 160 acres of wild land on what is now section 12, Atlas township, and here, working turnabout with his neighbor, Franklin, he built a log house for his family. He at once set about improving his wilderness home, hewing rails from the forest trees and fencing some of his acres, plowing with his oxen and wooden mouldboard

plow the first field ever broken in the county, and planting the first crop of Indian corn.

Mr. Shinn became a leader in the early history and development of the county, assisted in building the first log courthouse and jail in Atlas, helped lay out the road from Pittsfield to Atlas, and raised the first hogs and sheep known in the county. Wolves that roamed the wilds in large bands and made the nights hideous with their howlings, devoured 200 of his pigs before he hit upon the expedient of shutting his hogs in a log stable for protection. Mr. Shinn became the owner of 700 acres of Pike county land at one time and reared a family of thirteen children. This grand old pioneer died while visiting a daughter in Pittsfield in March, 1852, his wife having passed away about 1846.

The first community settlement in Pike county was founded in the late summer or early fall of 1820 (just about 100 years ago) when four sons of Micah Ross, of Pittsfield, Mass., and a few other families arrived after months of tedious travel and thrilling adventure at what is now the site of Atlas and charmed by the beauty and evident fertility of these wide-stretching prairies they here pitched camp and began the erection of the first log settlement in the county. The little party had set out from Massachusetts in early summer and reaching the headwaters of the Allegheny river they had procured flatboats and rafts and placing their families, horses and wagons thereon, they began to work their way down the river which was at such a low stage that the boats frequently ran fast aground and the men of the party had to wade out and pry them off the mud banks with stout poles. After 14 days of terrible exertion they reached Pittsburg and there embarked upon the broad Ohio which carried them without mishap for nearly 900 miles to Shawneetown, Ill., where, after a several weeks' journey, they disembarked and started overland with teams and wagons in a north-westerly direction across Illinois towards their destination near the Mississippi river.

At length, after days of weary travel, our adventurers reached Upper Alton. There was at that time but one house in what is now the city of Alton and this was occupied by an old Indian fighter by the name of Major Hunter. Leaving

the women and children in the party at Upper Alton, the men pressed on into the wilderness, making use of old Indian trails and ancient buffalo paths. At the mouth of the Illinois river they came upon an Indian camp, where they procured canoes. They then crossed the bluff and proceeded to the Mississippi Bottom, at the point where Gilead (in Calhoun county) is now situated, then continued up the bottom, marking the trees as they went, for there were no roads and nothing to guide them save an occasional Indian trail, and after a hard and toilsome march they came, "at last" (whence, according to one tradition, the name "Atlas"), to that pleasing and inviting location that they had so long pictured in their mind's eye. Charmed by this favored locality, our pioneers at once set about constructing a camp to shelter them while they prepared quarters for their families. No time was lost in building up four primitive log cabins as the nucleus for the new settlement and all being in readiness the men returned to Upper Alton for their families and shortly afterwards took permanent possession of their wilderness homes.

Among these first-comers of 1820 were several whose names are imperishable in Pike county annals. They were Col. William Ross, Clarendon Ross, Capt. Leonard Ross, Henry J. Ross, Samuel Davis, William Sprague and Joseph Cogswell, and their families. Davis was a famous bee-hunter of early days and built for his large family a cabin on section 16, Atlas. All except Cogswell and his family (who were from Berkshire, Mass.) hailed from Pittsfield, Mass. Leonard Ross had been a captain in the war of 1812. Colonel William Ross gained his title at a later date when he was appointed Colonel of Illinois militia. His is perhaps the most noted name in the early history of the county. He had much to do with shaping the county's policies in early days, both politically and economically. He built the first brick house in the county at Atlas in 1821. He built the first mill in the county (a two-story affair with a capacity of a peck to a half bushel of corn per hour) in 1822, and erected the first storebuilding in the county at Atlas in 1826, and the first band grist mill at the same place in the same year. The first church in the county was organized in his home prior to 1830. It was Congregational, long since replaced by a more stately edifice. He, with James M.

Seeley, raised the first wheat in the county, which was also the first ground in the county and made into biscuits, the flour being bolted through book muslin. The first Masonic lodge in the county was held upstairs at his home in Atlas between 1830 and 1834. He addressed the first political meeting known in the county which was held in Montezuma township in 1834 (he at the time being a candidate for the state legislature), and he was the first State Senator elected from the County of Pike. In 1833, when it became evident that the county seat must be moved from Atlas to a more central point in the county, Colonel Ross advanced the money to the county authorities with which to enter the land on which Pittsfield now stands, and in consideration thereof he was accorded the privilege of naming the new town, which he did, naming it in honor of his Massachusetts home, and so indirectly in honor of William Pitt, the "Great Commoner" and friend of America in the years preceding our national birth.

Colonel Ross lost his wife, one of his brothers and numerous others of his company in the great pestilential sickness which fell upon the new community at Atlas in the first year. He later visited New York, married a Miss Edna Adams and returned to his settlement where there had already been established a postoffice called Ross Settlement. Colonel Ross changed the name to Atlas, although some in the settlement held out for the name "Charlotte", in honor of a woman member of the pioneer party. The Colonel participated in the famous Black Hawk campaign of 1832, he having had much military training in the war of 1812, where, with his brother, Captain Leonard, he led a detachment of about 100 men in the memorable battle of Sackett's Harbor (in which 500 Americans drove back 1,300 British soldiers), one-third of the detachment commanded by the Rosses being killed or wounded in the conflict. Colonel Ross was for many years judge of probate for the county of Pike and also served as clerk of the circuit court. He was the intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. John M. Palmer, O. H. Browning, Richard Yates, Wentworth, Lovejoy and Richard J. Oglesby. He spent his later years in Pittsfield, where he established the first bank in the county about 1854 or 1855, which was known as the Banking House of William Ross & Company, the company

being Marshall Ayers of Jacksonville. The famous pioneer died in Pittsfield on May 31, 1873, at the age of 81, and is buried in the Pittsfield West Cemetery, on the road leading to the first Pike county settlement which he founded in 1820.

Spare indeed are the authentic records of our earliest settlers. A few facts however have been preserved by the elder chroniclers and here and there in out-of-the-way places still linger a few traditions of the early settlement. It is known that that first year and the few succeeding ones at Atlas were bitter years. As Will Carleton says in his story of the First Settler, "It ain't the funniest thing a man can do, existing in a country when its new." Nature had moved in a good many centuries before our settlers and was running things pretty much her own style and she did not propose to surrender without a struggle her ancient, solitary reign. She greeted the new-comers with her miasmas and malarias, her swamp fevers and ague thrills, her wolves and catamounts and rattlesnakes; she sent her chill winter winds whistling through their rude cabins and then she scorched them with several weeks of quiet fire. In a thousand ways she suggested to her unbidden guests that they had best pack up and hustle back East. But our settlers were a hardy race. They hadn't started on a circular tour. And when at last Dame Nature understood that they had come to stay she changed from a snarl to a purr, from mother-in-law to mother as it were, and took them into full partnership, yielding lavishly of her stores and the fruits of her marvelously fertile soils. Thus triumphed the indomitable spirit of our pioneers.

Let us for a little while go back a hundred years in our history to that first settlement at Atlas. Let us strip our fertile fields of their improvements, count the automobile and telephone the illusions of a disordered mind, restore our depleted groves to their ancient wealth of trees, banish all signs of a thrifty population, call back the creatures of the wild and the roving red men—in short, set the wilderness stage of that distant day, a century ago, when Pike county was a-borning.

The four log houses comprising the original settlement are soon surrounded by others. Other settlers arrived in the footsteps of the Rosses, among them two more Rosses, John

and Jeremiah. About this time came James M. Seeley, father of Dr. Seeley of the old Pittsfield mercantile firm of Seeley & Lloyd. Others arriving soon after were Rufus Brown, who established a tavern at Atlas, and Chas. McGiffin and Levi Newman, who located opposite Louisiana on a slough once known as McGiffin's slough. James McDonald, wife and four daughters arrived at this time from Washington county, New York, and settled on an island in the Sni, where he established a ferry. He was later found murdered at his ferry. In the first year of the settlement came also John Wood (who in 1822 founded the city of Quincy) and Willard Keyes. These two men located on section 16, just below New Canton, and kept bachelor's hall on the bank of a creek that was substantially named Keyes Creek after the name of one of the men. Wood and Keyes brought with them a few hogs, two yoke of oxen, and a small iron plow, the first in the county. Wood became governor of Illinois in 1860-61. Keyes carried water from a salt spring in Pleasant Vale township a mile and a half to his home, where he boiled it down and made salt for the early settlers.

One day Wood, accompanied by Colonel Ross and Capt. Leonard Ross, sheriff of the county, was riding horseback through the wilderness that is now Adams county but which was then in Pike. Suddenly Wood paused and bidding the Rosses to follow him he told them he would lead them to the spot where he was going to build a city. They followed him through the wild underbrush for about a mile from the beaten trail and at last they came out upon the spot where Quincy now stands. The three pioneers gazed enraptured at the beauty of the scene, at the marvelous handiwork of nature yet unmarred by the hand of man, at the mighty Father of Waters that rolled below them. With high enthusiasm, young Wood pointed out the various merits of the location and told them that here he had decided to build this city. Colonel Ross believing that a great future awaited his own town of Atlas, listened attentively, and finally turning to the young man he congratulated him on his choice of location and wished him well. "But," said Colonel Ross, addressing himself to the future State Governor and founder of the "Gem City", "I

have little faith in the success of your city because it is too close to Atlas."

Meanwhile, news of the settlers at Atlas reaches the state legislators in session at Vandalia, then the capital of the state. Late in 1820 the legislature began to consider the question of laying out a new county for the benefit of the new-comers. Accordingly, an act to form a new county out of the bounty lands of the state was framed and passed by the legislature and this act was formally approved by the state body on January 31, 1824. This new county was named Pike county in honor of General Zebulon M. Pike, western explorer, soldier of the war of 1812, and discoverer of Pike's Peak. The Pike county thus formed was not limited to its present borders. More than fifty counties have been created from the original Pike. The Pike county of a hundred years ago embraced all of that part of the state of Illinois between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers from their junction 25 miles above St. Louis northward to the Wisconsin line and eastward to Lake Michigan, and included what are now known as the cities of Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Rock Island and Galena. At the first election held in this vast territory in 1821, there were but 35 votes polled, including those of the French at Chicago. The seat of justice for this far-reaching territory was established at Coles' Grove, near the present site of Gilead in Calhoun county. A "Gazetteer of Illinois and Wisconsin",* published about 1822, says of the county as it was then. "Pike county will no doubt be divided into several counties; some of which will become very wealthy and important. It is probable that the section about Fort Clark (now Peoria) will be the most thickly settled. Pike county contains between 700 and 800 inhabitants. The county seat is Coles' Grove, a post town. Very little improvement has yet been made in this place or vicinity. The situation is high and healthy and bids fair to become a place of some importance." Thus the historian of near a century ago speaks of Pike county as it was in its original magnitude and wildness. The historian as yet had no vision of the great metropolis that was destined to arise in the northeast section of the county on Lake Michigan. In this same

* Gazetteer of Illinois and Missouri. By Lewis C. Beck, published Albany 1823.

Gazetteer of 1822, Chicago is spoken of as "a village of Pike county, containing 12 or 15 houses and about 60 or 70 inhabitants." Fort Dearborn (the present site of Chicago) had been founded in 1804 but it was so far in the wilderness that news of the Indian massacre of the garrison in 1812 was several weeks reaching the nearest white settlements.

That first year at Atlas was marked by a terrible sickness that swept away half of the early community. Up from the decaying vegetation of the newly-plowed prairies and the rotting fish in the dried-up ponds, came the fatal miasmatic plague. Day after day the death angel flapped his wing over the new settlement. At last, barely a home remained that death had not entered. The nearest doctor was at Louisiana and the trail was a bitter one. In puncheons of basswood, hollowed out, the bodies of the dead were placed and thus rudely encoffined they were consigned to the ground in a burying-spot near Franklin's first location and about 400 yards from Shinn's. No stone or head-board marks the spot nor is there any outward sign that the dead are there, yet there for a century has reposed the dust of 80 men, women and children of the first settlement who were carried away by the memorable plague.

Our settlers seldom wanted for meat. The streams teemed with myriads of fish of many species and on the prairies and in the woodlands were prairie chicken, grouse, partridge, snipe, wild pigeons, plover, and wild turkeys and in the migratory seasons the ponds and streams swarmed with countless water-fowl, many of them with names no longer known to hunters, among them the Great Northern Diver or loon, the rough-billed pelican, the wood duck, the big black-headed duck, the ring-necked duck, the red-head, the canvas-back, the dipper, the shell-drake or goosander, the fish duck, the red-breasted and the hooded merganser, the mallard and the pin-tail, the green-winged and the blue-winged teal, the spoonbill and the gadwall, the baldpate, the American swan, the trumpeter swan and the white-fronted goose. What a paradise for the hunter was the Pike county of those days!

While our settlers usually had meat in abundance, there was oftentimes a lack of other provisions such as salt, flour and coffee. Once, when larders were running low, Franklin

and Shinn, the first settlers, started to Louisiana for provisions. Reaching the river they signalled the ferryman on the other side. A fog hung over the river and the wind was off the Missouri shore. The ferryman could neither see nor hear their signals. The need was imperative, so the two men plunged in boldly with their elothes on and started to swim for the Louisiana side. All went well until Shinn was seized with a cramp. Franklin sueeeeded in pounding him out of his cramp but both men were so exhausted that they had to doff their clothes in mid-stream. They finally reached the Missouri shore a short distance below the town, but minus their clothes. They made their wants known however and were soon provided with elothing from the home of a settler and went on into the town and got their mueh-needed provisions.

The virgin soil yielded bountiful crops of wheat and corn but our settlers were often put to it to get their grain transformed into flour or meal. The nearest horse-mill was at the present site of Gilead in Calhoun county and thither our settlers carried their grain on horse-back to have it ground. This mill was run by one John Shaw, known in the early political history of Pike county as the "Black Prince." He was the most powerful and dominating figure in Pike county in the days when Chicago was a Pike county village. He was County Commissioner and sat in the State Legislature at Vandalia. He cast the deeiding vote at the session of 1824 for calling a convention to amend the state constitution and make Illinois a slave state. The convention measure was defeated at the polls by 1800 majority and the state was thus kept anti-slave. Thus it will be seen how near Pike county in 1824 came to involving the great state of Illinois in the evils of slavery. Shaw was influential among the French and half-breeds and controlled their votes. For years in the early history of the eounty he eontrolled the election. He is said to have forged deeds and other public documents by the quire and to have forged and padded poll books for his own purposes. It was years before the home-builders in this new region beeame strong enough to band together and overthrow the political regime of the Black Prince.

Justice was swift and sure in the early community. The first crime on record in the county was the theft of a gun from a settler named Hume by a man named Franklin (not Ebenezer). Franklin in making his escape had the misfortune to lose the gun while swimming McGee creek in the north part of the county. He was captured, was taken before Colonel Ross at Atlas, given a summary trial, convicted and sentenced to 25 lashes on the bare back. He took his punishment, enduring it with noble fortitude as we are told by the early historian, and was then released. He soon committed another crime, was caught and locked up but escaped from his rude jail and took king's leave of the county. The pioneers however were relentless. They trailed him to Fort Edwards (now Warsaw), Illinois, took him into custody and brought him back to Atlas. The jail at Atlas however was no place to confine so clever a criminal, so Colonel Ross decided to send him to jail at Edwardsville for safe-keeping. Accordingly, the prisoner was placed in charge of Constable Farr and John Wood (before mentioned) and the journey to Edwardsville began. The prisoner was lashed to the back of a mule, his feet being tied together beneath the mule's body. Enroute they came to a swollen stream. Franklin saw his opportunity. Jabbing his heels into the mule's flanks, he plunged into the raging stream, ignoring the commands of his escort and shouting back to them as the water surged over his head. With gibes upon his lips he and the mule went to their death beneath the foaming current. Franklin's body was recovered and buried on the bank of the stream and years later his bones were disinterred and the skeleton wired together by Doctor Vandeventer and turned over to his family at Versailles.

Great prairie fires that swept the Mississippi bottoms in the fall of the year often menaced the habitations of our settlers. The vast prairies were covered with grass that grew to an enormous height, often to the top of a man's head on horseback, and was so heavy and thick that when the settlers wanted to reach some point off the used trail they hitched a team to a large bush or tree and dragged it through the grass to mash it down, to make a road to pass over. In the fall of the year this luxuriant growth of grass would be set on fire by the Indians or hunters, and especially when the wind was

high, would sweep resistlessly over the prairies, the flames leaping to a prodigious height and advancing 50 and 100 feet at a bound, forming a spectacle, especially at night, that was at once magnificent and terrifying. Our settlers early learned to guard against these destructive conflagrations by plowing "fire guards" around their homes and whenever an alarm of fire was given, each settler would immediately begin to "back fire", which was done by setting on fire the prairie grass immediately outside the plowed strip, which would burn slowly and meet the advancing flames that came rolling on in majestic grandeur.

Indians sometimes visited the early settlement but they were seldom troublesome. The tribes at this time were peaceful. For weeks at a time the first settlers, Franklin and Shinn, saw no one outside their own families save an occasional roving Indian. Chief Keokuk and 500 of his warriors once held a war-dance on the Sni but they sent word to our settlers that they meant no harm. Chief Keokuk was described by the settlers as an imposing chieftain, a noble type of savage warrior. Chief Black Hawk, who also occasionally visited the settlement, was described as a little man with one eye.

Meantime, our settlement at Atlas continues to grow apace. Other settlers have come and more log cabins have been erected. School is begun (the first school in the county) with John Jay Ross, son of Captain Ross as teacher. The first school roster of 1822 contains the names of Orlando, Charlotte, Schuyler, Mary Emily and Elizabeth Ross, Benjamin, John, Eliza and Phoebe Shinn, Jeremiah and William Tungate, James, Laura and Nancy Sprague. James W. Whitney (My Lord Coke), an eccentric character of the early day, taught the second school at Atlas.

Settlers are now penetrating to other sections of the county. Locations are made in what are now Pleasant Vale, Pleasant Hill and Montezuma townships and over in what is now Flint township. Garrett Van Deusen is operating the first Illinois river ferry, carrying footmen in a canoe and swimming horses alongside. New industries are having a beginning, rude at first, it is true, but serving well the purposes of the early community. Colonel Benjamin Barney erects the first blacksmith shop in the county at Atlas in 1826 and the

first whisky distilled in the county is manufactured by a Mr. Milhizer in the same year. James Ross brings and uses the first grain cradle in 1828 and also equips and runs the first turner's lathe and cabinet shop the same year. Fielding Hanks becomes the first tanner and Colonel Ross the first miller.

And now the little settlement at Atlas begins to take on administrative airs. It has been named the county seat of Pike county. Our settlers get together and decide that they must have a courthouse. Plans are drawn and Daniel Shinn takes the contract to cut and haul the logs for $6 and for $26 he gets out the puncheons and completes the edifice without using a nail or bit of iron of any description. This first Pike county courthouse was erected in 1824 on ground deeded to the County Commissioners by Colonel Ross and Rufus Brown. It stood 16x18 feet, had one door and two windows, an outside chimney, and a clapboard roof, the clapboards being held on with weight poles and knees. The first court had been held at Atlas on May 1, 1823.

Next in order after the courthouse is a jail, which is builded the same year (1824). Shinn also assists in building the jail which is a primitive log affair without hot and cold water and private baths. Hog stealing became prevalent along the Sni, said to be induced by drinking Sni water, and the new jail was designed principally as a place of confinement for such of these gentry as were caught possessing a hog's head and ears bearing some settler's recorded mark. Prisoners were ushered into this bastile through an opening in the roof.

And now, through the land-hungry east, spread like wildfire the news of the western settlements. As the followers of Roderick Dhu sprang to their feet among the heather and peopled the mountain side at his shrill whistle, so those of Bedouin spirits in the crowded East turned their faces to this land of promise and soon throughout the eastern states could be heard that steady westward tread of the Anglo Saxon which began in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Now we see this wild region emerging from its wilderness state, the red man, the panther and the rattlesnake being pushed back by an on-rushing tide of emigrants from Mass-

achusetts and the Hudson valley, from Kentucky and finally, on their "prairie schooners", the early settlers from Ohio and Indiana, who, coming westward over the great National Highway, crossed the fertile plains of Central Illinois to settle in the well-watered timberlands of Pike and other western Illinois counties.

Pike county has seen many comings and goings since that first settlement in 1820. From these rude beginnings have sprung a mighty commonwealth and a mighty race. Could the men and women of 1820 come back from the hither shore, what a sight would greet their eyes. The old order has changed. Prosperity is on every hand. Forgotten are the loom and the spinning wheel, the hominy block and the cradle. The log cabins are no more. Like the "chambered nautilus" we have moved into more stately mansions. The people of today—are of another kind. Those others, with their rugged strength, their simple ways, their undying youth, are of the past. Yet well may we bow in reverence above their perished forms. They were the pathfinders. They blazed the way for those who were to follow them. They braved all, endured all, suffered all. To them be the praise.

"Life with them is o'er, their labors all are done;
And others reap the harvest that they won."

(Note—For the historical data of the fore-going Centennial article the writer is indebted to Chapman's and Massie's histories, to records of the Shinn, Ross, Burlend and other early day families, to transcripts of the proceedings of the first Old Settlers' meetings, and to anecdotes of pioneer adventure handed down by word of mouth from the first settlers to their descendants.)

PIONEER LOG CHURCH, COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

By Alfred B. Balch, March 5, 1920.

Formoso, Kan.—[To the Editor:] In searching among some old records I find that the first church built on Indian creek was in 1832. Two years before, August 30, 1830, the Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. B. F. Spil man with the following fourteen members:

Thomas Myers, Agnes Myers, Theron Balch, Ann Boyd, Thos. McCracken, Nancy McCracken, James Ashmore, Cassandra Ashmore, Rachel Ashmore, Wm. Waynes, James Logan and Elizabeth Logan. They met at the cabin of Theron Balch for organization and it was the First Presbyterian church established in Coles county.

The next summer, June 1st, 1831, the members met and agreed to donate so many days of work each, in building a church of logs 24x30 feet in size. Wm. Barnett subscribed 20 spikes and Wm. Wayne, 30 bushels of lime. That fall the church was raised and covered. The flooring was sawed out by a whip saw, the studding and roof were made of slabs split out with a maul and wedge and dressed with an adz. The seats consisted of long slabs placed on trestles, and the church remained in its unfinished condition for about two years.

The member who had subscribed lime having failed to make good his donation, Rev. John McDonald, the pastor who possessed energy in worldly matters as well as spiritual, with the aid of Patrick Nicholson proposed to remedy the deficiency.

Lime rock was found on Indian creek, logs were hauled and placed on and around it, set afire and the rock reduced to lime. Reverend McDonald with the aid of his parishioners made the plaster and with his own hands the worthy Minister plastered the church. It being cold weather the floor was partially taken up and on a bed of sand a fire was built

which was kept burning until the plaster was thoroughly dry.

In 1834 the congregation secured the services of Rev. James H. Shields of Indiana to preach one-half time but this arrangement did not last long and he sent word resigning his pastorate. The Rev. Isaac Bennett was then called to fill the vacancy and he remained for several years. Finally Reverend McDonald became the permanent pastor.

Passing events unless made a matter of record soon glide away on cold oblivion's swift tide and become shrouded in the mist of years.

MRS. ABBIE A. NEWMAN

MRS. ABBIE FAY NEWMAN.

MEMORIAL.

At the Presbyterian Church in the City of Delavan on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 28, occurred a joint meeting of the Historical Society of Tazewell County and the Woman's Club of Delavan, for the purpose of memorializing a former resident and teacher of Delavan, Mrs. Abbie F. Newman. There was present a large audience consisting of her former neighbors, co-church workers and pupils. The opening remarks were made by W. R. Curran, President of the Historical Society of Tazewell County.

The musical numbers were arranged under the direction of the Delavan Woman's Club and consisted of music that Mrs. Newman was partial to in her lifetime.

The music was furnished by a quartette, Mrs. Lauren B. Jenkins, Mrs. C. K. Million, Mr. Charles Duncan and Mr. Leo Stumbaugh; the Abbie Newman Mission Circle. Mrs. Newman's favorite scripture was read from memory by Rev. Hugh S. Jackson. Prayer was made by Rev. J. Rodger Sillars. The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Louis P. Jansen.

The remarks of the President and various papers of the program were substantially as follows:

Taking up now the consideration of the purpose of our meeting and the program to be presented, Judge Curran said: "This golden autumn afternoon in the presence of this audience, in this place, on this ninetieth anniversary day of our friend's birth, is a fitting occasion and propitious for our purpose among neighbors, friends and former pupils of the departed to pay a gracious tribute to her memory. What I have to say by way of introduction to this program, cluster about two words, "History" and "Teacher!" When we consult our own innermost consciousness and the pages of literature, we know that:

"In a certain sense all men are historians."

"History is the essence of innumerable Biographies."

"History, as it lies at the root of all science, is also the first distinct product of man's spiritual nature; his earliest expression of what can be called Thought."

"Truth comes to us from the past, as gold is washed down from the mountains of Sierra Nevada, in minute but precious particles, and intermixed with infinite alloy, the debris of centuries."

"History makes haste to record great deeds, but often neglects good ones."

I came to this community in June 1876. I commenced to learn portions of its history within an hour after my arrival. I came a callow youth, licensed to practice my profession as a lawyer, looking for a place to locate. I had been here but a few days when I commenced to become conscious of the influence of Mrs. Abbie Newman. I had been a teacher in a Country School for three years. Since my teaching days, I had always been conscious of the fact that if life turned out to be a failure in my profession and I was driven to it, I could always find employment in the district I had left. Among my most intimate friends and associates, all of my life have been teachers. In my school days, my teachers were the ones who most profoundly impressed my ideals and formed them.

My wife, the mother of my children, was a teacher. My most intimate life long associates have been teachers. I am impressed with the fact that the leading men and minds of this nation, at the present time, have been teachers. The President of the United States was a teacher. The criticisms of his administration have been that he had the limitations of a teacher. I am led to say what in my heart I believe, God Bless his limitations. I do not expect to become popular or to be canonized on account of this opinion; when I consider the recent discussion at the ballot box, I know it is unpopular; but our President can wait, I have an abiding faith that a grateful America will yet enshrine his memory among her great Presidents.

James H. Cartwright, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of Illinois, as well as the majority of the members of the court who sit with him, were in their youth, teachers.

I am moved to use on this occasion, the language that I have used before concerning the common schools and the teachers thereof.

The growth of the common school ideal has kept pace with the growth of the nation since the Revolution; its greatest development has been in the last fifty years; as new territory has opened up to settlement, as wealth and material prosperity has developed, the like of which the world never saw before; the teacher has gone into every corner of our dominion and has followed the flag to alien peoples and the Islands of the Sea; until the common school is a fortress to American institutions, more efficient and far reaching in influence than battleships, fortified coast lines, or standing armies. While the teachers in the little school house in the country district and in the more pretentious high schools are faithful to their trust, this government of ours will still live and the tri-color float in the sky.

We honor ourselves when we honor the teachers of America; we honor ourselves when we memorialize teachers like Mrs. Newman. A bare glance at this program reveals the fact that she was not an idle or trivial person. I venture the statement which may not be concurred in by all, that this teacher measured by the scope, power and effect of her personal influence in this community for the last fifty years, outweighs all the professional men, all the business men and all the leaders of this community. She did not occupy so much space in the public mind as some of them, but at this Newman Memorial, I am quite certain that she occupies more space in the public heart than all of them put together."—W. R. Curran.

MRS. NEWMAN, TEACHER.

A woman of refined literary tastes, a talented musician, a zealous patriot, a good citizen, a great teacher and an earnest church worker, this can truthfully be said of Mrs. Abbie A. Fay Newman.

The name Fay is of English origin. It claims distinction in science, art and war. When duty called or patriotism demanded, the Fays responded. We find one, a warrior under Charlemagne, and one a general under Napoleon, still another,

a general with Lafayette and his companion in prison and so on down to the times of our own Revolutionary War. Especial tribute is paid to Capt. Stephen Fay and his patriot sons. The name is mentioned in the Indian Wars, in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War. The names of 150 soldiers are enrolled in the War Department. Mrs. Newman, too, was a patriot.

That the religious element, which was strong in her, has always predominated in the family is shown by the large number of ministers, and by the hundreds, who have been faithful church members. The family claims musicians, writers, college graduates and teachers. One of the teachers was Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin.

Abbie A. Newman was born at Westboro, Mass., Nov. 28, 1830. She was the third of eleven children. One brother and one sister are still living. When young she had but a limited chance for an education. Eight weeks in winter and not more than six in summer. Later she was educated in the schools of Westboro and in the Academies of Leicester and Amherst. She taught in the public schools of Westboro and Amherst and in the Misses Kellog's Female Seminary at Great Barrington, Mass.

On April 7th, 1850, she was married to Mr. Burt Newman. To them were born five children, namely: Henry D. deceased in 1884, Annie S. (of Chicago), Samuel C. (of Brooklyn), Emma, (Mrs. Elmer Giles of Delavan, Ill.,) and Fred, deceased in 1920.

After her marriage, she and her husband went to Shakapee, Minn. She had many experiences with the Sioux Indians. The tribe at that time often came into the town. One day the big chief came into her home and flourished a tomahawk over her baby's head. She had enough tact and presence of mind to get the chief out of the house and thus save the little one.

In 1857 the family went to Lower Alton, Ill., to reside. Mrs. Newman taught in the Alton primary and high schools.

In 1862, the family came to Delavan. Mrs. Newman taught in the Delavan schools until her husband enlisted in the Civil War, then she returned to the East and remained a short time. Upon her return, she taught in schools in this

community and in the primary department of the Delavan public schools for a third of a century.

Hundreds of men and women in this vicinity are proud to say that Mrs. Newman was their teacher, but how much prouder must those of her children and of her grandchildren be who can say, "Mother or grandmother was our teacher."

In 1880, Mr. and Mrs. Newman celebrated their silver anniversary and on April 7th, 1905 all their friends were invited to their home for their golden anniversary.

If Mrs. Newman were living today, she would be ninety years old. Those of us, who were associated with her, know she was a great teacher. Her brother Frank, who is now eighty years old, in a letter written to Mrs. Giles a short time ago, says: "At the time I wanted to get into the High school, father bought a black board, put it up in the shoe maker's shop and Abbie tutored us—brother Parker and me. We boys had to make all but the uppers of two pairs of boots each day, earning $40 a month that way, while we went to school. She helped us out. Before, we learned the rules of grammar during school but did not put it into practice she would say, 'A noun is the name of some thing. Read this page. See how many you can find or, a proper noun is a particular name like John or James and in that way all the parts of speech. It was then not the dry meaningless study.' We soon took to it and so with all our studies. I soon went to be examined for High School.

The committee said, "No, you come from No. 2 school district, no use.' I said, 'Give me a trial, will you?' They did and we both passed easily. In High school we were soon rattling off Latin with the rest."

This letter shows that even at an early age, she possessed the unusual qualifications of a teacher; that by example, illustration and the study of nature, she made things seem natural. She was a teacher ahead of her times. She was a teacher, not only by nature, but also, by choice. She loved her fellow teachers and pupils and they loved her. She never wasted time.

She was the means of leading many a young person to spend his spare time in study. It was a pleasure and a profit

to know Mrs. Newman and the influence of her life can be expressed in no better words than in those of Owen Meredith:

"No life
Can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife,
And all life not be purer and stronger thereby."

Rosa A. Tomm,
Delavan, Ill.

Mrs. Newman's Musical Activities.

This gifted, energetic enthusiastic woman belonged to a musical family and she always loved to sing. I heard one of her sisters play the pipe organ beautifully and one of her brothers had a fine voice. Mrs. Newman had a musical soprano voice that carried well and she pronounced her words very distinctly, of course she was a leader always.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the distinguished Chicago Orchestra leader, belonged to a branch of the Fay family.

Mrs. Newman took music lessons of a distinguished Professor in Great Barrington, Mass.

Her father gave her a Chickering piano which she brought west with her.

After her marriage to Mr. Newman they moved to Minnesota, where there were very few whites, but many Indians. One day they surrounded the house and looked in the windows. Mrs. Newman although much frightened flew to the piano and played with all her might for said she "I thought if music hath charms to soothe the savage breast" I would try the charm.

All the time they lived in Alton she was a member of a quartette choir.

After moving to Delavan she conducted singing schools in Delavan, Green Valley, Boynton, Cream Ridge and Holmes school houses. She frequently walked to the school houses and when she lived in the country she walked to town to meet her appointments.

She rode horseback to Green Valley carrying a young baby and leaving it with a friend while teaching the class in singing and giving private lessons on the piano.

The first singing school that I know of her conducting in Delavan was in the winter of '62 and '63 during the Civil War. I have found three that remember attending that school; Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Gertrude Wilson and Mr. James Jones. It was held in a hall over the dining room in the old Upham Hotel that stood on the grounds later occupied by the fair association and where soon the Community High School will be built.

There were no walks, it was a rainy muddy winter and no one could walk there without having wet feet.

She taught us to sing by note using the Italian syllables, she used the black board and we learned to read music up to 4 flats and 4 sharps.

There was always a concert at the end of every term of lessons which was very thrilling and delightful to one young person at least.

During the Civil war before Mr. Newman enlisted in the army and before she went back east she was very busy with entertainments to raise money for the soldiers. And for one of them she wrote a very patriotic poem composed some music for it and her wee little daughter sung it, her voice and the words reaching every part of the hall. Part of the words are as follows:

"Hurrah for the Union
Columbia looks sad
She weeps for her children
In factions gone mad
She trembles at sickness
But never looks blue
Her good constitution
Will carry her through."

She gave the Oratorio of Esther in Delavan and once it was given in costume and she was Queen Esther.

I think every girl of my age and the older set took piano lessons of her in those early years. Sometimes duties conflicted and she had to do two things at once. Occasionally the baby had to be held and loved during the lesson. One time when I was taking a lesson he brought his little foot down with a bang on the keys, the foot was hastely removed and the lesson went on without interruption.

She used to walk out to Mr. McCollister's, Mr. Walter Shurtz farm now, and give three lessons, 2 in the afternoon to the girls and one in the evening to one of the boys, then some one of the family took her home in the buggy.

She was organist of the Presbyterian church for 17 years, played the organ in the Baptist church one year, and the organ in the Methodist church for 6 years. She would take the baby and I remember one time the baby got tired, laid down beside the organ and went to sleep. At another time during a concert a small child went to sleep and was laid under the piano for safe keeping. They were such convenient babies.

Of course she taught music in the Public school and in the Sunday school; she got up so many nice entertainments for the School getting her material together from wherever she could. One time she wanted to use the 4th verse of the 27th Psalm she composed some very pretty music for it and had Frank Hatten, then a little boy, sing it. The words are "One thing have I desired of the Lord that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord and to enquire in his temple."

Her mind worked like a flash and she was always equal to emergencies. As for instance if an awkward pause occurred in a religious meeting when no one was ready to take part she would strike up some well known hymn and have every one singing.

One time the lights went out during the service but she commenced playing and singing and thus filled up the pause.

She was the organist in the prayer meeting up to the time of her last illness.

She always said she would rather wear out than rust and she had her wish. Mrs. Birdie Haddon.

Her Work as a Patriot.

Among the many who meet today in memory of Mrs. Newman I am asked to record some facts of her Patriotism, which by some may be considered simple; yet to me, were the most potent qualifications of her character, and were the strong factors in her most useful life.

Patriotism does not consist wholly in honoring the flag of our country as much as we cherish its sacred colors; but obedience to all things that build and perpetuate our nation.

Loyalty begins in the cradle and ends not at the grave; for true Patriotism builds character for immortality.

It was my fortune and pleasure to be an intimate friend of Mrs. Newman for a quarter of a century, our acquaintance began when we were asked to sing "The Star Spangled Banner," at a concert given at the close of a musical convention held in the Methodist church by P. P. Bliss and his wife, who were my guests, in the year 1869.

Now after fifty years it seems strange that I am asked to write of her Patriotism especially as our acquaintance began under the American Flag.

When my children were old enough to go to school Mrs. Newman was their first teacher and from childhood they never ceased to love her and in the devotion of my own children to Mrs. Newman I feel confident that I am voicing the sentiment of every child who commenced its education under her kind and motherly care.

I am reminded of the lessons of Patriotism which she exemplified as she led the school children; a child on either side; with a quick and firm step she marched on Decoration Day in the procession to the Park, there to honor the memory of the Boys in Blue with a loving tribute of flowers, and leading in the Patriotic songs which she had taught the children to sing.

Mrs. Newman was indeed qualified to participate in the observance of the Day having contributed her part in service and sacrifice to the cause of the Union.

When Mr. Newman enlisted in the service in Sept. 1864 Mrs. Newman with their three children went to her father's home in Massachusetts, and stayed until Mr. Newman was mustered out in 1865.

On the two evenings of Aug. 25 and 26, 1864, Mrs. Newman gave a concert of Patriotic songs in the Baptist church, with 100 children taking part.

The proceeds were used to buy lumber for the construction of a building known as the Wigwam, later as Plankwalk Hall.

In this hall centered all the Patriotic activities of Delavan.

After the war was over the lumber in this hall was used to build a side walk laid from the Post Office down to the Upham Hotel, which stood on the site of the Fair Grounds.

The women did most of the work in sawing and nailing the boards to build this first side walk in Delavan.

Among the many acts of Loyalty which Mrs. Newman rendered was a Temperance meeting arranged for the children of Delavan on Saturday afternoon April 18, 1882.

The spirit of enthusiasm aroused as they sang the temperance songs and the readiness with which they answered the questions on alcohol and its effects; filled the parents hearts with joy, and a hope that this meeting might prove to be a help and blessing to the little ones, and forever remain in their memory.

A song composed by Mrs. E. E. Orendorff, called:—The Boys and Girls Temperance Song was sung, to music composed by Mrs. Newman.

"Our pledge is a promise that we will abstain,
From drink that will injure the heart and the brain
And we'll sing with glad hearts and glad voices the strain
We'll ne'er belong to King Alcohol's train.
Then bravely step forward and all sign the pledge,
When temptations assail 'tis a wall and a hedge,
A promise we'll try to keep and not break,
For country and home and dear mother's sake."

As a result of this meeting 98 boys and girls signed the pledge which was sealed and put in the bank—there to remain 10 years.

A committee was appointed of the boys and girls whose duty it was to keep acquainted with the location of the signers and at the expiration of the time call a meeting, break the seal and read the names.

March 18, 1892 under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and the supervision of Mrs. Newman the pledge was opened and most all of the signers responded; and the pledges had been kept.

May we appreciate this, Mrs. Newman's loyal service to childhood and her country.

In 1892 the G. A. R. and W. R. C. of which Mr. and Mrs. Newman were members, respectively, held their national gathering in the far west.

Mrs. Newman was my travelling companion and was always agreeable and entertaining.

To know her best was to study her sunny nature, overflowing with kindness and good will.

Many tourists accompanied us on our journey and many beautiful and wonderful places were visited.

On certain excursions the trips were made most pleasant and enjoyable by the singing of the songs of "61" and "65."

Mrs. Newman became Leader of the Patriotic choir which was received with enthusiasm every where.

The first place of interest visited was Pike's Peak.

After wandering amidst the wonderful scenery of vast dimensions in height and depth Mrs. Newman looked still higher than the Peak and exclaimed "Great and wonderful are they works Oh! Lord God Almighty."

We visited Great Salt Lake and went bathing in its briny water. Mrs. Newman happened to go a little beyond the safety line and the guard called out "Hang to the rope or you'll sink."

Mrs. Newman turned quietly and said "We are just as near Heaven here as anywhere else."

One morning quite early I missed her; thinking something might have happened, I went in search of her and looking toward the Granite Rocks piled here, there and everywhere, I saw Mrs. Newman sitting on the highest rock to which she could climb, waiting to see the sun rise.

As I sat beside her the same old sun that rises each morning over the Illinois prairies, quietly announced the day.

At the first glimpse of the sun my companion began to sing:

"When o'er earth is waking,
Rosy bright and fair
Morn aloud, proclaimeth
Surely God is there."

We stood under the mist of Yosemite Falls until we were damp with its moisture and Mrs. Newman remarked she had been blessed with the mists of heaven.

In crossing the mountains and places of danger of any kind she had no fear.

At one time when riding over the mountains the driver called our attention to a mirage across the valley on the face of the mountain and said "This phenomenon has never been explained."

We wondered what Mrs. Newman would reply. And she turned and said, "I have at last seen the Shepherds, of the hills and their flocks."

After a few days journey in mountain stages we reached Inspiration Point where we could take our first look into Yosemite Valley.

Mrs. Newman caught the first glimpse and standing up on the seat she said: "I thank God and the people of Delavan for making it possible for me to realize the desire of my life, to see the Yosemite Valley."

With other tourists we stood on the shores of Mirror Lake, in close touch of many canons. Our attention was called to the numerous echoes which were found. After a moments silence our choir leader commenced to sing "Nearer My God to Thee" all joining in the sacred song—and back came the heavenly echoes:—"Nearer to Thee."

A minister in the party was called on by Mrs. Newman to offer prayer and such a prayer, one which could not have been inspired elsewhere.

While roaming the forests of the Mariposa Valley we saw trees which towered 300 feet in height, with 25 other tourists we gathered in a hollow log, and gazed heavenward at the queen of the forest. Mrs. Newman remarked "O Woodman how long thou hast spared the ax!"

One night I found Mrs. Newman's pocket book containing her money and ticket and fearing she might lose them again I took them—and said nothing except to Mrs. Carrie Briggs—one of our party. We took the train for Los Angeles and when Mrs. Newman discovered her loss she came straight to me and said: "Sue—have you got my ticket. I said, Mrs. Newman this is one of the times the Lord didn't take care of you" and her reply was "The Lord raised you up to take care of me."

As I gave her the lost article she began to sing.
"Bring the good old bugle Boys we'll sing another song."
A most patriotic, timely and appropriate acknowledgement of her complete trust in God.

SUE A. SANDERS.

Mrs. Newman's Club Work.

I do not know that Mrs. Newman ever belonged to a purely social club; but whatever tended to intellectual or moral uplift she heartily supported with time, thought, work and money. Consequently she was a leading member of several organizations.

She was one of the first in Delavan to join the "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." Although school duties prevented her from attending the meetings, she was of great assistance in helping to plan the entertainments, in teaching the children temperance songs and in composing those songs.

She was a leading member of the "Conversational Club," which was composed of a group of ladies who met frequently to discuss scientific or other topics of general interest.

She belonged to the "Shakespeare Club" from its beginning until her death. She delighted in the beautiful passages of the great poet and could repeat many of them.

It was in the Beta Circle that her wonderful versatility found an opportunity for free action. This was a branch of the Chautauqua movement devoted to a four year course of study in science, literature and history as planned by Bishop Vincent and his associates. The Beta Circle was organized in Delavan in 1886 and barely existed a year or so when Mrs. Newman became its president. Then all was changed for she brought into it some of her abundant life. Under her direction it filled a need, and during the nine years of its existence many of the prominent women of Delavan and vicinity were enrolled in its membership took the course of study and became Chautauqua graduates.

The Circle held all day meetings once a month at the homes of its members. At first the hostess provided the noonday meal but during most of the time it was a picnic dinner—a veritable feast of reason and flow of soul," always presided over by Mrs. Newman.

Do not suppose these meetings dull and heavy even if the studies were scientific, as geology, zoology, botany or political economy; together with the history and literature of Greece and Rome, both mediaeval and modern, they were not heavy because Mrs. Newman prepared the programs, and had the happy faculty of judiciously mingling with the heavier studies anagrams, rebuses, charades and contests, illustrative of these studies, with athletics, bible cards and whatever else her fertile mind suggested. There was nothing dull or prosy about Mrs. Newman.

The scientific studies were her delight, especially geology. In it she traced the long, loving preparation of the Father for his coming myriads of children. She purchased many and sometimes costly geological specimens to be shown in the circle.

In astronomy she was impressed with the infinity of God. In history she traced the evolutions of man to higher standards.

I wish that my description might give you all the glow of pleasure that the members experienced when they gathered together, knowing that the day would hold so much for them. It was never too hot, too cold or too stormy for those meetings. There were no vacations for no one wanted one. Mrs. Newman never missed a meeting. She said that she loved her children, and next to them the Beta Circle. Every member felt and knew that she had the personal love of Mrs. Newman.

While all the meetings were enjoyable, those at Mrs. Newman's were "red letter days." She was a model hostess. Have any of the members forgotten the Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims; or that Bible meeting when all the Sunday School teachers were invited guests? Can any of them pass that old, spreading home without memories?

Times change. At last nearly all of the members had completed the course of study and desired something different. The Beta Circle became the Woman's Club with Mrs. Newman its first president, and afterwards its honorary president. If the change gave her pain, as it must, she gave no sign; but performed every task assigned her cheerfully and well.

I will confide to you what she once confided to me. Pleasant meetings and storing the mind with thoughts worth while were not the only aims she had for the Beta Circle. She hoped that by bringing the women together in this pleasant way from the different churches, different parts of town, different cliques, the town women and the country women, that they would become better acquainted and create a stronger community spirit.

We do not know the amount of influence felt today from Mrs. Newman's work in these different clubs to which she belonged. But we do know that it is all for good.

LOUISE B. ALLEN.

"Kind words are little sunbeams,
That sparkle as they fall,
And loving smiles are sunbeams
A light of joy to all.
In sorrow's eye, they dry the tear,
And bring the fainting heart good cheer."

These words were written in an old fashioned autograph album by Mrs. Newman for a little girl starting to school. Could a better verse be given one by which to live?

Mrs. Newman began her active public religious life by uniting with the Westboro Congregational church when she was sixteen years old.

A younger brother tells of her help in learning the Assembly's Shorter Catechism which he could not memorize alone. When she found him crying over it, the sister said, "learn it with me," and soon tears were forgotten and he knew "The chief end of man is to glorify God and enjoy him forever." The trend of her life was to honor her Savior, the same brother writes.

After her marriage to Mr. Newman they went to Minnesota to live at Shak'apee and here she helped to found a Presbyterian church.

In 1862 she united with the Presbyterian church in Delavan. The Sabbath school had the privilege of having her as Superintendent for twenty-four years. For the same number of years, she taught a class in the Sabbath school.

Is there one who passed through the first grade in the Delavan Public school during the many years Mrs. Newman taught it who does not remember the morning devotional exercises? Then we learned such well loved passages as the twenty-third Psalm, the first and twenty-fourth Psalms, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians and the Beatitudes. We bowed our heads and repeated the Lord's prayer.

The day started differently when school children had the privilege of the few sober moments of devotion to God and there is never a time that these precious verses are heard or repeated that we do not recall the smiling, happy face of her who taught them.

That happy Christian influence that was felt by so many children can never be measured. It was so far reaching, extending to so many homes and into the building of new homes as the years went by. Added to this influence who but remembers each Wednesday evening seeing or meeting Mrs. Newman's familiar figure going to Prayer Meeting. There she played the hymns, offered her prayer and took any other part she was called upon to take. Always ready and willing to fill any vacancy in any department of church life.

Early Sabbath morning her work began. The singing and scripture lesson in the Sabbath School always had a ring of happiness and earnestness as the children naturally followed the same feeling as evidenced by Mrs. Newman.

Special days in Sabbath School were always observed in a special manner, all the preparation and the material furnished by this untiring, zealous leader.

Printed programs were not so easily procured but we had the programs of Mrs. Newman. I often feel that these might have been kept so this generation might know what beautiful thoughts and fine precepts were given us to learn.

Who can forget the class if they were in it and had Mrs. Newman for a teacher? Her Bible was ever present with her and as much a part of her as anything she possessed, and when she came before her class she had it, and the truths of the Bible were presented with the vim of eternal youth and carried the conviction to each one that these same truths had

been taken into her life and become a part of her through her close walk with her Savior, whom she so faithfully and constantly upheld to every one with whom she came in contact.

Was there ever a game of authors played with as much real pleasure as was experienced by those who have had Mrs. Newman's Bible Cards of the Old and New Testament made and printed by her?

They bring to mind all the familiar Bible heroes and events which stand out. Also the beautiful life of Christ, the acts of His followers, the Missionary Journeys and many beautiful things one forgets in the rush of things.

Where could she find the hours to devote to all these various activities? One is tempted to think God made more time for her, but not so, she used every minute to His glory in all things she did, small or great. Words seem futile when one tries to bring this full, lovely Christian life before her friends for each of us has a garden of beautiful flowers which were planted by this kind friend.

Her influence is surely felt in a marked degree by new comers to Delavan as they often speak of Mrs. Newman whom they seem to know as a living influence as felt by them in their contact with us who were her friends.

It seems to me we are granted a great privilege to have a small part in this memorial to Mrs. Newman. It isn't what we say so much as what we feel and live that is our real living memorial to her.

If one tries even in a small measure to live up to and to put into practice the truths she lived and taught, this memorial will live on in the minds and hearts of all of us and into the future life of Delavan.

When our Praise Meeting was held in January 1908, Mrs. Newman had a part as always and I will read what she gave of her own that day.

EDNA H. CRABB.

The late Mrs. Newman was the author of the following, read by her at the last annual prayer and praise meeting of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, in January. It is here-

with printed in full, in response to a request by a member of the society.

We are known as the Presbyterian Missionary Society,
And we think with great propriety
That we must have a Praise Meeting each year,
And the exercises, to our hearts, are dear.
O, Time, Time, how fleeting, fleeting,
Since our 1907 Praise Meeting!
Now again in 1908, the same old story,
We'll all give God the glory.
Let our heartfelt praises rise
Like sacred incense to the skies.
Praise should dwell on every tongue,
Loving praise in every song;
Praise to God, our Father above,
Who looks down in infinite love;
The touch of love here, the touch of love there—
Let us praise God everywhere
Praise God the Father, God and Son,
God the Spirit, three in One;
Then strive daily that his will be done.
"Glorious are all his works and ways."
Why should we have a Missionary
Society? For the reason, "Union is strength."
We know that no Christian woman doth live
But to the dear Lord's cause some good can give,
Some are called to leave their homes so dear,
That they the heathen's heart may cheer.
Christ died for all, both great and small,
And before he ascended to heaven above.
He said in strongest words of love,
"Go ye into all the world"
With the gospel flag unfurled,
Study the women and children of all climes,
Send your dollars, send your dimes,
Send them on for Missionary work;
Don't let one of us dare to shirk.
But do God's will, and do it in love;
Help people to learn of God above.
"He sees with equal eye, as God of all"

The poor heathen babes and the mothers tall.
Love for souls creates a noble flame—
It's next to angels' love, if not the same.
"Giving empties the hand, but fills the heart;"
We surely want to do our part.
God's truth is precious and divine;
Shall not we send it to every clime?
That all may know the way of the best,
And darkened hearts learn on whom to rest
Give to the world God's truth;
Give it to father, mother, youth.
O, Light of God's love, the purity of grace,
Who would not bless all the human race?
Try to help others to make Jesus their choice
And listen, and love his heavenly voice,
Then shall we reach his court above.
"Our present life is scarce the twinkle of a star,"
But God will help us, He is not far.
The Savior will bless, in God's eternal day;
He is our present help; shall we not all work and pray?
That souls may be won
And his kingdom come?
Then we'll praise, praise, praise,
Forever, Amen and Amen.

After the last number of the literary program, Mr. Leo Stumbaugh, leader of the Presbyterian choir, sang with telling effect, "The City Four Square."

The original manuscripts of the foregoing addresses will be preserved in the archives of the Tazewell Couunty Historical Society, where they can be inspected at any time by any of the friends of Mrs. Newman who care to do so.

The occasion is one long to be remembered by the friends, neighbors, and former pupils of Mrs. Abbie A. F. Newman.

EARLY METHODISM IN MOUNT CARMEL, ILLINOIS.

By Theodore G. Risley.

The pioneer Methodists came into the wilderness with the first groups of settlers that filed out on the frontier lines of civilization. They encountered and endured all vicissitudes and perils of the wild frontier, and never wavered in their efforts to promulgate the gospel, organize religious societies and build houses of worship. They constantly pushed their itinerant efforts farther westward, ever keeping pace with the wide sweep of advancing civilization. They traveled vast circuits on horseback and were often exposed to the murderous attacks of savages, the fatigue of long and toilsome journeys, and were commonly provided with only crude and meager accommodations.

Methodism founded Mount Carmel and their history is coexistent. Two Methodist ministers, the Rev. Thomas Hinde and the Rev. William McDowell, who had conceived the purpose of founding a city on moral principles, that would enable them to carry out, in practical results what they believed to be the true ideals of the Methodist faith and teachings, came from Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1816, and located the present site of the city of Mount Carmel and in the spring of 1817 laid the foundations of the city. Soon after their arrival they were joined by the Rev. William Beauchamp. He was a surveyor as well as a preacher. He surveyed the town site and laid it off into lots. These devout founders of the new town prescribed a code of municipal laws by which it should be governed. They were rigidly puritanical and were largely molded after the old "blue laws" of Connecticut, which ultimately became so odious, but at that time were believed to be piously wholesome and beneficent enactments for the regulation of civil and moral conduct.

These hardy and self-sacrificing pioneers were intelligent, resolute and energetic enthusiasts and were inspired

with a zealous ambition to serve humanity. The father of Thomas Hinde was at one time a surgeon in the British army and in that capacity was attached to the vessel which General Wolfe left to go ashore and fight the French army under the renowned General Montcalm, on the plains of Abraham, and dressed the wounds of that heroic commander when he fell, gloriously, in the immortal struggle which forever made North America a land of Protestanism instead of becoming a French Catholic province.

These devout founders were actuated by pious zeal and intended that their city should be characterized by its moral purity. Brother Beauchamp had already served faithfully and successfully as a minister and as an editor of a pioneer journal. He embarked on the new enterprise with unwearied zeal and unfaltering faith. While engaged in the ministry in Mount Carmel he announced his meetings by the blowing of a trumpet. In those far off days the oppressive silence and weird solitude of the wilderness were unbroken by the melodious tones and rythmic cadence of church bells. He soon became famed far and near, as a camp meeting revivalist, and multitudes came from great distances to hear him proclaim gospel truths. While conducting one of his greatest meetings, in the state of Indiana, he was stricken with a fatal malady and soon passed to the undiscovered realms of eternity. The present splendid Methodist church was named in memory of this consecrated and massive evangel of Methodism.

In 1819 Rev. Charles Slocumb was appointed to the pastorate of the Mount Carmel circuit, which was the first regularly established circuit of the Methodist church in Illinois. It then embraced all the territory from Terre Haute to the mouth of the Wabash river. In 1824 the Methodists of Mount Carmel erected the first brick church in the state, and in it, in 1827, was held the first annual Methodist conference. This conference was presided over by Bishop Robert A. Roberts, the sixth Methodist bishop. The bishop was one of the truest types of pioneer preachers our country has produced. He died March 27, 1843.

At the conference of 1827 there assembled a number of men who afterwards became famous in the church. Rev.

Adam Wood and Rev. Charles Holliday were the last of its notable survivors.

It was at this conference that the celebrated Peter Cartwright offered the suggestion, which was embodied in a resolution and adopted by the conference, for the establishment of a Methodist institution of learning and which ultimately resulted in the founding of the McKendree college.* This popular institution, in the order of its formation, is the oldest college in Illinois. The citizens of Lebanon subscribed its first fund amounting to the munificent sum of $1,385. Its first instructions were given November 24, 1828, under Rev. Edward Ames, the devout personal friend of President Lincoln and upon whom the great war president often leaned heavily for support and comfort amid the perils of the Civil war. Bishop Ames was the statesman of Methodism. In 1830 Bishop McKendree made a donation of land to the infant school and for that reason it was appropriately named in his honor. It actually became a college in 1836 and graduated its first class in 1841.

Among the bishops who have presided at conferences held in Mount Carmel are to be found the names of Roberts, Scott, Baker, Bowman, Andrews, McCabe and Quayle.

* An Act of the Legislature approved Feb. 9, 1835, authorized in one Act the incorporation of four colleges in Illinois, namely: The Alton College, [Shurtleff,] Illinois College, the McKendreean College, and Jonesborough College."

A LOST STARK COUNTY TOWN.

By William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Illinois.

During the years between 1830 and 1840 there was a great mania in land speculation in the state of Illinois. One line of this speculation was the platting of town sites, and by extensive advertising selling lots at the highest possible profiteering prices. A great many of those towns proved to be in good locations and they are now prosperous villages and cities. A still greater number of those speculative paper towns have fallen by the wayside, and they have left scarcely a traditional remembrance. Several of such towns were laid out in Stark county. Among them we mention LaFayette, Wyoming, Slackwater, Massillon, Moulton and Osceola. Of them only LaFayette and Wyoming have become prosperous business centers. All the others have gone or are fast going out of the memory of nearly everybody. There is a tradition that some of the promoters and speculators in the Wyoming and Osceola town lots sent circulars broadcast through the eastern states, proclaiming the desirability of owning lots in those towns as they were bound to grow into large and prosperous cities. The tradition is that those circulars described both of those towns as being located at the head of navigation on Spoon river and that they already were growing commercial towns. The purpose of this article is to tell something about the lost town of Osceola and its founder, Major Robert Moore.

It is well known that in 1817 the United States government had the lands between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers surveyed as far north as the north boundary of what is now Mercer county, with the object of donating one hundred and sixty acres of land to each of the soldiers of the War of 1812. This piece of land was designated as the "Military Tract" by which name it is still known.

The United States by patent, February 9, 1818, conveyed to Daniel Crottnell, as a partial recompense for his services as a private in Ramsey's First Rifle Corps in the War of 1812, the southwest quarter of section twelve of what is now Elmira township, Stark county, Illinois. On June 22, 1819, Daniel Crottnell, then of Warren county, Ohio, conveyed the same quarter section to William Frye for sixty dollars. On April 22, 1822, William Frye then of Pike county, Illinois, conveyed the same quarter section to Elias Kent Kane of Kaskaskia, Illinois, for one hundred dollars. Elias Kent Kane, for whom Kane county, Illinois was named, was a cousin of Elisha Kent Kane of Arctic exploration fame, and was United States senator from Illinois from 1825 to 1835. On February 16, 1824, Elias Kent Kane conveyed the above described quarter section to Major Robert Moore of St. Genevieve, Missouri, for one hundred dollars. The same piece of land was sold for taxes, for $2.69, in 1834, to Thomas Ford who was governor of Illinois from 1842 to 1846. The tract was redeemed by Major Moore and reconveyed to him February 10, 1836.

Some time in the early part of 1835 Major Robert Moore came to this part of Illinois to view his land and to become the operator of a ferry on the Illinois river at Peoria. As operator of the ferry he became acquainted with the Buswells, the Spencers and others who had come from Vermont, and the Halls who had come from England, to purchase and settle on lands in Illinois. Major Moore had a map which showed the unentered government lands in the north eastern part of what is now Elmira township in Stark county. He gave the land seekers such a glowing description of those lands that they then and there concluded to settle there or in that vicinity. As all who are versed in the history of Stark county well know, those people whom Major Moore induced to settle in what is now Stark county, came to be among the most prosperous and the most highly respected residents of the county, and their highly prized characteristics have come down to their descendants who are now living in the county.

Major Robert Moore with the assistance of the county surveyor of Putnam county, of which the land that is now Elmira township was then a part, surveyed and platted a town site on the foregoing described quarter-section. He named it

Osceola after the Seminole warrior Osceola, the Indian leader in the Florida Indian war. There were four others, James C. Armstrong, Thomas J. Hurd, D. C. Enos and Edward Dickenson, who were associated with Major Moore in the promotion and sale of lots in the new town. The new town as platted consisted of forty-eight blocks of ten lots each, with a large "Washington Square" in the center. The plat was dated July 7, 1836, and was recorded on page 278 in book D, in the recorder's office in Hennepin, the County seat of Putnam county.

The exalted hopes of Major Moore and his associates ended in disappointment, for the reason that the people who came to settle in this part of Illinois, preferred to make their homes in and near the groves a short distance west of the new town. Some time during the latter part of 1837 a post office was established about a mile west of the Osceola town site, and named Elmira after Elmira, New York, the former home of Oliver Whitaker the first post master. In 1845 that post office was moved to the west side of Spoon river and the name was moved with it. Some years later another post-office was established on the first site of the Elmira office and named Osceola. A village grew up around the post office, which has since been known as Osceola. The large grove in the vicinity naturally took upon itself the name of Osceola grove.

Major Moore sold all his interest in the Osceola town site and in the quarter section on which it was located May 2, 1839, just two months after the county of Stark was created. His son, James Madison Moore, owned a one-half interest in the quarter section from February 25, 1841, to April 21, 1842. The record books in the recorder's office in Toulon show that the Osceola town site was vacated by the owners, Isaac Spencer, Timothy Carter and Oliver Whitaker. The vacating deed was filed for record July 16, 1845. The vacation of the Osceola town site was legalized by the Illinois General Assembly in February, 1855. The quarter section on which was located the lost town of Osceola is now productive farm land.

Major Robert Moore, the founder of the lost town of Osceola, was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1781. He was married to Miss Margaret Clark, who was

also a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1805. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and later as a major of militia in Pennsylvania. In 1822 he and his family moved to St. Genevieve county, Missouri. He was a Justice of the Peace in that state for several years, and a member of the Missouri legislature in 1831 and 1832. In 1835 he moved to Illinois and became the operator of a ferry at Peoria, and the founder of the lost town of Osceola as heretofore stated. From all the information obtainable it is evident that Major Moore and his family lived for a time in Stark county.

Some time during the year 1839 Major Robert Moore moved to Oregon, leaving his wife at the home of a son in St. Louis, Missouri, while he prepared a new home in that far distant territory. It has been authoritatively stated that Major Moore was with one of the first parties that went to Oregon by crossing the mountains which are between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. He bought government land near the Willamette river, about fifty miles south of Portland. Mrs. Moore died at the home of her son in St. Louis before the new home in Oregon was ready for occupancy. Major Moore died in Linn county, Oregon, September 1, 1857. In her history of "Stark County and Its Pioneers" Mrs. Eliza Hall Shallenberger said this: "Major Moore was an intelligent and active business man, ever ready to take advantage of circumstances, and fond of adventure."

Major Robert Moore's son, James Madison Moore, lived in Stark county for several years. He moved to Oregon about 1842. Robert Morrison Moore, Major Robert Moore's youngest son, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1820. He came to what is now Stark county, Illinois, with his father about 1837. He was married October 14, 1844, to Miss Maria White, daughter of Hewes White who was the pioneer blacksmith of Elmira township. Mr. White moved to Toulon in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morrison Moore lived in Elmira township until the death of Mrs. Moore, March 9, 1874. A short time after the death of his wife Mr. Moore moved to Toulon, where he lived until the time of his death, January 29, 1890. His youngest son, James Corydon Moore, who is well known in Stark county, now lives in San Diego, California.

A SHORT COURTSHIP AND A HAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

A Reminiscence of the Early History of Stark County, Illinois.

By William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Illinois.

Among the first settlers of what is now LaSalle county, Illinois, were Louis Bayley and his wife, Betsey Butler Bayley. To them a son was born July 17, 1828, whom they named Augustus, and who was the first white child born in what is now LaSalle county. Louis Bayley was a soldier in the War of 1812. His father, Timothy Bayley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs Betsey Butler Bayley died in the year 1840, leaving to be cared for by her husband, Louis Bayley, their two living children, Augustus and Timothy, the latter being three years old.

During the time between 1835 and 1855 there was among the itinerant preachers of Illinois, who were generally known as circuit riders, one named Rev. William S. Bates whose circuit included Stark and LaSalle counties. Mr. Bates and Mr. Bayley were warm personal friends, and when he was in LaSalle county Mr. Bates always made his headquarters at Mr. Bayley's home. On one of his visits to Mr. Bayley's home, the traveling preacher found Mr. Bayley to be a very busy man. Besides his work as a farmer and as the operator of a sawmill, he was doing his house work with the assistance of his eldest son. "Well, Mr. Bayley," said the preacher after the usual greetings, "you need a wife to do your cooking, to care for your house work and to look after the welfare of your two boys." I assure you that I know that what you are telling me is true" said Mr. Bayley. "I do not know where I can find such a woman, one who is willing to marry me and assume the responsibility of doing the things that are needed to be done in my home." "Well," said Mr. Bates, "perhaps in my work as an itinerant preacher, I can find such a woman. If I do I will let you know."

In the early part of the year 1843 the itineracy of the Rev. Mr. Bates brought him into LaSalle county, and as usual he stopped to stay over night with his friend, Louis Bayley. After supper, which had been prepared by Mr. Bayley and his son August, Mr. Bates told Mr. Bayley that he had found a woman he was satisfied would make him a good wife and one who would be a kind mother to his two boys. "Tell me about her," said Mr. Bayley." "The woman's name is Mary Lake" said the preacher, "and she lives with a brother-in-law named Sewell Smith, who lives just south of Spoon river on section 14 in Essex township in Stark county. I have seen her and I have told her about you and your home and your two boys. I advise you to go to see her."

A few days after the circuit rider went on his way, Mr. Bayley hitched a team of his best horses to a light wagon and started for Spoon river. On the evening of March 19th he arrived at the farm now owned by Sol and Jesse Cox, two miles south of Wyoming and just north of Spoon river, where he stayed that night. The next day he forded Spoon river a few rods below what is now known as the Bailey bridge. In a very short time he knocked on the door of the Sewell Smith home, and a woman opened the door. "I am Louis Bayley of LaSalle county," said the visitor, "and I am looking for a woman named Mary Lake." The woman quickly extended her right hand and said "I am Mary Lake. Come right in. I know what you have come for." It is enough to say here that Louis Bayley and Mary Lake were married before the setting of the sun on that day, March 20, 1843. The following day Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bayley left Stark county for their home in LaSalle county. All the reports which have come down through the sons and grandsons of Louis Bayley and the neighbors who knew them intimately, tell the same story, that Mr. and Mrs. Bayley had a very happy married life.

Louis Bayley sold his property in LaSalle county in the year 1849 and moved to Stark county. He bought the eighty acre farm where he found Mary Lake March 20, 1843. That eighty acre tract is now owned by Louis Bayley's grandson, Orpheos Bailey, son of Augustus Bailey, who as stated was the first white child born in what is now LaSalle county. Mrs. Mary Lake Bayley died March 3, 1861, and Mr. Bayley had in-

scribed on her tombstone, "A GOOD WIFE AND A KIND STEPMOTHER." Louis Bayley died at Forest Grove, Washington County, Oregon, in 1876, aged 92 years. His son Augustus died in Stark county, Illinois, August 26, 1905. The son Timothy lives in Pacific county, Washington.

The circuit rider and pioneer preacher, Rev. William S. Bates, after he retired from active service as a preacher, owned and lived on the southeast quarter of the north quarter of section 28 in Essex township, Stark county, Illinois, from 1857 to 1864.

The spelling of the name Louis Bayley, as here given, is the way Louis Bayley spelled the name. The other members of the Bailey family spell the name Bailey. The marriage record in the office of the County Clerk in Toulon has the spelling Lewis Bayley.

EDITORIAL

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society will be held in the Senate Chamber in the Capitol building at Springfield, on Friday, May 14, 1920.

The annual address will be delivered by Hon. O. A. Harker of the University of Illinois. The subject of Judge Harker's address is "Fifty years with the Bench and Bar of Southern Illinois."

The State of Illinois has supplied to the cause of equal suffrage some of its most prominent and influential workers. This state was also the first to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which gave to women full rights as citizens.

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout who has borne a great part in the work which achieved this result, will tell the Society the story of the suffrage movement and its final victory as it relates to Illinois. Her address is entitled—"Some Sidelights on Illinois Suffrage History."

Miss Mary E. McDowell, noted settlement worker and author will give an account of her "Twenty-five years in an Industrial Community."

Prof. Arthur C. Cole, one of the authors of the Centennial history, will speak to the Society on "Illinois Women of the Middle Period."

The addresses of Mrs. Trout, Miss McDowell, and Professor Cole, taken together with the splendid address of Mrs. Joseph C. Bowen, given before the Society last year on the part taken by the women of Illinois in the World War, will present a vivid picture of the work and influence of the women of Illinois in the philanthropic and economic development of the State, from the beginning of the Civil War to the present time.

The transactions of the Society for this year will be of great interest to those interested especially in the work of women.

Mr. Charles Bradshaw of Carrollton, Illinois, editor of the Patriot, of that city, will relate the interesting history of Greene County, which is this year one hundred years old.

Another address will be given by Mrs. Edna Armstrong Tucker of Rock Island, who will speak on the life and work of Benjamin Walsh, the first state Entomologist of Illinois.

One of the pleasant features of the annual meeting of the Society will be the usual luncheon.

DR. EDMUND J. JAMES RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS ON ACCOUNT OF ILL HEALTH.

Dr. Edmund J. James tendered his resignation as president of the university of Illinois at the annual meeting of the board of trustees at Urbana, Tuesday, March 9, 1920. No action was taken because of the lack of a quorum. The resignation will be accepted at the next meeting of the board.

Dr. James will probably be made president emeritus of the University dating from September 1, 1920, with such retiring allowance as the board may decide. It is understood that Dr. David Kinley who has been acting president since president James temporarily was relieved of his duties last July, will succeed Dr. James as president. Dr. James peti-

tioned the trustees last July for a leave of absence of one year and one month, giving ill health as the reason. The leave was granted as his physicians had ordered absolute rest from all responsibilities, and for a time he went to Florida.

His letter of resignation which was received last month by Robert F. Carr, president of the board of trustees reads in part as follows: "I have wept useless tears at having to give up, but it is of no use. I cannot go on and do justice to the institution. I had been hoping against hope that my health would improve, so I could again undertake the work from which I was relieved last July.

"As the months have passed, the conviction that I should not return to active service has deepened, mainly because I feel that I have reached the age where I should retire from active duty.

"I look forward with confidence to an even greater future for the University. It has grown into the hearts of the people of the State, and it will do so in a larger way in the years to come. I know its affairs are in a critical condition because of the inadequate income.

"Passing as I do from the active administration of the institution, I can say, without fear that any one will think me personally interested, that the next legislature ought to double its current income and provide a fund adequate for its physical expansion."

Dr. James who has been up to the present time the only native Illinoisan to head the institution, has been president of the University of Illinois for fourteen years. He was the fourth to hold the office and succeeded Dr. Andrew S. Draper.

During his period of service he has seen the annual enrollment increase from 3,000 to approximately 9,000.

Dr. James was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, on May 21, 1855. During his educational career, he held positions at Evanston High School, Model High School, Normal, Illinois, Wheaton School of Finance and Economics, University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago and Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

He was president of Northwestern University from 1902 to 1904, and was appointed head of the University of Illinois in 1905.

When the United States entered the war in 1917, he offered the facilities of the University to the government. He directed the establishment of schools for the manufacture of warfare chemicals and military aeronautics and supervised the organization of the University's S. A. T. C., which had an enrollment of 3,033. President James was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library, 1897-1907. He is one of the founders of the Illinois State Historieal Society, and has been a director of the Society since its organization.

ILLINOIS WOMEN VOTE IN THE PREFERENTIAL PRIMARY FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 13, 1920.

Illinois women who chose to do so voted at the presidential preference primaries on April 13. Whether their vote will be counted in with those cast by the men depends entirely upon whether the full suffrage federal constitutional amendment is ratified and promulgated by the Secretary of State at Washington before primary day. The women's votes were cast in separate ballot boxes and the count will be kept apart from the tally of the male votes. It doesn't make any real difference, at that, whether the suffrage amendment is ratified. The Illinois primary vote is purely advisory, the women's ballots were cast and the result will be known, regardless of what happens to the amendment, and the rival presidential camps will be able to form their own conclusions and make their claims when the totals are computed.

This was determined offieially by Attorney-General Brundage and formally announeed in an opinion given to Governor Frank O. Lowden. Governor Lowden, in a letter to Mr. Brundage, had suggested that such steps might be legally taken and requested the attorney general to investigate the proposition. Governor Lowden's letter to Attorney General Brundage said: "In view of the deep interest that is being manifested in the suffrage movement and its far reaching effects, to say nothing of the rights of the thousands of women in the State of Illinois, who ought to be entitled to express their preference, I am addressing you on the subject of the presidential preference primaries." He refers to the an-

nounced determination of the election commission in Chicago to permit Chicago women to vote and continued:

"I would be very glad indeed if the women of the State outside of Cook county can be accorded the same privilege that is to be given to the women of Cook county, and therefore would respectfully ask that you consider the question whether or not ballots can be printed for the use of the women in the 101 counties in the approaching primaries, without invalidating the election. These ballots will be separate and may be counted separately so that should there be any question or should any contest develop, the legal results can be easily obtained."

Attorney General Brundage's reply to Governor Lowden follows: "In reply to your communication I beg to state that, although I have previously rendered an opinion that under the law of the State of Illinois women are not legally to vote for delegates to the coming national party nominating conventions, assuming of course that the amendment to the federal constitution giving universal suffrage to women shall not have been ratified and a proclamation issued announcing such ratification shall not have been made, I am of the opinion that, under the conditions set forth in your letter, the casting of ballots by women at the coming preferential presidential primaries would not invalidate such primaries, it being understood that the ballots will be separate, counted separately, and sealed and reported separately."

Edward J. Brundage.

Telegraphic notice went out to the 101 county clerks from the office of Secretary of State Emmerson, directing them to prepare the women's ballots as indicated in the attorney general's opinion.

HOMAGE PAID TO THE MEMORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BY THE TRADE UNIONISTS OF INDIA.

Twenty thousand trade unionists in India paid tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, Thursday, April 29, when their leader Bahman Pestonji Wadia, laid a wreath at the foot of the Statue of the great emancipator in Lincoln Park, Chicago.

"What wonderful words are those: 'Of the people, for the people, and by the people', exclaimed Wadia as he deposited the floral tribute.

"Lincoln was one of the greatest men the world will ever know. Lincoln is greatly admired in India by all of our people. It was he who inspired me at the age of 22 to take up the work for my people."

Mr. Wadia was the first man to organize trade unions in India and is the leader in the home rule movement there. He is a former member of the National Council of India. He is now 38 years old. He came to the United States last October to represent the working people of India at the labor conference in Washington. Since then he has been touring the United States.

He arrived in Chicago on Sunday April 25. J. F. Cornelius, Secretary of the city club was his guide and host.

"We have 20,000 trade unionists in India" he said. "This body is not a fighting group such as the unions are in this country, but is made up of clubs and organizations pledged to aid in settling all difficulties which may arise throughout the country. I was sent to England by Edwin Samuel Montague, commissioner to India, to appear before the house of lords and the house of commons to report on conditions in India and plead the cause of home rule."

Mr. Wadia has made such an effective impression on parliament that India has been guaranteed she will be given the same rights and privileges enjoyed by Canada, within the next fifteen years, should her development progress as swiftly as it has in the past. "As a result there is a great wave of satisfaction and contentment spreading all over India" explained Mr. Wadia. "We are working as we have never worked before."

Mr. Wadia expects to sail for India on May 25.

GREAT STORM AT CHICAGO AND OTHER PLACES IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS.

On Sunday, March 28, 1920, a wind storm of unusual severity passed over the north part of the State spreading destruction in its path. About one hundred persons were killed and much damage was done to property. Ohio, Indiana

and Michigan also suffered from the storm. Parts of Elgin, Melrose Park, Maywood and Dunning were severely injured by the storm.

The storm hit Elgin at 12:10 o'clock noon. Many persons were in church at the time. The roofs of two churches caved in and several persons were killed, and many injured. These were the First Congregational church and the First Baptist church of Elgin. Other churches and congregations suffered. The Chicago Health Department acted promptly in immediately sending nurses and other forms of relief to the stricken communities. Public funerals were held in some communities for the victims of the storm. The Chicago Tribune started a relief fund and other organizations gave aid. It is estimated that two hundred and twenty-five homes were demolished.

J. J. ZMRHAL, OF CHICAGO, TO REORGANIZE CZECH SCHOOLS.

J. J. Zmrhal, principal of the Herzl School, has been granted a leave of absence by the Chicago Board of Education to help reorganize the educational system of Czecho-Slovakia. He will go to the new republic as a representative of the National Educational Association.

The minister of education of Czecho-Slovakia requested the government at Washington to lend Mr. Zmrhal's services. He expects to be gone about seven months, and will take exhibits of the work of Chicago school children, as models for the children of Czecho-Slovakia.

Dr. Adolph Mach, who has accepted the chair of dentistry in the University of Ratislow, will accompany Mr. Zmrhal.

JULIA LATHROP TO AID CZECHS IN CHILD WELFARE.

At the formal request of the Czecho-Slovakian government, Miss Julia Lathrop of Chicago, head of the National Child bureau, sailed for Prague, March 6, to aid the New European republic in matters pertaining to child welfare work. Miss Lathrop was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Almon G. Case of Rockford, Illinois. They will return July

1st. The formal invitation was brought by Jan Masaryk, counsellor of legation and charge d'affaires of Czecho-Slovakia. It was approved by both the department of labor and the State department. Dr. Masaryk went to the University of Chicago as exchange professor about ten years ago at the request of Charles R. Crane.

CHICAGO SCULPTOR DEDICATES STATUETTE TO WAR MOTHER OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Sigvald Asbjornsen, Chicago sculptor, designer of the statue "The Gold Star Mother," in honor of the mothers whose sons were killed in the war, recently completed a statuette called, "The Kiss" which he has dedicated to Mrs. Mary Belle Spencer, public guardian of Cook County.

The Statuette, according to its designer, represents the "Mother love of the world" and was dedicated to Mrs. Spencer because during the war she acted as guardian of several hundred soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Spencer posed for "The Gold Star Mother."

ILLINOIS WOMAN APPOINTED AMERICAN RED CROSS LEADER ON CONTINENT.

Miss Helen Scott Hay of Savannah, Illinois, formerly chief nurse of the Red Cross Commission to the Balkans, has been appointed Chief Nurse of the American Red Cross Commission to Europe, according to a cablegram received at Red Cross National headquarters in Washington.

Miss Hay, a graduate, and later superintendent of nurses of the Illinois training school for nurses, Chicago, began her Red Cross service in September, 1914, when she was placed in charge of 126 Red Cross nurses who sailed on the relief ship, "Red Cross" for active duty in Europe.

Miss Hay was decorated in 1915 by the Russian government with the gold cross of Saint Anne. The King of Bulgaria bestowed upon her the Bulgarian royal red cross. As chief nurse of the Red Cross commission to Europe, Miss Hay will have charge of all Red Cross nursing activities in Poland, the Balkans, Czecho-Slovakia and France.

MRS. MARY ANN POTTER CELEBRATES HER 106TH BIRTHDAY.

Illinois' oldest woman and perhaps the eldest in the middle west, whose age can be substantiated, Mrs. Mary Ann Potter of Dwight, Illinois, celebrated her one hundred and sixth birthday anniversary Monday, February 23, 1920. She was born in Essex, N. Y., February 23, 1814, and has lived in Illinois since a small child. It is the unique distinction of Mrs. Potter to have lived in Illinois since it was first admitted to the union.

It is true of Mrs. Potter and perhaps of no other person, that she has a personal knowledge of the five great wars in which the United States was involved. Her grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and was fond of telling his granddaughter of his experiences with Washington and the great military leaders of 1776. Her father was a soldier of the War of 1812, and he, too, told his daughter of his duties in that conflict. Her husband was a soldier in the war with Mexico. While during the Civil war, the Spanish-American war, and also during the World war, she knit socks and made bandages for the soldiers. Despite her advanced age Mrs. Potter keeps in touch with public affairs and has voted at every election since her sex was given the right of suffrage.

JUDGE JACOB R. CREIGHTON DIES IN FAIRFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Judge Jacob R. Creighton died at his home in Fairfield, Illinois, April 14, 1920. He was twice elected circuit judge in the Second Judicial district and was on the appellate bench at Springfield, Illinois, for one term. He was twice State's Attorney of Wayne county, Illinois. Was a member of the Wayne county draft exemption board. He was 72 years old and leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

INVENTOR OF WONDERFUL CLOCK DIES IN AURORA, ILLINOIS.

William Blanford, an inventor, who worked a lifetime on a clock which tells simultaneously the time in all parts of the world and records atmospheric changes and astronomical

conditions, died at Aurora, Illinois, February 18, 1919, aged 82 years. The great timepiece automatically lights up at night. It is driven by fifty pound weights. It has been inspected by scientists from all parts of the world. Aurora women are raising $5,000 to buy the clock for the city.

ARCHITECT OF WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, DIES.

John Charles Olmsted, famous landscape architect, who made the preliminary plans for the grounds of the World's Fair and designed Chicago's south park system, died Tuesday night, February 24th in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Olmsted was born in Switzerland in 1852, the son of American parents. He was also the designer of the expositions at Seattle, Portland, Oregon, San Diego, Cal., and Winnepeg, Man. He planned the landscape features for West Point Military Academy and hundreds of private homes, the park systems of Boston, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Milwaukee and other cities.

CHARLES FRANCIS BROWNE NOTED ARTIST DIES IN EAST.

Charles Francis Browne, landscape painter and instructor in the Art Institute of Chicago and one of the best known artists in the country, died March 30, 1920, at his mother's home in Waltham, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1859.

Mr. Browne went abroad to study art when he was little more than a boy, and returned in 1890, coming to Chicago. He was the founder of "Brush and Pencil" and its editor, president of the Chicago Society of Artists, member and director of the western Society of Artists, the Little Room, the American Federation of Arts, and various National organizations.

Mr. Browne was stricken with paralysis last summer while at the artists colony on Rock River. He spent the autumn near Chicago, recovering somewhat, and went east hopeful of full recovery.

Mr. Browne married the sister of Lorado Taft.

A sale of his paintings last winter conducted by friends, headed by Ralph Clarkson, brought to Mr. Browne a fund of

$12,000. Funeral services were held in Waltham, Massachusetts, April 1st.

MARJORIE BENTON COOKE WRITER AND PLAYWRIGHT. DIES IN MANILA.

A cablegram from Manila, April 26, announced the death of Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, author and playwright. She had arrived in Manila only a few days before on a trip around the world. The cablegram was received by her brother, Edson Benton Cooke of 5324 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.

Miss Cooke was well known in Chicago. She was born there. For the last three years she had lived in New York. Her most successful books of fiction were "Bambi" and "The Dual Alliance."

Gifts of Books, Letters, Photographs and Manuscripts to the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

American Political Classics. By George Clark Sargent. Gift of the Lux School of Industrial Training, San Francisco, Cal.

Army Signal School. Last course. The Langres Lingerer. France, No. 4, 1918 to Jan. 31, 1919. Gift of Lieut. Kaywin Kennedy, 1201 Broadway, Normal Illinois.

Avery, Fairchild and Park Families of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Pub. Hartford, Conn. 1919. Gift of Samuel Putnam Avery, Hartford, Conn.

Brearley, Harry C. Time Telling through the Ages. By Harry C. Brearley, N. Y. 1919. Gift of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., N. Y. City.

Catholic Beginnings in Kansas City, Missouri. Gift of Rev. Gilbert Garrahan, S. J., Loyola University Press, Chicago.

Chicago Since 1837. By Gordon Best. Pub. by S. D. Childs & Co., 1917. Gift of the Publisher.

Democratic Text Book, 1920. Gift of Mrs. Howard T. Willson, Virden, Ill.

Eastman Zebina. Eight Years in a British Consulate. By Zebina Eastman. Pub. Chicago, 1919. Gift of Mr. Sidney Corning Eastman, Chicago, Ill.

Der Freiheitsbote for Illinois. I. May 6, 1840. Gift of Miss B. E. Rombauer, 4311 W. Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Illinois State, Bureau County. Honor Roll Bureau County, Illinois World War, 1917-1919. Gift of Mr. Clifford R. Trimble, Princeton, Illinois.

Illinois State. Mason County. Honor Book and Record, World War. Jones Brothers, Publishers. 712 Federal St., Chicago. Gift of the Publishers.

Illinois State. Pike County, Ill. Atlas Map of, by Andreas Lyter & Co., Davenport, Iowa, 1872.

Illinois State, Pike Co., Ill. History of Pike County, Illinois, 1880. Chas. C. Chapman & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

Illinois State, Pike Co., Ill. Revised ordinances of the President and Trustees of the Town of Griggsville, Illinois, 1878. Above three Pike County items. Gifts of Mr. James A. Farrand of Griggsville, Illinois.

Illinois State, Sangamon County. Land warrant. Amos Lock. Sangamon County. Dated 16th day of May, 1831. Signed by President Andrew Jackson.

Land Warrant. Josiah Francis of Sangamon Co., dated 1st Day of November, 1839, signed by President Martin Van Buren.

Deed John Huston and wife to D. Newsom, Sangamon Co. Filed April 28, 1831.

Deed John Huston and wife to David Newsom and Samuel Huston, Sangamon Co. Dated Feb. 28th, 1833.

Deed N. A. Ware to D. Newsom, Filed for Record, Sangamon Co., June 11, 1838.

Deed Samuel Huston and wife to David Newsom, Sangamon Co. Dated April 21, 1840.

James Higby Jun. and Martha Higby. To Mortgage. Francis Sanford, Sept. 3, 1842.

Deed James L. Lamb and wife to Isaiah Francis. Sangamon Co. 24 May, 1848.

Deed Nathaniel A. Ware to David Newsom. Dated Sangamon Co., Nov. 10. 1849.

Deed Henry P. Cone and wife to Josiah Francis. Sangamon Co. Dated Aug. 16, 1851.

Deed William S. Curry and wife to Josiah Francis. Sangamon Co., dated Jan. 5, 1856. Above Sangamon County items. Gift of Hon. Clinton L. Conkling, Springfield, Ill.

Illinois State. Whiteside Co. Sketches of Cottonwood District No. 102.

Ustick Township Whiteside County. Illinois History. Record. Memories. 42 p. Morrisonville, Ill. The Sentinel Press, 1902. Gift of Mr. A. N. Abbott, Morrisonville, Ill.

Illinois State. Woman's Press Association Year Book. 1919-1920. Gift of Mrs. Maude S. Evans, 5468 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Langres Lingerer (The) Army Signal School last Course. France, No. 4, 1918 to Jan. 31, 1919. Edited by Lt. Kaywin Kennedy, Signal Corps, A. E. F. Gift of Lieut. Kaywin Kennedy, 1201 Broadway, Normal, Ills.

Minor, Manasseh. The Diary of Manasseh Minor of Stonington, Connecticut, 1697-1720. Published by Frank Denison Miner with the assistance of Miss Hannah Miner, 1915. Privately printed, No. 104. Gift of Mrs. Lewis H. Miner, Springfield, Illinois.

Morgan Family. Francis Morgan, an early Virginia Burgess, and some of his descendants. By Annie Noble Sims, from the notes of Mr. William Owen Nixon Scott. Savannah, Ga. 1920. Gift of Mrs. William Irvin Sims.

New York. Columbia University, Sexennial catalogue of Columbia University, N. Y. 1916. Gift of the University.

New York. Moravian Journals relating to Central New York, 1745-66. By Rev. William M. Beauchamp.

New York. Onondaga Historical Association. Revolutionary soldiers of Onondaga County, New York. By Rev. William M. Beauchamp. Gift of the Onondaga Historical Association, Syracuse, N. Y.

Roosevelt, Theodore. Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Cheyenne, Wyoming, 1910. Gift of Wm. C. Deming, Tribune Co. Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Stead, William H. "The Trail of the Yankee." Manuscript copy of lecture delivered by William H. Stead, 1901. Gift of Hon. Charles E. Woodward, Ottawa, Illinois.

Stillwell, Leander. The Story of a common soldier or Army Life in the Civil War. 1861-1865. Gift of Leander Stillwell, Erie, Kansas.

Wheeler, (Capt.) Erastus. Manuscript Record Book of Captain Erastus Wheeler, 1846. Gift of Mrs. Charles H. Burton, Edwardsville, Illinois. A grand-daughter of Captain Wheeler.

NECROLOGY

MISS NELLE SNYDER.

The funeral services of Miss Nelle Snyder were held at the home of her father, Dr. J. F. Snyder, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6, 1920, at 3 o'clock, Rev. C. E. French of the Church of Christ was in charge. The services were opened by the reading of the 23rd Psalm, followed by a prayer. Mrs. Matt Yaple sang very beautifully and tenderly "Perfect Day."

The minister presented the following:

In the passing of our friend and neighbor we are reminded of the words of another which may fitly describe the going out of this life:

"So fades a summer cloud away;
So sink the gale when storms are o'er
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies a wave along the shore."

A. L. Barpauld.

Nelle, the second daughter of Dr. John F. and Annie Snyder, was born in Bolivar, Mo. She came with her parents to this city where the most of her life has been spent. She attended the public school and her life has been lived quietly among the people she loved and who loved her. The departure was not unexpected. It came at 3:45 a. m., Monday, January 5, 1920. She is survived by her father, a brother Fred and two sisters, Adelle and Isabell at home.

"By a grave one learns what life really is—that it is not here, but elsewhere—that this is the exile, there is the home. As we grow older the train of life goes faster and faster; those with whom we travel step out from station to station, and our own station too soon will be marked. Death is like the stereotyping process of a book in the hands of a printer when the plates are made. It is like the fixing solution of a photographer. No changes, corrections or alterations can be made in life's record. We must then say, as did Pilate, "What I have written, I have written." John 19:22.

It is true that we make our own records. We write them and no one can change them. Those who love us may be disposed to place greater value before them than they contain, those who do not care for us may be inclined to under estimate these records of ours. It is a fine thing to know that He who doeth all things well will give your record and my record a true and just estimate.

Miss Nelle Snyder has lived her life in this community. She loved her friends and was loved by them. She lived a quiet life. She will be missed from her circle of friends and in the home. She made several requests concerning her funeral services and among them was that Dr. A. R. Lyles, in whom she had the greatest confidence as a physician, man and gentleman, be requested to speak at this service.

Dr. Lyles spoke in part as follows:

Because it was one of her last requests and because I would not refuse to grant a last request of a friend, if it was anything in the bounds of reason that I could do, is why I am here.

What is death? is a question that has many times been asked and many answers given. And what is life has as often been asked, yet both remain a mystery. There are indeed very few things we know with absolute certainty. We do know however, that when death visits the home, there is always a feeling of resentment and sometimes a very bitter feeling by the friends and loved ones of the one to whom death pays his respects. Because of home ties it is hard for us to look at death from a philosophical point of view. Yet to my way of thinking, I feel that when the body is broken down with physical infirmities and when there can be no pleasure or satisfaction in living, then death should be welcomed as an angel of mercy.

The beautiful life is what you and I admire, and that Miss Nelle Snyder lived the beautiful life no one will deny. I have known her for the last twenty years, and for the last few years have known her intimately because of her affliction. Never have I heard her complain or murmur because of her affliction, and never did I attend any one in sickness who seemed to appreciate what I tried to do for her so much as Miss Snyder. Many people who are long sick become impatient and petu-

lant. Not so with her. So far as I could observe she seemed to appreciate what her family did and everyone who waited on her to the greatest extent. While she could not do many things she would liked to have done on account of her affliction, and while her life was a very quiet one, yet she dispensed sunshine to those with whom she came in contact. And how far reaching that influence may be.

Yesterday she was a playful school girl. Today she lies cold in death's embrace. Tomorrow you and I will join her with that innumerable throng, in the undiscovered country from which no traveler returns. If you and I wield an influence it must be done today, for time is only today. Yesterday and tomorrow belong to eternity.

"Our life is but a winter day,
It seems so quickly passed,
But if 'tis spent in wisdom's way,
We meet the end without dismay,
And death is sweet at last."

The floral offerings were beautiful. The pall bearers were C. A. Gridley, Henry McDonald, Frank Reding, William Emerich, Matt Yaple and Henry Monroe. The interment was in Walnut Ridge Cemetery.

WILLIAM A. MEESE.
1856—1920.

By John H. Hauberg.

William August Meese was born at Sheboygan, Wis., Feb. 1, 1856. His parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Meese had come to this country from Hanover, Germany. Two years after the birth of William the family moved to Moline.

After completing the Moline Public school course Mr. Meese attended Griswold college in Davenport, Ia., for a year and then enrolled in Rock River seminary, now Mount Morris college, from which he graduated in 1876. He then took up the study of law at the University of Iowa, and was admitted to the bar of Rock Island County in 1878.

Mr. Meese was a leading citizen of his community and of the State of Illinois. He was a man of wide interests, but the subjects in which his activities were best known were in the fields of history, politics and law. He enjoyed an extensive practice at law, and in addition to his general practice, was attorney for the local Manufacturers Association; for the Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Moline; of Deere & Co., the C. M. & St. P. Railway; and for the Illinois & Michigan Canal Board. He took unusual interest in young attorneys, and a number of the prominent and successful lawyers of Rock Island County received their first coaching in the practice of their profession in Mr. Meese's office. He had great compassion for the boy inclined to be delinquent, and, in the day when "law was law, and crime was crime, whether it was taking a banana from someone's stand or wagon", and there were no probation laws, he defended scores of boys when they were up for trial, never charging a cent for his services. He was very successful in clearing the boys and restoring them to the "straight and narrow path". Parents of incorrigible boys often brought their young recreants to Mr. Meese's office, where the summons to the boy to come into

his private office, to receive a reprimand as only Mr. Meese could give, was something which could not be lightly treated, and often made lasting impressions for good.

Mr. Meese was widely recognized as a political factor. His positive, dominant personality, coupled with unusual ability; his judgment of human nature by which he picked the coming leading men of his day, and his consistent training with these leaders, brought to him an influence enjoyed by but few politicians. He was not an office seeker for himself but was content to aid in building the careers of some of Illinois' greatest statesmen.

The offices of public trust held by Mr. Meese were the following: City attorney for Moline for six years; member of the Moline Public Library Board; Member of Moline Cemetery Board, and member of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Illinois Normal School for four years.

Construction of the Moline lock, giving Moline a harbor on the Mississippi, was one of his great achievements in behalf of his home city. As an officer of the Upper Mississippi Improvement Association, Mr. Meese was in touch with affairs pretaining to river navigation, and he gave much time and energy to the encouragement of traffic on the Mississippi. The appropriation for the Moline Lock came from congress as a result of the untiring efforts of Mr. Meese. He spent much time in Washington in promoting this improvement.

Mr. Meese's hobby was history. He possessed one of the best private libraries on Illinois history to be found, as also a collection of historic relics which were donated to the Rock Island County Historical Society of which he was the founder. He was the author of "Early Rock Island" which is an authority on the early history of Rock Island County. At the time of his death he had nearly completed a history of old Fort Chartres. It is generally conceded that it was Mr. Meese's political influence which saved for posterity as a State park, the old French fortification of Fort Chartres, and it was he who, practically unaided, secured the appropriation of $5,000.00 for the monument marking the site of Lieut. Campbell's battle in 1814, with Black Hawk, at Campbell's Island. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Illinois State Historical Society; an associate editor of the "Journal"

of the Society, and a member of the Advisory Commission of the Illinois State Historical Library.

Mr. Meese passed from this life Feb. 9, 1920. He left surviving him, his widow, who as Miss Kittie Buxton, of Marengo, Ills., married the young attorney the first year of his practice, in 1878, and was his faithful helpmeet throughout his eventful career; also four daughters, Mrs. Frank Mauk of Sterling, Ills. Mrs. Theodore Kolb of Chicago, Mrs. Benjamin S. Bell and Mrs. Maud Newton of Moline, also nine grandchildren.

CHARLES F. GUNTHER.

1837—1920.

Charles Frederick Gunther, 83 years of age, pioneer of Chicago and noted collector of historical material, died Feb. 10, at his home, 3601 South Michigan avenue, Chicago, of pneumonia.

Mr. Gunther was identified with the business and artistic development of the city for many years. Coming here as a traveling salesman in 1868, he opened a candy store at 125 South Clark street. When the Chicago fire destroyed his business, he rebuilt larger quarters in what is now the McVicker Theater building. He was the organizer of the Coliseum company and its first president.

Mr. Gunther was a Democrat and was active in politics. He was alderman for the Second ward from 1897 to 1901. From 1901 to 1905 he was city treasurer. He once was a candidate for governor.

As an art connoisseur Mr. Gunther was nationally known. Several years ago he donated many of his paintings and historical relics to the Chicago Historical society, of which he was a director for twenty years. He gave many paintings to the Y. M. C. A. hotel, and some of his finest works adorn the walls of the South Shore Country club, to which they have been loaned.

Mr. Gunther offered his entire art and historical collection to the city of Chicago, providing a fire-proof building was erected for it. The city made no appropriation and in his will he left it to his widow and son.

Mr. Gunther brought the famous Libby prison to Chicago. It stood near the site of the present Coliseum, in South Wabash avenue.

Mr. Gunther was a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of Medinah Temple shrine. Other affiliations were the Academy of Sciences, of which he was a trustee; the Art institute,

Geographical association, Chicago Association of Commerce, and Illinois Manufacturers association. His clubs were the Iroquois, Union League, Illinois Athletic, Aero, Germania, and Press club. Mr. Gunther was also a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Mr. Gunther is survived by his widow, who was Miss Jennie Burnell of Lima, Ind., and one son, Burnell. The funeral was held Friday, Feb. 13, at 2 p. m. from the late home. The services were conducted by Chevalier Bayard commandery. Interment was made in the family mausoleum at Rosehill cemetery, where a son, Whitman, is buried.

The honorary pall bearers were Orva G. Williams, Gen. George M. Moulton, George W. Warvelle, D. L. Streeter, Amos J. Pettibone, William L. Sharp, Samuel H. Smith, Le Roy D. Goddard, Henry C. Hackney, Robert M. Johnson, S. O. Spring, George R. W. Clifford, Hon. Charles J. Vopicka, Thomas M. Hoyne, Adlai T. Ewing, Carl T. Latham, Judge John P. McGoorty, Clayton E. Crafts, Allen Streeter, and George Beaumont.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalogue of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 6 to 24. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1918. (Nos. 6 to 18 out of Print.)

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(*Members please read this letter.*)

Books and pamphlets on American history, biography, and genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian tribes, and American archæology and ethnology; reports of societies and institutions of every kind, educational, economic, social, political, cooperative, fraternal, statistical, industrial, charitable; scientific publications of states or societies; books or pamphlets relating to all wars in which Illinois has taken part, especially the collection of material relating to the recent great war, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed works; newspapers; maps and charts; engravings; photographs; autographs; coins; antiquities; encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographical works. Especially do we desire—

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; materials for Illinois history; old letters, journals.

2. Manuscripts; narratives of the pioneers of Illinois; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great rebellion, or other wars; biographies of the pioneers; prominent citizens and public men of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlements of every township, village and neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois history.

3. City ordinances, proceedings of mayor and council; reports of committees of council; pamphlets or papers of any kind printed by authority of the city; reports of boards of trade and commercial associations; maps of cities and plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; annual reports of societies; sermons or addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois; political addresses; railroad reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of colleges and other institutions of learning; annual or other reports of school boards, school superintendents and school committees; educational pamphlets, programs and papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier laws, journals and reports of our territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' messages and reports of State Officers; reports of State charitable and other State institutions.

7. Files of Illinois newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of counties or townships, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery, paintings, portraits, etc., connected with Illinois history.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, paintings; portraits, engravings; statuary; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc., sketches of prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics.

It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Statehouse as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Your attention is called to the important duty of collecting and preserving everything relating to the part taken by the State of Illinois in the great World War.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

(Mrs.) Jessie Palmer Weber.

SIDE LIGHTS ON ILLINOIS SUFFRAGE HISTORY.

By Grace Wilbur Trout.

When we look back to the early fifties of the last century and contemplate the beginning of equal suffrage work in Illinois, we realize the marvelous change in public sentiment that has taken place since that time. A married woman in those days had no jurisdiction over her own children, she could not lay claim to her own wardrobe—about all that she could call her own in those days was her soul, and some man usually had a claim on that, although it had been solemnly declared during a previous century by a learned council of men that women really did possess souls.

The first local suffrage club in Illinois was organized over a half century ago in Earlville in the early sixties, and a few years later the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was founded in Chicago (in 1869). It was founded the same year that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was organized, and with which it has always been affiliated.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association was organized by men as well as women. One of the early founders of the Association was Judge Charles B. Waite, who was appointed Associate Justice of Utah Territory by Abraham Lincoln. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Van Valkenberg-Waite, was also one of that first group that started the state suffrage movement in Illinois, and associated with them were a number of other eminent men and women. The work during those early years was slow, educational work, the Association patiently and persistently plodding forward toward its ultimate goal—full political freedom for the women of Illinois.

My first active participation in suffrage work was as President of the Chicago Political Equality League, to which office I was elected in May, 1910.

The first active work undertaken under my administration as League President was to secure permission to have a Suffrage Float in the Sane Fourth Parade to be held in Chicago. There was some hesitation on the part of the men's committee having this in charge as to whether an innovation of this kind would be proper. Finally however, permission was granted, with the understanding that we were to pay the committee $250.00 for the construction of the float. We had no funds in the treasury for this purpose, so money had to be raised—mostly by soliciting contributions from our friends and neighbors in Oak Park. It was difficult also to secure young ladies whose mothers would permit them to ride on a Suffrage Float. All obstacles were finally overcome and the Suffrage Float received more cheering in the procession than any other feature of the parade, with the single exception of the G. A. R. Veterans, with whom it shared equal honors. The Suffrage Float aroused interest in suffrage among people who had never before considered the question seriously.

While planning for the Suffrage Float, preparations were also being made for the first organized Suffrage Automobile Tour ever undertaken in Illinois. As League President I was asked by the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, to take charge of this experimental tour, which required about six weeks of preparatory work to insure its success.

I visited the newspaper offices and was fortunate in securing the co-operation of the press. The tour started on Monday, July 11th, and the Sunday edition of the Chicago Tribune the day before contained a full colored page of the women in the autos, and nearly a half page more of reading material about the tour. The Tribune sent two reporters along on the trip, who rode with us in our auto, one to report for the daily paper and one to report for the Sunday edition. Other Chicago newspapers, the Examiner, Record Herald, Post, and Journal, sent reporters by railroad and trolley, who joined us at our various stopping places.

Through the kindness of one of our Oak Park neighbors, Mr. Charles W. Stiger, the Winton Motor Company donated

the use of one of their finest seven passenger autos to carry us as far as Woodstock, furnishing also an expert chauffeur. There we were met by an equally fine Stoddard Dayton car which carried us to Naperville where Mr. Stiger's own car was waiting to take us back to Chicago. At the meetings during this week's tour, contributions were taken and enough money was raised to pay all expenses of the trip and a balance of over $100.00 was turned into the state treasury.

We spoke usually from the automobile, driving up into some square or stopping on a prominent street corner which had previously been advertised in the local papers and arranged for by the local committees in the various towns visited. It had been difficult, however, in many towns to secure women who were willing to serve on these local committees, the excuse usually given was that the people in their respective towns were not interested and did not care to hear about suffrage.

I selected as speakers for the tour, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, who spoke on suffrage from the legal standpoint, Miss S. Grace Nicholes, a settlement worker, who spoke from the laboring woman's standpoint, and Ella S. Stewart, State President, who treated the subject from an international aspect. I made the opening address at each meeting, covering the subject in a general way, and introduced the speakers. I, in turn, was presented to the various crowds by some prominent local woman or man, and on several occasions by the mayor of the town.

The towns visited were: Evanston, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Waukegan, Grays Lake, McHenry, Woodstock, Marengo, Belvidere, Sycamore, DeKalb, Geneva, Elgin, Aurora, Naperville and Wheaton. In every one of these towns the local newspapers gave front page stories about the Suffrage Automobile Tour, which helped greatly in arousing interest. The following comments of the Chicago Tribune show the success of the trip: "Suffragists' tour ends in triumph . . . With mud-bespattered 'Votes for Women' still flying, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, leader of the Suffrage automobile crusade, and her party of orators, returned late

yesterday afternoon. . . . Men and women cheered the suffragists all the way in from their last stop at Wheaton to the Fine Arts Building headquarters." The success of this tour encouraged the Illinois Suffrage Association to go on with this new phase of suffrage work, and similar tours were conducted in other parts of the state.

The Chicago Political Equality League had been organized by the Chicago Woman's Club in 1894, and in May, 1910, had only 143 members. We realized that for sixteen years work this was too slow a growth in membership to bring speedy success to the suffrage movement. As a consequence in the summer of 1910 a strenuous campaign for new members was instituted, and in the League Year Book published in the fall, we had added 245 new names, nearly trebling our membership.

The League had previously held its meetings in the rooms of the Chicago Woman's Club, but in 1911 it had grown to such proportions that more spacious quarters were needed, and the Music Hall of the Fine Arts Building was secured as a meeting place. On account of the League's increased activities it was voted at the annual meeting on May 6, 1911, to organize the Legislative, Propaganda, and Study Sections for the purpose of carrying on different phases of the work, and it was decided also to hold meetings four times a month instead of once as heretofore.

My term of office as League President expired in May, 1912, and through the splendid co-operation of the League members we had succeeded in raising our membership to over 1,000 members.

On October 2, 1912, at the State Convention held at Galesburg, Illinois, I was elected State President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. In addition to my League work I had been serving as a member of the State Board of this Association since October, 1910. Thus having had several years of strenuous experience in suffrage work I desired above all things to retire to private life, and in spite of the urging of many suffragists, would not have accepted the state presidency had it not been for the arguments advanced by one

of my sons. This son had been out in California during the 1911 suffrage campaign when the California women won their liberty. He had seen every vicious interest lined up against the women and had become convinced of the righteousness of the cause. He said to me: "Mother, you ought to be willing to do this work—to make any sacrifice if necessary. This is not a work simply for women, but for humanity," and he added, "you can do a work that no one else can do." He had that blind faith that sons always have in their mothers—and I listened to his advice.

This son, who had just reached his majority, had met with a severe accident some years before, from which we thought he had completely recovered, but just three weeks after my election an unexpected summons came to him and he passed on into that far country where the principles of equality and justice are forever established. So our work sometimes comes toward us out of the sunshine of life, sometimes it comes toward us out of life's shadows, and all that we do is not only for those who are here, and those who are coming after us, but is in memory of those who have gone on before.

Immediately after my election to the presidency we realized the necessity of strengthening the organization work, for in spite of all of the previous organization work, there were many Senatorial districts in which there was no suffrage organization of any kind, and as the time was short, competent women were immediately appointed in such districts to see that their respective legislators were properly interviewed, and to be ready to have letters and telegrams sent to Springfield when called for.

All of this work was difficult to accomplish without funds. Our Board found the Association about $100.00 in debt, and immediate solicitation of the friends of suffrage was begun for the purpose of raising funds. After legislative work began, however, this work was of paramount importance and I had to call often upon Mr. Trout for funds with which to finance the Springfield campaign.

During the previous session of the Springfield Legislature (in 1911) I had accompanied Mrs. McCulloch, who had

been in charge there of the suffrage legislative work for over twenty years. At that time I was indignant at the way the suffrage committee was treated. Some men who had always believed in suffrage, were exceedingly kind, but no one regarded the matter as a serious legislative question which had the slightest possibility of becoming a law. Mr. Homer Tice had charge of the suffrage bill in 1911 in the House, and he said that in consequence he became so unpopular that every other bill he introduced in the Legislature during that session, was also killed. It certainly required moral courage for an Illinois Legislator to be an active suffragist at that time.

Having had this experience, as soon as I was elected to the presidency of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association I sent for Mrs. Elizabeth K. Booth of Glencoe, the newly elected Legislative Chairman, and we agreed upon a legislative policy. This included a campaign without special trains, special hearings, or spectacular activities of any kind at Springfield, as too much publicity during a legislative year is liable to arouse also the activity of every opponent. It was decided to initiate a quiet, educational campaign, and not to attack or criticise those opposed to suffrage, because the only possible way to succeed and secure sufficient votes to pass the measure was to convert some of these so-called "opponents" into friends. We agreed also that a card index, giving information about every member of the Legislature, should be compiled. This plan of procedure was submitted to the State Board at its regular meeting on November 8, 1912, and the plan of campaign as outlined was approved and adopted by the Board. The following women served on the State Board at this time:

OFFICERS:

President.....Grace Wilbur Trout
First Vice-President.....Miss Jane Addams
Second Vice-President.....Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen
Recording Secretary.....Miss Virginia Brooks
Corresponding Secretary...Mrs. Bertram W. Sippy
Treasurer.....Miss Jennie F. W. Johnson
Auditor.....Mrs. J. W. McGraw

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Organization.....Mrs. Mary R. Plummer
Press.....Miss Margaret Dobyne
Literature.....Dr. Anna E. Blount
Publicity.....Mrs. George S. Welles
Legislative.....Mrs. Sherman M. Booth
Church.....Mrs. H. M. Brown
Lecture.....Miss S. Grace Nicholes
Industrial.....Miss Mary McDowell
Woman's Journal.....Mrs. Lillian N. Brown

DIRECTORS:

Officers, Heads of Departments

Mrs. Elvira Downey Mrs. Charles A. Webster
Mrs. Ella S. Stewart

On December 19th a suffrage mass meeting was held in Orchestra Hall in honor of the Board of Managers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which at that time was holding a Board meeting in Chicago. The mass meeting was given especially in honor of Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, who had both been elected to the National Board at the National Convention held in November. Miss Addams and Mrs. Bowen were also respectively First and Second Vice-Presidents of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. As State President I presided over this meeting, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and other members of the National Board addressed the audience.

As soon as the Legislature convened in January, 1913, an immediate struggle developed over the speakership in the House. There was a long and bitter deadlock before William McKinley, a young Democrat from Chicago, was finally elected Speaker. Then another struggle ensued over who should represent Illinois in the United States Senate. During these weeks of turmoil little could be accomplished in the way of securing votes for the suffrage bill.

Before the Legislature had convened the Progressive party had made plans to introduce as a party measure a care-

fully drafted woman's suffrage bill. Hearing about this Mrs. Booth and I at once consulted with the Progressive leaders and suggested that it would be far better to let the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association introduce this measure than to have it presented by any political party. The Progressives realized the force of this suggestion and finally very kindly agreed to let the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association take their carefully drafted bill and have it introduced as an absolutely non-partisan measure.

In the meantime, on February 10th, Mrs. Booth as Legislative Chairman, was sent to Springfield to study the plats and learn to recognize and call by name each member of the Legislature. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch—who had declined to serve as Legislative Chairman this year on account of family duties—volunteered on this occasion to accompany Mrs. Booth to Springfield. As this was Mrs. Booth's first trip no action had as yet been taken to introduce the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill which had been drafted by the Progressives and which we were to introduce. Mrs. McCulloch, however, took with her a suffrage bill which she had drafted and which she insisted upon having introduced without one word being changed, which was done. It contained however, in its second section, no blanket clause, but specifically named the officers for whom women should be allowed to vote, instead of being worded like the Progressive draft which said: "Women shall be allowed to vote at such elections for *all offices* and upon *all questions and propositions* submitted to a vote of the electors, except where the Constitution provides as a qualification that the elector shall be a male citizen of the United States." Mrs. Booth being inexperienced in legislative work, and as Mrs. McCulloch was a lawyer, she believed this bill to be regular in form and to cover the subject fully. When Mrs. Booth returned and reported what had been done we were all very much distressed that the plan agreed upon with the Progressives had not been carried out and their bill introduced. In the interests of harmony, and out of deference to Mrs. McCulloch's long years of service as Legislative Chairman, and some of us not being

so well versed in constitutional law then as we became later, the matter was allowed to stand.

We having failed to introduce the form of bill agreed upon with the Progressives, they proceeded to introduce their bill in both the House and Senate. This complicated matters and made confusion but finally the Progressives in order to help the suffrage cause, very graciously withdrew their bill. Medill McCormick, one of the leading Progressives in the Legislature, helped greatly in straightening out this tangle. He was our faithful ally and rendered invaluable service during the entire session. Other Progressives in the House who also rendered important service were: John M. Curran and Emil N. Zolla, both of Chicago, J. H. Jayne of Monmouth, Charles H. Carmon of Forrest and Fayette S. Munro of Highland Park.

While the State Legislative work was being taken care of at Springfield we did everything possible to co-operate with the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its national work. On March 3rd, the day preceding President Wilson's first inauguration at Washington, suffragists of the various states were called to come to the National Capital and take part in a suffrage parade. I was very proud to conduct 83 Illinois women to Washington. We left Chicago by special train on March 1, 1913, and were extended every courtesy by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. An elaborate banquet was served on the train including fresh strawberries, and every other delicacy, at only $1.00 a plate, and special maids were provided to wait upon the suffragists.

This Washington parade and the brutal treatment accorded the women along the line of march aroused the indignation of the whole nation and converted many men to the suffrage cause. It was openly asserted that if law-abiding women, who had been given an official permit to have the parade, could be so ill treated on the streets of the National Capital, it was time that the legal status of women was changed and women accorded the respect to which every loyal American citizen is entitled. The police claimed they could not control the jeering mob, who spat upon the women and

roughly handled many of them, but the next day the Inauguration Parade down the same streets was a manifestation of perfect law and order and was in marked contrast to the disgraceful procedure of the day before. The Illinois women wore a uniform regalia of cap and baldric and were headed by a large band led by Mrs. George S. Welles as Drum Major. We had a woman outrider, a young Mrs. Stewart recently converted to the cause, who on a spirited horse helped keep back the mob from our group. I led, carrying an American flag, and our Illinois banner, too heavy for a woman, was carried by Mr. Royal N. Allen, an ardent suffragist and one of the railroad officials, who had our special suffrage train in charge. Our women had been drilled to march and keep time, and the discipline manifested seemed to affect the hoodlums and our women were treated with more respect than the majority of the marchers. In fact, the newspapers particularly commended the order and system manifested by the Illinois Division.

On March 10th I went to Springfield to consult with Governor Edward F. Dunne, and secure if possible, his support of the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill. He agreed to support this statutory suffrage bill if we would promise not to introduce a suffrage measure which provided for a constitutional amendment, as but one constitutional amendment (according to Illinois law) could be introduced during a legislative session, and this if introduced, would interfere with the Initiative and Referendum Constitutional Amendment upon which the Administration was concentrating its efforts. We assured the Governor that we would not introduce a resolution for a constitutional suffrage amendment because we knew we had no chance to pass such a resolution and we also wished not to interfere with the Administration's legislative plans. I remained in Springfield during the rest of the week to size up the legislative situation.

The next week I went again to Springfield to attend the meeting of the Senate Committee to which our suffrage bill had been referred. Senator W. Duff Piercy was Chairman and had offered to arrange a suffrage hearing if we wished it.

As we ascertained that a majority on this Committee were friendly it seemed wiser not to arouse antagonism by having public discussion on the suffrage question at this time, so there was no hearing.

During the next two weeks I spent my time in visiting the districts having Legislators not as yet converted to the suffrage cause. Mass meetings were held in some towns and arranged for in many others.

The first week of April the Mississippi Valley Conference of Suffragists was held at St. Louis and it seemed imperative for me to attend. This large gathering of suffragists would have been helpful to our legislative work in Springfield if a prominent Illinois suffragist in her speech at the Conference, had not attacked the lawyers in the Illinois Legislature, saying they were either crooks or failures in their profession, or words to that effect. As there were many lawyers in both the House and Senate whose votes we had to secure in order to pass the suffrage measure, such attacks were most unfortunate and made the work exceedingly difficult.

Another shock was in store for us, for on April 2nd, at the request of a well known suffragist, a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment was introduced. It had been thoroughly explained to her that this was against the wishes of the Governor and would be construed as a breach of faith on our part, especially as she had been identified for so many years with the suffrage legislative work. It was hard for the Legislators and for the Governor to realize that any suffragist, not a member of the lobby, nor a member of the State Board, would proceed entirely on her own judgment. At our State Board meeting held on April 8th Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, our First Vice-President, introduced a resolution which was afterwards sent to Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, asking her, in the interest of the equal suffrage movement in Illinois, to have this resolution withdrawn. It was not withdrawn, however, but was afterwards killed in Committee.

The work at Sprinfigeld became more and more difficult and at times it seemed hopeless. No politician believed that

we had the slightest chance to pass the suffrage measure. On April 7th I began attending the sessions of the Legislature regularly.

During all of our work at Springfield we had splendid co-operation from the press. Nearly every week end when we returned to Chicago I made it a point to see one or more managers of the newspapers and explain to them the difficulties we were encountering, and asked them to publish an editorial that would be helpful to the situation. By not appealing too often to any one newspaper helpful articles were kept coming along in some newspaper nearly every week. We had these various newspapers containing suffrage propaganda folded so that the editorial (blue penciled) came on the outside. They were then placed on each Legislator's desk by a boy engaged for that purpose. These editorials were a surprise to the representatives of these various Chicago newspapers who were at Springfield, for it seemed best to make it appear that these editorials were spontaneous expressions of sentiment. I remember one of the Legislators, unfriendly to suffrage, who had tried a little parliamentary trick which was indirectly referred to in an editorial, growling about those Chicago newspapers that attend to everybody's business but their own. He even complained to the Springfield representative of the newspaper, who of course declared his innocence, because he knew nothing about it.

The Springfield papers also became exceedingly friendly and published suffrage articles and editorials when we asked for them.

Among the Chicago newspaper men whom I remember with special gratitude at this time were: Mr. Keeley and Mr. Beck of the Tribune, Mr. Chamberlain of the Record Herald, Mr. Eastman and Mr. Finnegan of the Journal, Mr. Andrew Lawrence and Mr. Victor Polachek of the Examiner, Mr. Curley of the American, Mr. Shafer and Mr. Mason of the Post and Mr. Frank Armstrong of the Daily News.

We were deeply indebted at this time for the help given us by Mr. Andrew J. Redmond, a Chicago lawyer and Grand Commander of the Knights Templar. I remember one in-

stance in particular when much pressure was being brought to bear on Governor Dunne to prejudice him against the suffrage bill—I wished Mr. Redmond, who was a personal friend of the Governor, to go down to Springfield and help counteract this harmful influence. Mr. Redmond was a next door neighbor of ours in Oak Park, and he had an important law suit on that week, and in talking the matter over with Mr. Trout we both decided it would be imposing upon the kindness of a friend to ask him to leave his business and go at that time. Mrs. Redmond, however, called me up by phone to ask how things were going. She and her husband were both deeply interested in having us win the fight. I told her the facts but told her I was not going to ask Mr. Redmond, much as we needed him, to go down the coming week on account of his business. When Mr. Trout took me to the Springfield train, where I met Mrs. Booth, there on the platform with his grip in hand, stood Mr. Redmond. My husband said at once "why, I thought you were not going to ask him to go this week." I explained that I hadn't, but told about my conversation with Mrs. Redmond, and of course if his wife wished to interfere with his business and send him to Springfield, I was not responsible. Mr. Redmond not only called upon the Governor, but saw several down state Legislators whom he knew well, and through his influence several very important votes were secured.

I discovered at Springfield that we had just four classes of Legislators—"wets" and "drys" and "dry-wets" and "wet-drys." The "dry-wets" were men who voted for the wet measures but never drank, themselves. The "wet-drys" were those who voted for dry measures but imbibed freely themselves. The "drys" warned us not to trust a single "wet" and the "wets" on the other hand counseled us to take no stock in those hypocritical "drys." As the measure could not be passed without "wet" votes, our scheme of education necessarily had to include "wets" as well as "drys."

I well remember of asking a certain "wet" Legislator from a foreign section in Chicago if he would vote for the suffrage bill. He looked surprised and said, "Don't you think the women would vote out all of the saloons?" I answered

that I hoped so. He seemed dumfounded by such frankness and sort of gasped, "yet you ask me, a 'wet,' to vote for the bill?" I then explained as best I could, that I supposed all honest "wets" as well as "drys" felt the same way about the saloons, that while we might differ on how to settle the temperance question, still we all really hoped that those places where men wasted their money and where boys and girls were frequently lured to destruction, were done away with. He looked a little dazed and said nothing. I of course thought we had lost his vote, and was happily surprised the next morning when this same man came to me with a very sober face and said: "I thought and thought about what you said all night, and I guess you are right—you can count my vote," and he kept his word.

The Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill was introduced in the House by Representative Charles L. Scott (Dem.) and in the Senate by Senator Hugh S. Magill (Rep.). It was decided however, to let the suffrage bill lie quiescent in the House and secure its passage first through the Senate.

After nearly three months of strenuous effort the bill finally passed the Senate on May 7th by a vote of 29 yeas (3 more than the required majority) to 15 nays.

It is doubtful whether we could have secured this favorable action had it not been for the good judgment and diplomacy of Senator Hugh S. Magill, who had charge of the bill in the Senate. We also had the assistance on each and every occasion of the Democratic Lieutenant Governor, Barratt O'Hara, and among other Senators who helped and who deserve mention were: Martin B. Bailey, Albert C. Clark, Michael H. Cleary, William A. Compton, Edward C. Curtis, Samuel A. Ettelson, Logan Hay, George W. Harris, Walter Clyde Jones, Kent E. Keller, Walter I. Manny and W. Duff Piercy.

The day the bill passed the Senate I left Springfield immediately to address a suffrage meeting to be held in Galesburg that evening, and the next day went to Monmouth where another meeting was held. In both of these towns there was a member of the House who was marked on the card index as

"doubtful." Both of these Legislators however, afterwards through the influence of their respective constituents voted for the suffrage measure. We soon discovered that there was no class of people for whom a politician had so tender and respectful a regard as for his voting constituents.

After I left Springfield that week Mrs. Booth remained to see that the Suffrage Measure got safely over to the House. In the meantime there was a mix-up and the suffrage bill was taken by mistake directly to the Committee on Elections without first being recommended to that Committee by the Speaker of the House. There was an immediate outcry on the part of the opponents of the measure at such irregular procedure. It was very amusing to find that other Senate bills had been put through in this way and no objections had been raised, but it aroused fierce indignation with the suffrage bill, for the men at Springfield said there had never been such opposition to any other bill.

When I returned to Springfield the following week after this mistake had been made, I learned a lesson about the inadvisability of talking on elevators. I was on an elevator at the Capitol when some of our legislative opponents, who were in a facetious mood, got on, and one of them remarked, with a sidelong glance at me, "How surprised some folks will be later on," and laughed so jubilantly as I got off the elevator that it made me thoughtful. After some meditation I decided that there was an intention to put the suffrage bill into the wrong Committee, and this surmise was afterwards proven correct. We wished it to go into the Elections Committee, where we had already ascertained we had sufficient votes to get it out with a favorable recommendation, however, if it was ordered into the Judiciary Committee, it would fall into the hands of the enemy and be killed forever. We worked into the small hours of the night carefully making our plans for the next day. In the meantime James A. Watson, one of our faithful friends and Chairman of the Elections Committee, had returned the suffrage bill to Speaker McKinley, and arrangements were made so that the Speaker could properly turn it over to the Elections Committee. When the morn-

ing session opened the bill was ordered to the Elections Committee before our opponents realized their little plot had been frustrated. We were not surprised, but they were.

It is doubtful whether we could have secured this favorable action without the powerful assistance of David E. Shanahan. The latter on account of being from a foreign district in Chicago, felt he could not vote for the suffrage bill, but he gave us the benefit of his wise counsel. In fact to overcome the pitfalls, which surround the passage of every bill upon which there is a violent difference of opinion, I appealed to the enemies of the measure to give the women of Illinois a square deal. On account of his great influence with other members I especially appealed to Mr. Lee O'Neil Browne, a powerful Democratic leader and one of the best parliamentarians in the House. Mr. Browne had always opposed suffrage legislation but he finally consented to let the bill, so far as he was concerned, come up to Third Reading, so that it could come out in the open and be voted up or down on its merits, stating frankly that he would try to defeat the bill on the floor of the House. It was this spirit of fair play among the opponents of the measure as well as the loyalty of its friends, that afterwards made possible the great victory of 1913.

During this time Mrs. Booth and I worked alone at Springfield, but now we sent for Mrs. Antoinette Funk of Chicago, who had been an active worker in the Progressive Party, to come to Springfield and she arrived on May 13th. Mrs. Funk was a lawyer, and her legal experience made her services at this time very valuable. A week later, on May 20th, Mrs. Medill McCormick, with her new baby girl, moved from Chicago to Springfield and we immediately enlisted her services. Mrs. McCormick, as the daughter of the late Mark Hanna, had inherited much of her father's keen interest in politics and she was a welcome and most valuable addition to our forces.

The suffrage bill was called up for Second Reading on June 3rd. There was a most desperate attempt at this time to amend, and if possible kill the measure, but it finally passed

on to Third Reading without any changes—just as it had come over from the Senate. During this period we found that we were being shadowed by detectives, and we were on our guard constantly and never talked over any plans when we were in any public place.

The hope of the opposition now was to influence Speaker McKinley and prevent the bill from coming up, and let it die, as so many bills do die, on Third Reading. Sometimes bills come up that many Legislators do not favor but to preserve their good records they feel obliged to vote for, then afterwards these Legislators appeal to the Speaker of the House and ask him to save them by preventing it from ever coming to a final vote. If he is adroit, this can be done without the people as a whole knowing what has happened to some of their favorite measures. Mr. Edward D. Shurtleff said this was done session after session when he was Speaker of the House by the men who had promised to vote for the suffrage bill but never wanted it under any circumstances to pass. The young Speaker of the House looked worn and haggard during these trying days—he told me he had not been allowed to sleep for many nights—that hundreds of men from Chicago and from other parts of Illinois had come down and begged him to never let the suffrage bill come up for the final vote, and threatened him with political oblivion if he did. He implored me to let him know if there was any suffrage sentiment in Illinois.

I immediately telephoned to Chicago to Margaret Dobyne, our faithful Press Chairman, to send the call out for help all over the State, asking for telegrams and letters to be sent at once to Speaker McKinley asking him to bring up the suffrage measure and have it voted upon. She called in Jennie F. W. Johnson, the State Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, and other members of the Board and secured the assistance of Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, Mrs. Charles L. Nagely, Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop and other active suffragists to help in this work, and wherever possible they reached nearby towns by telephone.

In the meantime I also phoned Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, President of the Chicago Political Equality League, to have Speaker McKinley called up by phone and interviewed when he returned to Chicago that week, and to also have letters and telegrams waiting for him when he returned to Springfield. She organized the novel, and now famous, telephone brigade, by means of which Speaker McKinley was called up every 15 minutes by leading men as well as women, both at his home and at his office from early Saturday morning until Monday evening, the days he spent in Chicago. His mother, whom we entertained at a luncheon after the bill had passed, said that it was simply one continuous ring at their house and that someone had to sit right by the phone to answer the calls. Mrs. Treadwell was ably assisted in this work by Mrs. James W. Morrison, President of the Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, Mrs. Jeane Wallace Butler, a well known manufacturer and exporter, who appealed to business women, Mrs. Edward L. Stillman, an active suffragist in the Rogers Park Woman's Club, Miss Florence King, President of the Woman's Association of Commerce, Miss Mary Miller, President of Chicago Human Rights Association, Mrs. Charlotte Rhodus, President of the Woman's Party of Cook County, Miss Belle Squire, President of the No-Vote No-Tax League, and others.

When the Speaker reached Springfield Tuesday morning there were thousands of letters and telegrams waiting for him from every section of Illinois. He needed no further proof that there was suffrage sentiment in Illinois, and acted accordingly. He announced that the suffrage bill would be brought up for the final vote on June 11th. We immediately got busy. We divided up our friends among the Legislators and each man was personally interviewed by either Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Funk, Mrs. McCormick, or myself.

As soon as the bill had passed the Senate we had realized that with 153 members in the House, we would need help in rounding up the "votes," so we immediately selected sixteen House members whom we appointed as Captains, each Captain was given so many men to look after and see that these men were in their seats whenever the suffrage bill came up

for consideration. The following Representatives served as Captains, and rendered efficient service: William F. Burres, John P. Devine, Norman C. Flagg, Frank Gillespie, William A. Hubbard, Roy D. Hunt, J. H. Jayne, W. C. Kane, Medill McCormick, Charles E. Scott, Edward D. Shurtleff, Seymour Stedman, Homer J. Tice, Francis E. Williamson, George H. Wilson and Emil N. Zolla.

The latter part of the week before the bill was to be voted upon I sent telegrams to every man who had promised to vote for the bill in the House, asking him to be present if possible on Tuesday morning as the suffrage bill was to be voted upon Wednesday, June 11th, and we would feel safer to have our friends on hand early.

When the morning of June 11th came there was suppressed excitement at the Capitol. The Captains previously requested to be on hand were there rounding up their men and reporting if any were missing. We immediately called up those who were not there, and if necessary, sent a cab after them, which we had engaged for the day to be ready for any emergency. There was one young man who was especially efficient in the telephone booth so we engaged him to stay at his post all day, so that we could secure quick telephone service when needed.

We all wanted to be in the gallery where we could see that last dramatic struggle, but it seemed to me wiser to have the entrance of the House guarded to prevent any friendly Legislators from leaving during roll call, and to prevent any of our opponents from violating the law and entering the House during the session. The husky door-keeper, who was opposed to suffrage, could not be counted upon to keep out anti-suffrage lobbyists if they desired to enter, consequently I took up my post near the House door, which was the only entrance left open that day, and was furnished a chair by the man who conducted a cigar stand near the entrance. Mrs. Booth and Mrs. McCormick sat in the gallery and checked off the votes, and Mrs. Funk carried messages and instructions and kept me advised of the developments in the House. Shortly after the session opened the before mentioned door-

keeper came and very brusquely ordered me to go to the gallery. Around the rotunda rail lounged a number of our opponents, so I said I preferred to remain where I was. He scowled his disapproval, and presently returned and said that one of the House members who was an active opponent of our measure, said if I did not go to the gallery at once he would introduce and pass a resolution forcing me to do so. I answered politely saying that of course the member was privileged to introduce any resolution he desired, but in the meantime I would remain where I was. The men around the rotunda rail were watching the whole procedure and when I still remained in spite of this warning they regarded me with unfriendly eyes. There was a lawyer among them who longed to get inside that day, but he did not like, even with the backing of a friendly door-keeper, to violate the law—that forbade any lobbyist to enter the House after the session had convened—in my presence. The door-keeper in reporting the incident afterwards said "I did not dare touch her and march her up into the gallery where she belonged." As a matter of fact any citizen of Illinois had a legal right to be where I was, if he so desired. In the meantime several friends becoming tired with the long discussions and frequent roll calls, started to leave, but I persuaded them in the interest of a great cause, to return. So while I could only hear the sound of voices and from Mrs. Funk's reports get some idea of the fight that was raging inside, I was glad that I had remained as guardian of the door, for the main all-important object after all was to pass the bill.

During this time a House member came rushing out and said "We have lost." I immediately sent the boy, whom we had engaged for this purpose, for Mrs. Funk and told her I knew there was a mistake for we had the votes and no men had left the House. Shortly afterwards there was a deafening roar and several men rushed out and exclaimed "We have won. The bill has passed." I remember of turning my face to the wall and shedding a few quiet tears and when I looked around there were about ten men who were all surreptitiously wiping their eyes. The Presidential and Municipal

Suffrage Bill passed the House by the following vote: Yeas 83 (6 more than the required majority) to Nays 58.

It was a great victory. It was claimed there was plenty of money at Springfield—a million dollars or more—ready to be used to defeat the law, but not one Illinois Legislator could be influenced to break his word. The bill was passed through the co-operation and voting together of men from all political parties, men of different religious faiths, and it was dramatic on the floor of the House to have the fight for our bill led by Edward D. Shurtleff, at that time leader of the "wets" and George H. Wilson, leader of the "drys." It was clearly demonstrated that we may as a people, differ on questions of creed, and honestly differ on questions of policy—these differences of opinion are after all, purely matters of birth and environment—but there are great fundamental principles of right which touch human happiness and human life upon which we all stand together.

In fact the men who voted for the suffrage bill at Springfield had become convinced that the suffrage bill was basic in its nature and stood back of, and took precedence over all other measures for philanthropy and reform. They realized also that no state would even be approaching permanent better conditions with a fundamental wrong at the core of its Government, and that "in a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—"people" could be interpreted only as meaning women as well as men.

The Illinois Legislators in voting for the suffrage measure made themselves forever great—they gave Illinois a place in history no other State can ever fill, for Illinois was the **first** State east of the Mississippi and the first State even bordering the great father of waters, to break down the conservatism of the great Middle West and give suffrage to its women. It was claimed that there had been no event since the Civil War of such far reaching national significance as the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois. This seemed like a prophecy, for since that time Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said that New York women never could have won their great suffrage

victory in 1917 if Illinois had not first opened the door in 1913, and the winning of suffrage in New York so added to the political strength of the suffrage movement in Congress that it made possible the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment in 1919, so the work in Illinois was fundamental and as vitally important to the women of the whole nation as it was to the women of Illinois.

We were especially grateful when we had secured the vote of Mr. Edward D. Shurtleff, always before opposed to suffrage. He had been for years Speaker of the House, and was acknowledged to be one of the most astute and ablest men in Springfield. We went to him frequently for counsel, and his practical knowledge of legislative procedure tided us over many difficulties.

Charles L. Scott, who introduced the bill in the House, deserves especial mention. Mr. Scott was liked by all of the Legislators and he refused to introduce any other bills during this session so that he could be free to devote all of his time and energy in working for the passage of the suffrage bill. Other men who helped, and some of whom stood out against strong pressure of our opponents, were: John A. Atwood, Joseph C. Blaha, Randolph Boyd, Lucas I. Butts, Thomas Campbell, Franklin S. Catlin, John M. Curran, Israel Dudgeon, Thomas H. Hollister, John Houston, F. E. J. Lloyd, Thomas E. Lyon, William R. McCabe, Frank J. Ryan, James A. Watson, and others.

Immediately after the passage of the suffrage bill terrific pressure was brought to bear on Governor Dunne to get him if possible to veto the measure. Our opponents tried to get Attorney General Patrick J. Lucey, to declare the law unconstitutional. We were given great assistance at this time by Hiram Gilbert, a constitutional lawyer—a prominent Democrat and powerful with the Administration, who declared the suffrage law was constitutional.

We gave a banquet in the name of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, to the Illinois Legislators and their wives, at the Leland Hotel on June 13th, and I remember at that

time some of the lobby objected to inviting those who had voted against the measure, but this would have been bad policy and it was finally decided that all must be invited, opponents as well as friends, and telegrams were sent to suffragists throughout the State, urging them to be present, and many came. I asked Mrs. McCormick to take charge of this banquet, which was a brilliant success. She had printed a roll of honor which we asked all of the men who had voted for the suffrage bill to sign. Governor Dunne was given an ovation when he entered the banquet hall and he also signed the roll of honor.

Immediately after the banquet Mrs. McCormick was sent to Chicago to secure favorable opinions from able lawyers on the constitutionality of the suffrage bill. These opinions she forwarded to me and I delivered them personally to the Governor. Mr. William L. O'Connell, a personal friend of Governor Dunne, and a prominent Chicago Democrat was in Springfield at this time and helped to counteract the work being done by the enemies of suffrage. Margaret Haley was also in Springfield and made many calls upon the Governor at this time, urging him to sign the suffrage bill. The Governor stood out against all opposition and signed the suffrage bill on June 26th, and by so doing earned the everlasting gratitude of every man and woman in Illinois who stands for human liberty. After the bill was signed the good news was telegraphed all over the State and by previous arrangement flags were raised simultaneously all over Illinois.

As there had been no time during this strenuous period to raise funds, when we returned to Chicago we found the State Treasury empty although the entire cost of the Springfield campaign, which lasted for over six months and included railroad fare for the lobbyists to and from Springfield, innumerable telegrams, and long distance telephone calls, postage, stationery, printing, stenographic help, hotel bills and incidentals, was only $1,567.26. We therefore very gratefully accepted the offer of the Chicago Examiner to publish a suffrage edition of that paper, and netted as a result, about $15,000, for the suffrage cause, which included over $4,000 which

we paid out to local organizations that had secured advertisements for the paper on a commission basis, as well as several thousand dollars worth of furniture with which we beautifully furnished the new suffrage headquarters which were rented that fall in the Tower Building, Chicago.

I was again elected President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at the Convention held in Peoria in October, 1913.

The enemies of suffrage were beginning to attack the constitutionality of the bill simultaneously in different towns throughout the State, and finally suit was brought against the Election Commissioners of Chicago which involved the constitutionality of the suffrage law. We secured as our counsel John J. Herrick, a recognized authority on constitutional law, and Judge Charles S. Cutting. These two men by agreement with the Election Commissioners took charge of the fight. They consulted, however, with Mr. Charles H. Mitchell, their regular counsel as well as with Judge Willard McEwen whom the Commissioners engaged as special counsel on the case. They also entered into counsel with Judge Isaiah T. Greenacre, regular counsel for the Teachers' Federation and Joel F. Longnecker, a young lawyer active in the Progressive Party, both of whom donated their services. There was a hot fight in the Supreme Court which lasted for many months, the case being carried over from one term of the Supreme Court to the next without being decided.

During this time it was vitally necessary to demonstrate public sentiment by getting as many women as possible to vote at the municipal elections in April, so Civic Leagues were organized in every city ward. Splendid work was done by Mrs. Ida Darling Engelke, Ward Chairman for the Chicago Political Equality League, and all of the city work was directed by Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, Chairman of organization work for the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. They called upon all other organizations to help, and as a result over 200,000 women registered in Chicago alone, and thousands more down state.

On May 2nd of this year (1914) we held the first large suffrage parade ever given in Chicago. Governor Edward F. Dunne with Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, reviewed the procession and over 15,000 women marched down Michigan Boulevard with hundreds of thousands of people lining both sides of the way for over a mile and a half.

The General Federation was also going to hold its Biennial Convention in Chicago in June and we realized, with our suffrage bill hanging in the balance in the Supreme Court, that it was most important to secure the passage of a suffrage resolution by the Federation.

I was appointed by the State Board to look after this work, and through the help of local suffragists as well as through the co-operation of the General Federation Board we succeeded in securing the adoption of a suffrage resolution on June 13th, and by an extraordinary coincidence on this same day the Supreme Court of Illinois pronounced the suffrage law constitutional. A banquet had already been planned by the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association for that evening to be held in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel in honor of the General Federation. All of these events came at an opportune moment and this great banquet became historic in its significance and was transformed into a banquet of thanksgiving where over a thousand women gave expression to their joy over these two great victories. This banquet was ably managed by Mrs. George A. Soden, assisted by Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Mrs. Charles A. Nagely, Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, as well as many others.

It was demonstrated that all of these events had changed public sentiment in regard to the suffrage question. Congress was in session this summer and Congressmen were unable to fill their Chautauqua dates and I was asked to make suffrage speeches at fifty Chautauquas covering nine states, filling dates for a Democrat, the Honorable Champ Clark and for a Republican, Senator Robert LaFollette, and afterwards filled dates for William Jennings Bryan.

The State Equal Suffrage Convention was held in Chicago in 1914 and I was again re-elected President.

When the Legislature convened in January, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, the newly elected Legislative Chairman, and I went to Springfield and attended every session of the Legislature from January until it closed in June. A resolution was introduced to repeal the suffrage law and several measures were introduced to amend the law to give the women the right to vote for some minor offices. We were advised by our lawyers to never amend the law, because to do so would involve the whole question and bring on a fresh fight in the Supreme Court in regard to the constitutionality of the law. We employed all the tactics used in 1913 and finally succeeded in killing the repeal resolution in Committee and the other bills during various stages of their progress. The Illinois suffragists fully realized the importance of preserving intact the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1913, because it was the first bill of the kind ever passed in the United States, and established the precedent which enabled many other states afterwards to pass similar bills and the Presidential and Municipal Suffrage Bill is called in other states "The Illinois Law." We were assisted greatly during this session by Mr. Randolph Boyd in the House and Senators Richard Barr and Edward Curtis in the Senate, and by Harriet Stokes Thompson, President of the Chicago Political Equality League, who rendered invaluable assistance by helping to counteract the wrong kind of propaganda that was being carried on at this time and which was most detrimental to our work at Springfield. It was hard for some women, even suffragists, who did not understand the political situation and the dangers that threatened the suffrage law, to comprehend why the suffrage law could not be amended any time, if by so doing, they could secure the right to vote for even one more minor office. They did not realize that in grasping for more we would be imperiling all.

In the fall of 1915 I positively declined the presidency and Mrs. Harrison Monroe Brown of Peoria was elected President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and I went to our home in Florida for a much needed rest.

I returned the following spring in time to raise some money for the depleted treasury of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, and to help a little in what is now known as the famous "rainy day suffrage parade" which was held while the National Republican Convention was in session in Chicago in June, 1916. On this memorable occasion 5,000 women marched through the pouring rain over a mile down Michigan Boulevard and from there to the Coliseum where the National Republican Convention was being held. I was one of a committee of four representing every section of the country whom Mrs. Catt selected to address the Platform Committee of which Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts was Chairman, and request that an equal suffrage plank be incorporated into the National Platform of the Republican Party. Just as we finished our plea the rain drenched marchers made a dramatic climax by marching into the Coliseum where the hearing was being held, and in spite of the opposition of Senator Lodge, a full suffrage plank was put in the National Platform of the Republican Party. Among the women who assisted in organizing this parade were: Mrs. James Morrison, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Mrs. Harriette Taylor Treadwell, Miss Dora Earle, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Mrs. Edward L. Stewart, Mrs. Charles E. Nagely, Mrs. Judith Weil Loewenthal, Mrs. George A. Soden and other members of the State Board.

As there was much important legislative work to be done at the next session of the Legislature I was persuaded to again accept the presidency of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association. There were delegates present at this Convention from every section of Illinois, and after a thorough discussion the suffrage policy of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association for the ensuing year was adopted. The consensus of opinion was that owing to the iron bound Constitution of Illinois next to impossible to amend, the only practical way to secure full suffrage for Illinois women by state action was through the medium of a new Constitution.

The Citizens' Association, composed of some of the leading men of Chicago and of the State, had been working to

secure a new Constitution for over thirty years. They sent Mr. Shelby M. Singleton, Secretary of the Association, to consult with us about the work to be done at Springfield, and asked us to take charge of the legislative work, as they said our Association was the only Association in the State powerful enough and which all men trusted, to secure its adoption.

Mrs. McGraw and I went to Springfield at the beginning of the 1916 session, and after a struggle that lasted over 10 weeks the Constitutional Convention Resolution was finally passed. It would have been impossible to have passed the resolution without the powerful support of Governor Lowden, Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, Attorney General Brundage, and other State officers as well as Senator Edward Curtis in the Senate and Randolph Boyd in the House who rendered especially efficient service, and at the last moment Roger Sullivan of Chicago threw his powerful influence in favo of the resolution.

While this work was going on Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, who disagreed with the policy of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, organized what she called the "Suffrage Amendment Alliance" and sent lobbyists to Springfield to work for a direct suffrage amendment to the Constitution. She had such an amendment introduced and it was defeated in the Senate where it received only 6 votes and in the House it was defeated by a vote of 100 Nays to 18 Yeas. This action showed moral courage on the part of the Legislators because many of those who voted against the measure had been the loyal, valiant friends of suffrage for years. They believed as we all believed—that a suffrage amendment, under the difficult-to-be-amended Constitution of Illinois, would be doomed to certain defeat if submitted to the men voters of the State, and furthermore that a resolution calling for a Constitutional Convention had already passed and would adequately take care of the suffrage question. In urging Mrs. McCulloch to withdraw this amendment, Governor Lowden and other prominent suffragists pointed out to her that the defeat of the suffrage amendment at the polls would mean that a suffrage article would not be incorporated in a new

Constitution, for the members of the Constitutional Convention would feel dubious about incorporating an article in a new Constitution that had just been defeated at the polls.

After the close of the Legislature the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association realized that a state wide campaign of education would have to be instituted at once to insure a favorable vote at the polls, so the Woman's Emergency League was formed to raise a fund sufficient to establish educational centers in every one of the 102 counties in Illinois. Just as all plans were laid for this campaign the United States entered the great world war, and immediately we women were thrust into the rush of war work. I was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Woman's Committee of the State Council of National Defense, and every member of our Board was immediately busy with Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war work.

While doing our war work we went on with the work of the Woman's Emergency League. Held over a thousand meetings that summer, arousing the people to a realization that they must manifest not only national patriotism but State patriotism by voting for a new Constitution in Illinois. On account of the numerous Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives we raised only about $15,000 but the educational work carried on this summer was an important factor in later on winning success at the polls. The money raised helped us to publish large quantities of literature and to send many speakers out into the State.

Among the women who rendered valuable service in the Woman's Emergency League were: Mrs. George A. Soden, First Vice-President of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, who rendered most efficient service as its Treasurer; Mrs. Stella S. Jannotta, President of the Chicago Political Equality League; Mrs. Albert Schweizer, Mrs. George S. Haskell, Mrs. Julius Loeb, Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, Mrs. Charles E. Nagely, Mrs. Judith W. Loewenthal, Mrs. Mable Gilmore Reinecke, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. Anna Wallace Hunt, Mrs. Jeane Wallace Butler, Miss Nellie Carlin, Mrs. Thomas McClelland, Mrs. Edward L.

Stewart, Mrs. Samuel Slade of Highland Park, Mrs. Charles Wilmot and Mrs. Louis E. Yager, both of Oak Park, Miss Catherine K. Porter of Freeport, Mrs. Blanche B. West of Bushnell, Mrs. Mary E. Sykes of Monmouth, Mrs. E. B. Coolley of Danville, Mrs. O. P. Bourland of Pontiac, Mrs. William Aleshire of Plymouth, Dr. Lucy Waite of Parkridge, Mrs. Mary B. Busey of Urbana, Mrs. E. B. Griffin of Grant Park, Dr. M. D. Brown of DeKalb, Mrs. George Thomas Palmer of Springfield and Mrs. Elizabeth Murray Shepherd of Elgin.

During this period of strenuous activity another attack was made by the liquor interests on the constitutionality of the suffrage law, and the case brought before the Supreme Court. We engaged Mr. James G. Skinner, an able lawyer who had acted as Assistant Corporation Counsel under a previous city administration. He prepared an elaborate brief covering all disputed points and won the case, and the woman's suffrage law was again pronounced constitutional in December, 1917.

At the State Convention held in Danville I was again reelected President. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association now had organizations in every Senatorial and Congressional district with an affiliated membership of over 200,000 women.

After this election I was soon called to Washington by Mrs. Catt to work for the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and spent many months in Washington during this year. I was very fortunate while there to have a personal interview with President Wilson which lasted for fifty-five minutes and added my plea to all of the other pleas that had been made, urging him to personally address the Senate on the question of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

In the meantime Mrs. J. W. McGraw ably directed the educational and organization work of the Association. We were working to secure the adoption of the Constitutional Convention Resolution at the polls and Mrs. McGraw secured the co-operation of Mrs. Reed, Legislative Chairman of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, and they together ap-

pointed two women in each Congressional district to organize the educational work in their respective districts.

During this time Mrs. McGraw and I prepared and published a leaflet entitled "Why Illinois Needs a New Constitution" which was widely circulated among men's as well as women's organizations.

In the spring of 1918 Governor Lowden appointed Judge Orrin N. Carter of the Supreme Court as Chairman of a state wide committee that worked in co-operation with the state wide committee of women we had already appointed.

In 1918 the State Equal Suffrage Convention was held in the latter part of October in Chicago and I was re-elected President. This Convention was planned as a climax to the 10 day whirlwind campaign for the Constitutional Convention Resolution that was being held throughout the State. A feature of this campaign was the Constitutional Convention Tag Day. This tag day did not include the payment of any money for the privilege of being tagged, and consequently was a pleasant surprise to the people. Each man was given a tag who promised to vote for the Constitutional Convention Resolution. Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer was in charge of the Tag Day in Chicago, as well as the rest of the city campaign.

As a result of all of this labor the Constitutional Convention Resolution was passed at the general election on November 4th. Total vote cast 975,545. In favor of Constitution 562,012. Majority of all votes cast at the election for a new Constitution 74,239.

In 1919 the delegates to the Constitutional Convention were elected and it convened at Springfield in January, 1920. One of its first acts was to adopt an article giving full suffrage to Illinois women to be incorporated in the new Constitution.

I was again called to Washington in the early part of 1919 to help round up votes for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. When it finally passed the Senate in June, 1919, word

was telegraphed to me while I was in Peoria where I had gone to address the State Convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. Wild enthusiasm prevailed among the women when they learned the news. I was literally showered with peonies from the banquet tables and the women acted as though it was a suffrage jubilee convention.

Mrs. McGraw and I now immediately hurried to Springfield where we had already made arrangements for the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and the Illinois Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment on June 10th. The vote in the Senate was as follows: Ayes 46, and no votes against the measure. The vote in the House was ayes 135, nays 3.

A minor mistake was made in the first certified resolution sent from the Secretary of State's office at Washington to the Governor of Illinois. To prevent the possibility of any legal quibbling, Governor Lowden telegraphed the Secretary of State at Washington to send on at once a corrected certified copy of the resolution. This was done and the ratification was reaffirmed by the Illinois Legislature on June 17th, the vote in the Senate then being: Ayes 49, nays none, and the vote in the House was ayes 134, nays 4.

Owing to a misunderstanding of the facts in the case for a short time there was some controversy as to whether Illinois was entitled to first place as being the first state to ratify the Federal amendment. An exhaustive study of the case was made by Attorney General Brundage and a brief prepared showing that the mistake in the first certified papers did not affect the legality of the ratification on June 10th, as the mistake was made in copying the introductory resolution, and not in the law itself. The opinion of the Attorney General was afterwards accepted by the Secretary of State's office at Washington. So Illinois, the first State east of the Mississippi to grant suffrage to its women, was also the first State to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

In celebration of this great Illinois victory a Jubilee Banquet was held on June 24th at the Hotel LaSalle. I presided

over the banquet and the guests of honor were Governor and Mrs. Lowden. Among the speakers were the leading suffragists of the State as well as the Governor, Lieutenant Governor Oglesby, and prominent members of the State Legislature.

In October, 1919, the State Equal Suffrage Convention was held in Chicago and I was re-elected President for the seventh time. Women were present from every section of Illinois. It was voted at this Convention to continue the work for the speedy ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and if this failed to succeed in 1920, to work for a full suffrage article in the new Illinois Constitution when it was submitted to the men voters of the State.

At the National Convention held in St. Louis the early part of 1919 I had invited, in the name of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, the National American Woman Suffrage Association to hold its next Annual Convention in Chicago. This invitation was accepted and the National Convention was to convene in February, 1920. Immediately after the State Convention, plans were formulated by our State Board to take care of this Convention. We called together representatives of the Chicago Political Equality League, Chicago Equal Suffrage Association, Seventh Ward Auxiliary of the State Association, The Evanston Political Equality League, The Federation of Chicago Women's Clubs, The North End Woman's Club, Chicago Woman's Club, The Oak Park Suffrage Club and other local organizations. I was elected Chairman and Mrs. McGraw Vice-Chairman of the Committee having this Convention in charge. Different organizations were appointed to take charge of different days of the Convention and different phases of the work. In addition to the work necessary for the preparation of the Convention proper, there were also five Conferences to be held of the different departments of the League of Woman Voters which had been tentatively organized at St. Louis the year before. We engaged the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel for the General Convention Hall and the Elizabethan Room was engaged also for the entire Convention, as well as many other rooms to be used for committee meetings, press and conference rooms.

Mrs. McGraw watched every detail and rendered especially valuable service. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mrs. Samuel Slade, also deserves especial mention, for she, with the help of her Committee raised the funds with which to defray all expenses of the Convention.

The ratification by the States of the Federal Suffrage Amendment was progressing so rapidly that this Convention was called the "Jubilee Convention" and the National American Woman Suffrage Association having practically completed its work—the full enfranchisement of the women of the United States—disbanded, and its members united with the League of Woman Voters formerly organized at this Convention. In the meantime it was voted that the Board of Directors of the National American Woman Suffrage Association remain intact until the thirty-sixth state should ratify.

The Convention was said to be the most brilliant Convention ever held in the history of the national association. Prominent women from every section of the United States were present and I was gratified to have the hotel management of the Congress Hotel, which is made the headquarters for so many conventions, tell me it was the best managed and most orderly convention ever held in their hotel.

The Convention was held in February and Mrs. Catt hoped we would secure the thirty-sixth state within a month, but anti-suffrage forces were active and the ratification was delayed. In April she telegraphed me that a campaign was to be launched in Connecticut where every state was to be represented, and she wished me to represent Illinois; the object of this campaign being to persuade if possible, the Connecticut Governor to call a special session for the purpose of ratifying the suffrage amendment, which in spite of this demonstration of national sentiment, he refused to do.

As it was being used as an anti-suffrage argument that the women in many suffrage states failed to exercise their full franchise rights it seemed best on my return from Connecticut to call a Board meeting at once and make preparations for a state wide campaign among Illinois women and get as many

of them as possible to go to the polls in November and participate in the Presidential election. An "Every woman at the polls Committee" was organized for the purpose and women were appointed in the down state towns and cities to take care of the work in their various localities and a large committee was organized in Chicago. I was elected Chairman of the state wide committee, Mrs. J. W. McGraw, State Vice-Chairman, and Mrs. Albert H. Schweizer, a member of the State Board was appointed Chicago Chairman. The Chicago Political Equality League and the Woman's City Club took an active part in this campaign and the club rooms of the latter were selected as the headquarters of the Chicago Committee and the State headquarters of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association for the Executive Committee rooms. This work was all preparatory to a final drive which was to immediately precede the fall election.

In the midst of the summer, on August 18th, the joyful news came that Tennessee was the thirty-sixth state to ratify the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association immediately sent out a call for its State Convention to be held in September in Chicago. At this Convention the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, its work finished and Illinois women now free, disbanded, and its members formed the Illinois League of Women Voters, affiliated with the National League of Women Voters and prepared to go on with the great patriotic work of arousing women to a realization that it is as vitally important to vote for one's country as it is to fight for one's country.*

*The records of the Illinois Equal Suffrage League have been deposited in the State Historical Library at Springfield.

LEWIS AND CLARK AT THE MOUTH OF WOOD RIVER—AN HISTORIC SPOT.

Charles Gilmer Gray.

A certain spot becomes famous by reason of its having been the birthplace or home of some great man, or the scene of some noted accomplishment. Thus, the world holds in honor the birthplace or home of a Gladstone, a Grant, a Lincoln; it makes its pilgrimages to a Bunker Hill, a Gettysburg, a Chickamauga; all celebrated battle-fields for freedom.

With this fact in view it may be truthfully said that there is a spot on Illinois soil, heretofore too much neglected, which should have public recognition as the place at which centered and from which started out an exploring expedition which opened up to civilization a territory of boundless extent and inconceivable riches.

This site is at the mouth of Wood river on the Illinois side opposite the mouth of the Missouri at its entrance into the Mississippi river.

In the Lewis and Clark journals it is related that the expeditionary party under Lewis and Clark, to explore the then unknown country between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, gathered together in the fall and early winter of 1803 and spent the winter at the mouth of Wood river in preparation for the expedition which actually made the start May 14, 1804.

At this point then, on Illinois soil in early November, 1803, were gathered most of the men comprising the expeditionary party. The main body with Lieutenant Clark in command had come by boat from Pittsburg bringing with them the necessary stores. Captain Lewis having been necessarily detained, had come later by boat as far as the falls of the Ohio—the present Louisville, Ky., and thence by land, across southern Illinois via Kaskaskia and Cahokia, arriving in

December. It may be well here to show as briefly as possible what led to the sending out of the expedition.

Thomas Jefferson was now President of the United States, his administration having come into rule, March 4, 1801. For years he had been much interested in this unknown western country. In fact, once or twice he had joined in a private way, in plans to gain further knowledge concerning it, but nothing of value had come of either venture. But now, since he was president there were added reasons why a fuller knowledge of this country should be had, and his position the better enabled him to carry them into execution.

In a message to Congress with date January 18, 1803, Jefferson proposed, that a party of ten or twelve chosen men under an intelligent officer be sent into this country, even as far as the western ocean, with view to the establishment of trading posts for opening up commerce with this country. At his request, Congress made a small appropriation towards carrying out the plan. So, it came about—the appropriation having been made, that the expedition—the most important in its results of any in American history, was really to be made.

Later, as the idea grew in the public mind, and its importance became more evident, the expedition was planned on a larger scale with broadened objects and a larger number of men to assist in their attainment, the added expense being covered by a larger appropriation.

And right here, it may be well to take a glance at some things that were happening in Europe since these happenings were to have so much to do with the forwarding of President Jefferson's plans—both for gaining an outlet via the Mississippi to the sea and the starting forward of the exploring party to the ocean.

Napoleon Bonaparte with his victorious armies had at this time overrun almost the whole of Europe, and was looking for a wider field for his ambitious designs; so, for a time he had dreams of further conquests in America. From the time of La Salle to 1763, France had been the predominant

figure in America, but with the fall of Quebec in that year, the sceptre had fallen into other hands. Napoleon's ambition was to regain America for France. He conceived that he could easily gain a foothold at the mouth of the Mississippi from the Spanish, either by purchase or force of arms, then, could make conquest of further Spanish territory at his pleasure. This accomplished, he could by force if necessary, gain more territory from the United States up the river and into the interior.

Such were his dreams, and he was making considerable headway in turning his dreams into realities. History records that in 1801 by secret treaty he actually did make purchase from Spain of the Louisiana province, thus gaining much more than a foothold at the mouth of the Mississippi, and was making further plans to carry out his schemes; but, his plans were brought to a sudden halt, as will appear a little later.

About this time there was much unrest among the settlers of the Kentucky and Tennessee regions caused by the purchase of the Louisiana province by France and the outlet to the sea by way of the Mississippi passing into their hands.

With a view to gain for this southwestern country this outlet to the sea, Congress had placed the sum of two million dollars at the disposal of President Jefferson, for the purchase from France of New Orleans and lands lying along the Mississippi river to its mouth, and our envoy at Paris, Robert Livingston, had for months been trying but with scant success, to close the deal. Seeing how difficult it was, President Jefferson had sent James Monroe as a special envoy to assist in the negotiations. He arrived in Paris just at the time when Napoleon's plans had been brought to a sudden halt.

Just at this point, much to the surprise of our envoys, Livingston and Monroe, the astonishing proposition was put up to them by the French envoy, Marbois, not only to purchase New Orleans and close lying lands for two million dollars as had been proposed; but the entire province of Louisiana for fifteen millions; and the proposition was for prompt acceptance.

There was no ocean cable in those days, and travel by sea was slow. Without authority of either the President or Congress, or without any means of advising with either, it was up to our envoys to accept or reject. They like brave men and true patriots, accepted.

This sudden change in policy on the part of the French was made plain sometime later, and was this—at this time a war between France and England became a certainty. Napoleon realized he must centralize all his forces on European soil; also he must have money to carry on the wars with England and other enemies. These considerations brought him to a quick decision to sell to the United States, not only New Orleans and the small strip of land reaching to the gulf, but all the Louisiana province which he had recently acquired from Spain. Having reached this conclusion he gave specific instructions to his minister of finance, Marbois, to negotiate the affair with the envoys of the United States closing with the remark, "I require a great deal of money for the war." Not only had Marbois advised against this, but his two brothers, Joseph and Lucien as well, all without avail.

Of the importance of these two events, the exploring expedition and the purchase of the Louisiana province, Henry Adams, a very conservative historian says, "Jefferson is chiefly remembered as the author of the Declaration of Independence; but he was also a leading figure in two later affairs, which as the years pass seem destined to contribute almost equally to his fame. These were the purchase of Louisiana province and its later exploration by Lewis and Clark; the one consummated, the other initiated in 1803."

The importance of these two deeds is shown more in detail when it is borne in mind that by the one, the United States doubled its extent as to land—adding what later was made into fifteen states, and by the other gained a fuller knowledge of these possessions. These two acts of Jefferson were so truly his as to conception and execution, and so closely related, that it is difficult to consider them separately. It seems truer to fact to consider each as part of a well rounded whole.

When word of the Louisiana purchase came to Jefferson he was overwhelmed with fear—in the first place as to its constitutionality, for he was a strict constructionist, and in the second place, what would the people generally think of spending so much money in the purchase of such a vast territory of which so little was known.

This brought it about that the President became more and more convinced of the necessity of the proposed exploration and arranged that it should be organized on a larger scale with enlarged facilities for gaining all available information; and thus it came about that instead of ten or twelve under a competent leader, the expedition consisted of forty-three men, with two competent leaders—Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark; and at this time, early in December, 1803, all were gathered together here on Illinois soil at the mouth of Wood river to spend the winter preparatory to starting on the expedition early in the Spring.

There is very little written to tell how the winter was spent. The Lewis and Clark journals say, "That on account of the objections of the Spanish Governor, to their passing the winter at LaChaurette the highest settlement on the Missouri river as had been intended they had encamped at the mouth of Wood river, on the eastern side of the Mississippi out of his jurisdiction where they passed the winter in disciplining the men, and making necessary preparations for setting out early in the spring."

But, though so little is written as to details of the army life there, interest attaches to everything connected with the coming together of these men ready to carry forward this undertaking of so much importance in the country's history, the boats they came in and were to use in the trip up the Missouri, the stores they brought with them, for their own use and to gain favor of the Indians through whose country they were to pass, and the men themselves, all these are of interest and of these something has been written.

The boats, three in number, had been made at Pittsburg and had been used to bring the men down the Ohio and up the

Mississippi, striking many a sand bar and having to be pulled off more than once by a friendly ox team along the shore. One was a keel boat or bateau, fifty-five feet long, twelve feet wide, and drawing three feet of water. It had a square sail, twenty oars, and for protection in case of attack had steel sheets at the sides which could be raised or lowered as desired. The other two were of the periogue class, about twenty to twenty-five feet long, one with six oars, the other with seven. These boats were now all safely moored along the river's bank.

Then the stores they had brought along, well, they had flour, pork, meal, and such things for their subsistence, and it is stated they had whiskey, whether for their own use or other purposes is not told. There were seven bales of necessary stores. In these were quantities of clothing, working utensils, guns made under the supervision of Lewis at Lancaster, Pa., locks, flints, powder, ball and other such things. Then there were fourteen bales made up largely with merchandise for traffic with the Indians, and one box especially filled with an assortment of things intended as presents for Indian chiefs, such as richly laced coats, medals, knives, tomahawks, flags, fish hooks, awls, etc., for the men, and beads, looking-glasses, handkerchiefs, paints for the face, etc., for the women, all together making quite a variety to be carried on such a journey. In packing the bales a proportion of each set of articles was placed in each to guard against entire loss of any one article.

Of the medals mentioned above there were three grades: Number one was a medal 2⅛ inches in diameter with impression of President Jefferson on face side and on reverse clasped hands covering crossed pipe of peace and battle-axe, with legend "peace and friendship." These were to be used to gain favor with the chiefs. Number two represented some domestic animal; number three a farmer sowing grain.

But of most interest are the men themselves encamped there during this winter of 1803-4. From Jefferson's papers we find that great care was taken in the composition of the expeditionary force. Men were chosen with fair intelligence and common sense, strong, healthy men, courageous, disposed to

get along together, willing to suffer hardship if needs be; men with such qualifications were the only ones considered for such an undertaking. Some were soldiers selected from the various posts, others from the frontiers selected for their peculiar fitness. It is said as many as one hundred were rejected in getting the required number of men. None were married. All those accepted were enlisted as soldiers in the army.

The company as now constituted and in camp, consisted of forty-three men besides the two officers, Lewis and Clark. Nine of these men were from Kentucky; fourteen had been taken from the regular army; two were French watermen; one was interpreter and hunter and a black servant of Lieutenant Clark. Of these forty-three men, sixteen were to go only as far as Mandan Nation to help with the stores and to aid in repelling attacks from the Indians in the early stages of the journey.

And now as to the men themselves in camp there these winter months. The most prominent was, of course, Captain Meriwether Lewis, commanding the expedition, a Virginian of one of the best families of the state, both on his father's and mother's side; spent a few years in school, joined the militia and was soon transferred to the regular army; at twenty-three became captain and in 1801 at twenty-seven years of age, he became private secretary to President Jefferson. When the dreams of the exploring expedition was to become a reality, Lewis made a request of President Jefferson that he be appointed to lead, and the request was granted. In Jefferson's Memoirs, he himself writes of Lewis: "I now had opportunity of knowing him intimately; of courage undaunted, possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; careful as a father of those committed to his charge, yet steady in maintenance of order and discipline, honest, disinterested, liberal, of sound understanding and a fidelity to truth so scrupulous that whatever he should report would be as certain as if seen by ourselves—with all these qualifications I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him." No higher praise could be given to anyone. Afterwards when the territory of

Louisiana was set up he was appointed first governor. Captain Lewis was in command at the encampment on Wood river during this winter of 1803-4.

It was concluded that there should be an associate leader to take command in case of death or disability of Captain Lewis, so William Clark, also a Virginian, a younger brother of General George Rogers Clark was selected. He was the ninth of a family of ten children. In early years he had removed with his family to the falls of the Ohio, the present Louisville, Ky. He was named as second in command and indeed only held the rank of first lieutenant in the army, though Captain Lewis always treated him as of equal rank with himself. He proved himself very efficient in all the affairs of the expedition, and showed special tact in his dealings with the Indians. He was later appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in the western country with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo. Lieutenant Clark was in camp at Wood river during that winter.

Of the non-commissioned officers who passed the winter there, Sergeant Charles Floyd may be named first as being one of the nine young men from Kentucky. His was the only death which occurred during the entire course of the expedition. All efforts to relieve him were ineffectual and he was buried on top of a cliff with honors due to a brave soldier. A cedar post marked the site of the grave located near the present Sioux City, Ia. A traveler passing the spot in 1855 writes that the post had been cut away within a few inches of the ground by relic hunters. A monument now marks the spot erected jointly by Government, State, County and individual subscriptions, costing $20,000 and rising 100 feet high.

Another one there was, George Drewer, a half-breed Indian, an interpreter, and famous during the whole journey as a mighty hunter as is shown by reciting some of his feats; sent in search of a deer, killed five, ran up against a very large bear, had to climb a tree to escape his talons, from which safe place he shot the brute. At another place was attacked by a savage bear, but at twenty paces shot him through

the heart. Here are several items copied from the Lewis and Clark Journals: "Drewer came back about noon with the skins of three deer and the flesh of one of the best of them." "Brought in three deer." "Had before evening killed seven elk." He was leader in several buffalo hunts in which many animals were killed. Also had adventures with Indians who snatched his rifle only getting it back after a ten mile chase."

The Lewis and Clark journals say of him "we should scarcely be able to subsist were it not for the expertness of this most excellent hunter," and Captain Lewis says of him "a man of much merit particularly for his knowledge."

John Coulter too was there. He was with the expedition in all its perils and hardships going and until reaching Mandan Village on the return, when he at his own request received his discharge with a testimonial of always performing his duty.

Then engaging with two trappers he went back into the wilds, where in the course of a couple of years he became a conspicuous figure in two important events—one, the discovery of what later became the Yellowstone National Park, with all its wonders; the other, a personal adventure with a party of the Crow Indians where he, his companion having been killed, after being riddled with arrows, was captured; and made a marvelous escape, after having been stripped to the skin for torture, by outrunning the savage pursuers and hiding under a raft in the river.

Then Alex Willard was there; noted in a different way from some others mentioned. He served through the entire expedition, married in 1807. Was in several later wars—against Tecumseh in 1811. Also Black Hawk war. Was the father of seven sons and five daughters; one son named for Lewis, another for Clark. The father of twelve children, fifty grandchildren and thirty great grandchildren, was a skilled gunsmith and blacksmith. Kept a journal of the expedition which was accidentally destroyed.

George Shannon too was there. During the expedition he was the subject of many adventures. Once lost for sixteen

days, after the fourth day having nothing to eat but roots and berries, and a rabbit killed by a piece of stick shot out of his gun, the balls having been exhausted long before. Was sent on various missions of importance by Captain Lewis. He was of a good protestant family—oldest of family. Wilson Shannon, later Governor of Ohio was the youngest.

George Shannon, when seventeen, ran away from home and meeting Captain Lewis on his way to St. Louis enlisted for the expedition. He is described as a fine looking young man, very graceful and a fine conversationalist. Afterwards graduated from Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. Studied law graduating in same class as Sam Houston, was Judge of Circuit court for many years, dying in Palmyra, Mo., in 1836, where he was at that time holding court.

Peter Cruzette was there, an experienced waterman on the Missouri; was also noted as the fiddler of the party, and time and again was called on to entertain the visiting Indians of evenings when they called at the camp.

It seems probable too, it was he who shot Captain Lewis through the thigh when they were both out hunting elk, mistaking him, partly hidden in the bushes, for an elk.

So, too, was Richard Windsor there, who in passing along the edge of a precipice lost his foothold, and but for the coolness of Captain Lewis who heard his outcry, would have lost his life.

Then William Bratton was there, a gunsmith in early life and expert in the use of tools in the expedition—probably one of the blacksmiths so useful at Fort Mandan in making tomahawks and battle axes.

John Shields was there, another one of the nine Kentuckians, an artist in repairing guns and accoutrements; at Fort Mandan repairer of weapons and maker of battle axes. Was taken several times by Captain Lewis on special missions; once attacked by three white bears and only escaped by running down a steep precipice, injuring his knee in the act.

Then York was there, the body servant of Lieutenant Clark, an object of continual merriment, wonder and sometimes fear, among the Indians. They could not be made to believe black was his natural color. The grand chief of the Minnetarees inquired about York's being black, and on his being brought into his presence examined him closely, spit on his finger and rubbed his skin to wash off the paint. Not until the negro showed him his short kinky hair would he be persuaded he was not a white man painted. Another time they flocked around to see the monster. To amuse them he told them he had once been a wild animal and had been bought and tamed by his master, and then showed them feats of strength which made him appear still more terrible. On the return of the expedition to St. Louis, in appreciation of his services his master gave him his freedom.

In these few pages the thought has been to present as briefly as possible something of the reasons for the bringing together of this body of men, encamped at the mouth of Wood river on the Illinois side, something of the men themselves in Camp there, and something of the immense gain to our country by reason of the successful accomplishment of the aims of the expedition.

What has been written has to do with two very important events, closely associated, which taken together, Henry Adams claims, did as much to add to the fame of Thomas Jefferson as did the writing of the Declaration of Independence.

A monument—a broken shaft—was erected in Lewis county, Tenn., to the memory of Meriwether Lewis whose life came to an untimely end at the age of thirty-five while traveling from Natchez to Washington, D. C., on government business.

Also a monument was erected to Charles Floyd, the only member of the expedition who died during the entire two and one-half years. It would seem a most fitting thing to have a shaft erected at the mouth of Wood river by the State of Illinois or a suitable marker placed there by some of the patriotic organizations.

Such recognition would bestow as much honor upon the donors as upon the recipients.

This matter is commended to the attention of the Illinois State Historical Society or other patriotic societies of the state.

The Wood River neighborhood was a few years later the scene of an Indian massacre noted in the annals of early Illinois. On July 10, 1814, on what is now the southwest quarter of Section 5 in Wood River township, Madison county, in the forks of Wood River, Mrs. Rachael Reagan and her two children, two children of Captain Abel Moore and two children of William Moore were killed by a party of roving Indians.

The story of this dastardly murder of a woman and six children forms a sad but thrilling chapter in the history of border warfare.

THE VISIT TO SPRINGFIELD OF RICHARD M. JOHNSON, MAY 18-20, 1843.

In the presidential election of 1840 the Democratic party secured the electoral vote of Illinois by a small majority, though the Whig candidate, William Henry Harrison, was elected president of the United States.

During the campaign great Whig meetings were held in all parts of the State. Galena, in the extreme northwestern part of the state held a significant meeting, as did the little town of Carlinville forty miles south of Springfield, and the capital city, Springfield,* held a great rally with 15,000 people in attendance, at which the rude pageantry of border politics played a great part. It was the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign.

This Whig victory produced a confusion in party lines and the Whig and Democratic newspapers of the times, alike, in Illinois, show many changes of front in their attempts to explain the political policies of their respective candidates and parties.

John Tyler, who was elected vice-president on the ticket which elected William Henry Harrison president, had succeeded to the presidency upon the death of General Harrison within a few weeks after the inauguration, and was by 1843 laying his plans to secure his own re-election as a Whig.

The Democrats had of course plenty of candidates, among whom the most prominent were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, and Thomas H. Benton. There also appeared in the Democratic party, especially in the West, a sentiment favoring the nomination of Richard M. Johnson, former vice-president, and military hero.

*For an account of this Springfield meeting, see "The Young Men's Convention and Old Soldiers' Meeting at Springfield, June 3-4, 1840," by Isabel Jamison in Transactions Illinois State Historical Society, 1914, page 160.

Old John Reynolds, former Governor of Illinois, who was always an active politician was strongly in favor of Johnson. The Belleville Advocate, Governor Reynolds' paper, came out for Johnson in 1841 and proclaimed him "the friend of the West and the Advocate of the reduction of the price of public lands."†

Reynolds also claimed that in St. Clair county, the friends of General James Shields, Lyman Trumbull, and Gustavus Koerner packed the convention against resolutions favoring the candidacy of Johnson. However the Illinois friends of Johnson stood by him and in the Spring of 1843 he made a visit to Illinois where he was well received.

On May 8, 1843, he visited Belleville where a great meeting was held with Governor Reynolds as the presiding officer. Meetings in honor of Colonel Johnson were held in other towns including Jacksonville and Springfield.

Elaborate preparations were made for the Springfield meeting. A committee consisting of the most prominent Democrats in the city was appointed to arrange for the great man's reception. The Illinois State Register printed a full account of the personnel and membership of the committee, and later an account of the distinguished guest and the details of the manner in which he was entertained. Colonel Johnson arrived in Springfield on the afternoon of Friday, May 18, 1843, and remained in the city until late Sunday evening, May 20.

Springfield was in 1843 a city of less than 5,000 people, and it must have taxed its hospitality and resources to entertain such large crowds. The chairman of the reception committee was W. L. D. Ewing.

In 1833 the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Zadoc Casey, resigned, as he had become a member of Congress, and W. L. D. Ewing, who was president of the State Senate, became by virtue of his office lieutenant-governor, and upon the resignation of the Governor, John Reynolds, Dec. 17, 1834,

† Illinois Centennial History, Vol. 2, Pease, "The Frontier State," pages 275-276.

who also had been elected to the United States Congress, Ewing became governor of the state and served fifteen days, until the inauguration of Governor Joseph Duncan, which occurred December 3, 1834.

On December 29, 1835, Mr. Ewing was elected United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Elias Kent Kane, and served until the close of Mr. Kane's term in 1837. Ewing was then again elected to the Illinois Legislature, and became the speaker of the House, defeating the young Abraham Lincoln for that high position. In March, 1843, Mr. Ewing was elected Auditor of Public Accounts by the Illinois General Assembly, and he served in this capacity until his death, March 25, 1846. He was for many years a prominent figure in Illinois politics. He was State Auditor at the visit of Colonel Johnson, when he served as chairman of the reception committee.

George R. Weber, the secretary of the committee, was one of the editors of the State Register, the firm being Walters and Weber. The account of the meeting of the reception committee as printed in the State Register in its issue of May 19, 1843, is here given in full, as is the account of the meeting and the reception to the hero and the addresses on that occasion as published in the Register of May 26, of the same year.

Meeting of the Committee for the Reception of Colonel Johnson.

(From the Illinois State Register, May 19, 1843.)

At a meeting of democratic citizens of Springfield, assembled in Jackson Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures for the suitable reception of Colonel R. M. Johnson, on his contemplated visit to this city.

On motion, General Ewing was called to the chair, and George R. Weber appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, on motion of John Calhoun, Esq., it was

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements be appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of Colonel R. M. Johnson.

Resolved further, That a committee be appointed to meet Colonel Johnson at Jacksonville, and escort him to this city.

In pursuance of the first resolution the chair appointed Messrs. James W. Keys, George R. Weber, E. Cook, T. Lewis, Reuben F. Ruth, Isaac B. Curran, Michael Doyle, John M. Burkhardt, M. Glenn, Charles Hurst, C. Webster, William Fondy, William Carpenter, Morris Lindsay, J. Wickersham, G. G. Grubb, A. Elliott, J. Parkinson, J. Barrett, P. Foster, J. Drennan, A. Trumbo, T. Long, J. W. Taylor, J. Taylor and Doctor Holbert.

In pursuance of the second resolution the chair appointed Messrs. John Calhoun, M. Brayman, Thompson Campbell, D. B. Campbell, William Walters, Edward Jones, James W. Barrett, Edmund Roberts, Jesse B. Thomas, Milton Carpenter and E. R. Wiley.

On motion of Mr. Roberts it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements be instructed to invite the citizens of the city and county, without distinction of party, and also the military, to participate with us in welcoming Colonel Johnson to the city. On motion the meeting adjourned.

W. L. D. Ewing, *Chairman.*

George R. Weber, *Secretary.*

Reception of Col. R. M. Johnson at Springfield, May 19, 1843.[1]

(From the Illinois State Register, May 26, 1843.)

The reception of the Hero of the Thames at the seat of government last week, was an event which will occur but once in a life time. The enthusiasm—the joyful recognition of old friends and old soldiers—the immense multitude of anxious and admiring spectators—the splendid appearance of our companies of "citizen soldiers"—the waving of handkerchiefs from the crowded windows—the firing of cannon and musquetry at short intervals—the venerable appearance of the scar-covered Hero—the eloquence and deep feeling with which he was addressed and the candid, modest, impartial but soul-stirring reply of the Hero—all combined to render the scenes of the day so vivid and striking as to rivet them on the memory forever. Who could look on the Hero and patriot, as he recited over the battles of the Thames, without feeling

1 Richard Mentor Johnson, vice-president of the United States, 1836-1840, was born at Bryant's Station, Ky., October 17, 1781. His early education was limited. He had four years at grammar school and finished his education at Transylvania University. He began to practice law when he was only nineteen years of age. At twenty-two he entered into public life. He was elected to the state legislature in 1804, and after serving two years in that position was elected to a seat in the United States house of representatives as a Republican. He was re-elected to congress, and, with the exception of a few months, served from 1807 until 1819. Immediately after the adjournment of congress in 1812 he returned home, where he organized three companies of volunteers, which being combined with another, he was placed in command of the whole, and took part in the battle of the Maumee, where he killed an Indian chief, supposed to be Tecumseh. Afterward the question, "Who killed Tecumseh?" passed into a saying, and the fact has never been positively settled. After the fall of Tecumseh the Indians continued a brisk fire while retiring, but a regiment brought up by Gov. Shelby soon silenced them, while, a part of Col. Johnson's men having flanked them, the rout became general. At the moment when Johnson's regiment made its charge, Gen. Proctor with about fifty dragoons fled from the field. His carriage and papers were taken. It is said that his flight was so rapid that in twenty-four hours he found himself sixty-five miles distant from the battlefield. Col. Johnson was carried from the field almost lifeless. He passed through incredible fatigue, severities and privations during his passage from Detroit to Sandusky and from thence to Kentucky, being carried over a distance of 300 miles, through the wilderness, in the winter, suspended between two horses. He remained about two months in Kentucky, when he had so far recovered from his wounds that he was able to repair to Washington and resume his seat in congress. The fame of his exploits had preceded him, and at the capital he was received with distinguished testimonials of respect and admiration. On his way to the house he was cheered by the populace, and congress passed a joint resolution ordering that he should be presented with a suitable testimonial for his eminent services. In 1819, at the close of his congressional term, Col. Johnson was elected to the United States senate in place of John J. Crittenden, who had resigned. At the end of his first senatorial term he was re-elected and served until March 3, 1829. From this time until 1837 he was continuously elected a member of the house of representatives. At the election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency, Col. Johnson was the candidate for vice-president, and was chosen by the senate to that position, no choice having been made by the electoral college. At the end of his term of service he returned home, but was afterward again sent to congress, and was a member of that body at the time of his death. In 1814 Col. Johnson was appointed Indian commissioner. He died in Frankfort, Ky., November 19, 1850.

proud of his country—proud that he was an American citizen? Who could listen to the recital of the "forlorn hope" headed by Col. Johnson, called for by one of the audience—an act of bravery performed by twenty men, unparalleled in history for its self-devotion and courage—without feeling the sure conviction, that while America possessed such noble and brave spirits, she never can be conquered by a foreign foe? But we are anticipating the events of the day.

In the largest part of our edition last week, we announced the expected arrival of Col. Johnson on Monday last. While we were writing the paragraph, however, the veteran was within fifty miles of Springfield and coming on at a rapid pace. The Committee of reception left this place to meet Col. Johnson on Friday morning last; and met him at Berlin, sixteen miles from Springfield, about 2 o'clock P. M.; to which place he had been accompanied by a Committee of the public-spirited citizens of Jacksonville. At Berlin, Col. Johnson enjoyed the hospitality of his old friend Mr. Yates[2] who prepared one of the best dinners we have ever partaken of for this many a day.

After taking leave of the Committee from Jacksonville, and the people of Berlin, Col. Johnson set out for Springfield about 4 o'clock on Friday, accompanied by the Committee of Reception. He reached Springfield just before sunset and amidst an immense crowd of people retired to his lodgings at the American Hotel.

On the next day (Saturday) about 10 o'clock A. M. a procession was formed opposite the American under the direction of Col. R. Allen,[3] Chief Marshal, which moved through the city about an hour afterwards in the following order:

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2 Henry Yates, son of Abner Yates and Polly Anne Hawes, born in Fayette County, Kentucky, October 29, 1786; died at New Berlin, Illinois, October 10, 1865. Father of war governor, Richard Yates.

3 Robert Allen was born in the year 1800, in Greensburg, Green County, Ky. He was married there to a Miss Anderson, and came to Springfield, Ill., in 1831. Col. Allen engaged in the mercantile business as a member of the firm of Allen & Blankenship, soon after coming to Springfield. He also became a mail contractor on a very extensive scale, and brought a large number of fine stage coaches from Nashville, Tenn., being the first ever introduced into the State. He made Springfield his headquarters, and on some occasions had as many as five hundred horses on hand at one time. Colonel Allen was one of the directors of the old State Bank. He was connected with the army in the Mormon war in 1845, and in the Mexican war of 1846-47. Not long after coming to Springfield, Mrs. Allen died, and Mr. Allen was married in April, 1833, to Jane Eliza Bergen. They had two children.

Chief Marshal

The Artillery Commanded by Capt. Barker.

Marshal	The Cadets Commanded by Capt. Johnson	Marshal

The Springfield Band

Marshal	The Sangamon Guards Commanded by Capt. Baker.[4]	Marshal

Col. R. M. Johnson

In a carriage drawn by four horses and accompanied by the Committee of Reception. Committee of Arrangements.

Marshal	The Governor[5]	Marshal

The Orator of the Day

Officers of State

Citizens and strangers in carriages, on horseback and on foot.

In this order the procession moved through all the principal streets of the city and the Hero was greeted from the windows and housetops, with the waving of handerchiefs from the ladies, the huzzas of the people to which the Colonel responded in his usual frank and courteous manner.

The procession then halted before the State House, when the military and citizens filled the Hall of the House of Representatives and the ladies occupied the gallery. Col. Johnson accompanied by the Committee of Reception then entered the Hall where he was greeted with three deafening cheers by the people. Approaching the chair of the speaker, Thompson Campbell,[6] Esq., Secretary of State, arose from the chair and addressed the hero as follows:

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4 Edward Dickinson Baker.

5 Governor Thomas Ford.

6 Thompson Campbell, Secretary of State and Congressman, was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1811; removed in childhood to the western part of the State and was educated at Jefferson College, afterward reading law at Pittsburgh. Soon after being admitted to the bar he removed to Galena, Ill., where he had acquired some mining interests, and, in 1843, was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Ford, but resigned in 1846, and became a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1847; in 1850 was elected as a Democrat to Congress from the Galena District, but defeated for re-election in 1852 by E. B. Washburne. He was then appointed by President Pierce commissioner to look after certain land grants by the Mexican Government in California, removing to that State in 1853, but resigned this position

"Col. Richard M. Johnson—

Sir: In the name and in behalf of the Democratic citizens of Sangamon County I bid you a sincere and grateful welcome. The joyousness which brightens every countenance in this vast assembly speaks in a language more eloquent than words the honest sentiments of gratitude and love which your appearance in our midst has waked in every heart. It is unnecessary for me on the present occasion to refer to the past events of your most eventful life; they have become a part of the history of our county and are written in letters of unfading brilliancy on the hearts of your countrymen.

This beloved Union which your wisdom as a stateman has strengthened and your blood shed in its defense has cemented, may justly, as it has done claim you for its own; but while the West acknowledges the justice of the claim it cannot yield the loftiest pride of its young hope, the pride of being the Sire of so worthy and noble a son. Devoted as you have ever been to Western interest, and Western prosperity —watching with keen anxiety and more than parental feeling, the western settler since that day when you exchanged the secure and peaceful halls of Congress for the field of battle—of danger and of blood—"trusting as you did then to the liberality of Congress for indemnification," it would be base ingratitude in those to whom your mighty arm gave protection, and your more than Roman patriotism, and courage, peace and security—not to present to you their highest, purest, holiest gift, the free will offering of a free people, the right hand of friendship and the heart of gratitude.

Happy, happy indeed are they that to them has been reserved the opportunity of hearing that voice which at the ever

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about 1855 to engage in general practice. In 1859 he made an extended visit to Europe with his family, and, on bis return, located in Chicago, the following year becoming a candidate for presidential elector-at-large on the Breckinridge ticket; in 1861 returned to California, and, on the breaking out of tbe Civil War, became a zealous champion of the Union cause, by his speeches exerting a powerful influence upon the destiny of tbe State. He also served in tbe California Legislature during the war, and, 1864, was a member of tbe Baltimore convention whicb nominated Mr. Lincoln for the Presidency a second time, assisting most ably in the subsequent campaign to carry the State for the Republican ticket. Died in San Francisco, December 6, 1868.

memorable battle of the Thames—amidst the din of war, the horrid clash of steel meeting steel, and louder and more terrible than all, the savage yell of the savage foe was heard far above the storm, exhorting your brave followers on to the conflict—animating them by your example, "To deeds of noble daring"; and if it should be the will of heaven, to die for their country. That was a proud day for the American flag and on that day the American eagle, "soaring in its pride of place" took a loftier flight. Could the crowned monarchs of the old world have beheld you when you rose from your seat in Congress, from amidst the assembled wisdom and guardian fathers of the republic to meet her enemies on the field of battle and had their vision extended to that field, from which victorious you were carried faint and bleeding and again looked upon you when you returned to that seat, pale, emaciated and covered with scars, they would have exclaimed in trembling accents: "how vain, inconceivably vain is the attempt to subjugate, to conquer, a people with such Spartan spirit to fight their battles and such mighty minds to direct their councils." However great the debt of gratitude we owe as a people for your services in the field, your unwavering support and able exposition of the great conservative principles of democracy, claim for you no less our high regard and lasting gratitude. They have given you a name which will be remembered in whatever country or in whatever clime the friends of civil, religious and political liberty shall find a home. Of all this your country has not been unmindful or forgetful. You have once been called to the second office within her gift and your name will doubtless together with others highly distinguished in the annals of American democracy be presented before the National Democratic Convention of 1844 and will pre-eminently claim its high and solemn consideration. If in its wisdom and patriotism it should present to the Democracy of the Union the name of Colonel Richard M. Johnson, I may here assert that there is no state in the Union where the Democracy will hail the nomination with louder and more sincere acclamations of joy than they will in the State of Illinois; they will rally around your standard, unfurl their banner to the breeze—"not soiled and worn," with the principles un-

changed and unchangeable written in letters of living light upon its broad and ample folds and a victory worthy of the hero of the Thames will be the rich reward.

Permit me, sir, again in the name of this people—for I perceive many present who are opposed to you politically anxious to catch a glimpse of, and take by the hand the soldier of our common country—here too, are the young, the beautiful, the lovely and the matronly of the land, always the first to welcome the soldier to his peaceful home—the scattered flowers in life's path—for whom and in the name of our common country I bid you a most heartfelt welcome."

The eloquent address of Mr. Campbell being concluded the large hall resounded with a spontaneous shout of applause so deafening as to ring in our ears for an hour afterwards.

Col. Johnson then ascended the platform occupied by the chair of the speaker and addressed the assembly in a reply of about two hours in length—a reply which did not seem to us to occupy more than half an hour, so deeply interesting were his remarks. The old hero did not attempt to make any display of oratory or eloquence. He was eloquent—eloquent in his language, in the daring deeds he described, in the justice he rendered to his brave commander and his brother soldiers; and his very appearance spoke to the heart of every beholder in terms of patriotic eloquence which no language can describe.

We cannot undertake to follow Col. Johnson through his speech. We took no notes of it and the speaker himself did not make the slightest preparation. He began by returning his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the persons present for the honor they had conferred upon him, and to the orator of the day for the eloquent and flattering speech to which we had all listened. He said he had left his home in Kentucky about forty-five days previous without the least expectation or wish of making any parade through the country. In fact he had approached every place he visited without notice—he was actually in St. Louis he said before the people there knew of his presence. He could not but feel the deeper gratitude and the

higher gratification in having become the object of such high distinction and honor wherever he went.

During the course of his speech Col. Johnson would often refer to many well known persons in the crowd from "Old Kentuck" who had left a good country for a better, as he was compelled to say since he had passed over the rich and beautiful prairies of Illinois.

In the scenes which he described during the last war, he would often refer to Col. Craig and several other brave and meritorious soldiers in that war who confirmed every statement made by Col. Johnson. The old hero said that while he was a member of Congress in 1812 news of the massacre at the river Raisin by Proctor and his murdering bands had thrown all Kentucky into mourning. He applied to President Monroe who gave him a commission to raise 1,000 mounted volunteers to join the army under Gen. Harrison. "We performed the duty. The regiment was raised. Every man in it was made of the right stuff." The massacre of 300 of their countrymen at the river Raisin where they were enclosed in a bullock pen and shot down in cold blood, one by one, under the eye of Proctor[7], the British general, had created a spirit in his troop which caused them all to make their wills before they left Kentucky resolving never again to return unless they came back conquerors over the butcherly murderers of their countryman. Each man was mounted and was armed with a rifle and pistols, a good sword and a sharp knife similar to the Indians. In fact these men knew what they had to contend with. They did not go out to fight by the day but by the job. When they arrived at the American camp in Canada Harrison was on the watch for Proctor. "O, how I did want to catch that fellow," said Col. Johnson. "I never thirsted for man's blood but Proctor was a monster. Even Tecumseh, an Indian warrior whose nature is savage and whose education taught him that a scalp was honorable no matter how obtained, was shocked at the conduct of the cowardly assassin. While Proctor was si-

7 Col. Henry A. Proctor, born in Wales, 1765; died at Liverpool, England, 1859. A British general. He was colonel of a regiment in Canada in 1812; defeated the Americans under James Winchester at Frenchtown in 1813; was repulsed by Harrison at Fort Meigs, by Croghan at Fort Stephenson, and by Harrison at the battle of the Thames (October 5, 1813).

lently looking on at the massacre of our men in the bullock pen, Tecumseh came up and put a stop to the cold blooded murders telling Proctor "you could have prevented this but did not."

We all wanted to catch Proctor, said Col. Johnson. I asked permission of Gen. Harrison to go in search of him. I shall never forget the fire in his eye as he replied: "Go, Colonel, but remember discipline. The rashness of your brave Kentuckians has heretofore destroyed themselves. Be cautious, sir, as well as brave and active, as I know you all are." We were near that beautiful river of Canada, the Thames. I departed with my regiment in search of Proctor. In a short time we caught a spy who begged hard for his life. I told him if he did not tell us where Proctor was, I would instantly shoot him. I talked big, said Johnson, to scare him. I don't know whether I should have killed him or not. However, he said he was an American and had been compelled by Proctor to come out as a spy. He said that the British army was only within a few miles of us. I instantly sent word to Gen. Harrison of what this spy had developed and afterwards in marching to the spot designated sure enough there was Proctor and his soldiers drawn up in beautiful order on a rising ground about 700 strong. I again sent word to Gen. Harrison that "we had treed Proctor" and in a very short time Gen. Harrison came up with the main body of the army on foot. I again asked permission of Gen. Harrison to begin the battle. He granted that permission; and here let me say that Gen. Harrison behaved throughout this engagement like a brave officer. He was where he ought to have been—in the place where duty called him. As to my regiment, it was a pious regiment. That is, we had many religious men in it. Preacher Sucket was an uncommon man. I do believe he loved fighting better than anything else except praying—that is fighting the enemies of his country. Well, I divided my regiment into two bodies. My brother, James, commanded the 500 of them who were opposed to the British. Upon the first onset of brother James with a few of his men the British line fired entire. Upward of 350 of them all fired together, and what do you think was the damage? Why, fellow citizens, they killed one horse! Those falling back, the remain-

ing portion of the British also advanced and fired; but this time not a soul was hurt; they did not even touch a horse. Our men then advanced at full speed on the British who threw down their weapons calling out, "We surrender; we surrender!" Proctor the coward, had fled long before; like the captain I once heard of who told his men that they might fight or retreat as they deemed most advisable but as "retreat" might be the word and as he (the captain) was a little lame, he would set out now so that he might not be behind too far! So it was with Proctor. He had run away some time before. Such was the battle of the Thames, said Col. Johnson. The British were defeated by my brother James and his brave men without losing scarcely a man. (Here Col. Johnson concluded, but was called upon to give an account of that part of the regiment engaged with the Indians.)

Col. Johnson said that at his age it was wrong to put on any false modesty and as he had been called upon to relate that portion of the fight which took place with the Indians he would endeavor to do so. The Indians were 1,400 strong commanded by Tecumseh, one of the bravest warriors who ever drew breath. He was a sort of Washington among the Indians. That is they looked upon him as we looked upon Washington. The Indians were in ambush on the other side of what we were informed was an impassable swamp; but just before the battle came on a narrow passage over the swamp was discovered. Knowing well the Indian character I determined to push forward with about twenty men in order to draw forth the entire Indian fire, so that the remainder of the regiment might rush forward upon them while their rifles were empty. Having promised the wives, mothers and sisters of my men before we left Kentucky that I would place their husbands, sons and brothers in no hazard which I was unwilling to share myself, I put myself at the head of these twenty men and we advanced upon the covert in which I knew the Indians were concealed. The moment we came in view we received the whole Indian fire. Nineteen out of my twenty men dropped on the field. I felt that I was myself severely wounded. The mare I rode staggered and fell to her knees; she had fifteen balls in her as was afterwards ascertained but the noble ani-

mal recovered her feet by a touch from the rein. I waited but a few moments when the remainder of the troop came up and we pushed forward on the Indians who instantly retreated. I noticed an Indian chief among them who succeeded in rallying them three different times. This I thought I would endeavor to prevent because it was by this time known to the Indians that their allies, the British, had surrendered. I advanced singly upon him, keeping my right arm close to my side, and covered by the swamp he took to a tree and from thence deliberately fired upon me. Although I previously had four balls in me this last wound was more acutely painful than all of them. His ball struck me on the knuckle of my left hand, passed through my hand, and came out just above the wrist. I ran my left arm through the bridle rein, for my hand instantly swelled and became useless. The Indian supposed he had mortally wounded me; he came out from behind the tree and advanced upon me with uplifted tomahawk. When he had come within my mare's length of me I drew my pistol and instantly fired, having a dead aim upon him. He fell and the Indians shortly after either surrendered or had fled. My pistol had one ball and three buckshot in it, and the body of the Indian was found to have a ball through his body and three buckshot in different parts of his breast and head. (Thus fell Tecumseh, cried out someone of the audience.) Col. Johnson said he did not know that it was Tecumseh at that time. (Circumstances have rendered this a matter of certainty. No intelligent man, we believe, now pretends to doubt the fact.)

As Col. Johnson described these thrilling incidents, the vast hall was so still as to render the fluttering of one of the window curtains distinctly heard all over the room. Some one cried out "Huzza for the Hero"; and the simultaneous shout which instantly arose from a thousand voices might have waked the dead. We have given a very imperfect sketch of the remarks of Col. Johnson; they are taken entirely from memory. His speech was interspersed with lively anecdotes such as he knows how to tell, and which we should only spoil by attempting a repetition. He concluded by saying that the noble animal upon which he fought that day survived only till

she had borne him out of the press of the battle, when she fell dead, and I myself was unable to rise. I felt that dreamy feeling coming over me consequent upon the loss of blood and after the excitement of deadly strife has passed away. I was reported as dead to Gen. Harrison who instantly rode up to the spot when it was found that I was not dead but only possuming.

I cannot conclude, said Col. Johnson, without doing justice to the memory of my brave commander, Gen. Harrison[8]. He was a brave and experienced general. He was just where he ought to have been throughout the battle; he was ready with the remainder of the army to push forward to our support if it had been necessary; but Proctor was an arrant coward and ran away at the commencement of the battle; the foot soldiers of Harrison's forces were also drawn up in a hollow square, just in the position where they could do the greatest service to either division of my mounted regiment. Braver men never trod the earth than those foot soldiers. Col. Johnson concluded by again returning his sincere thanks to all present for the unmerited honors they had conferred upon him.

Col. Johnson was then conducted to his lodgings at the American, where a dinner was prepared upon the Democratic plan to which all had access if they chose to pay their six bits. Many excellent toasts were drank full of patriotic fervor.

In the evening, the Democratic Association of Sangamon county assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of presenting a hickory cane to the Hero of the Thames. The large hall was filled to overflowing. Many ladies graced the occasion by their presence. Col. Johnson was introduced to the association, when Mr. Peck,[9] on behalf of the

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8 Gen. William Henry Harrison.

9 Ebenezer Peck, early lawyer, was born in Portland, Maine, May 22, 1805; received an academical education, studied law and was admitted to the bar in Canada in 1827. He was twice elected to the provincial parliament and made king's counsel in 1833; came to Illinois in 1835, settling in Chicago; served in the State Senate (1838-40), and in the House (1840-42 and 1858-60); was also clerk of the Supreme Court (1841-45), reporter of Supreme Court decisions (1849-63), and member of the constitutional convention of 1869-70. Mr. Peck was an intimate personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, by whom he was appointed a member of the Court of Claims, at Washington, serving until 1875. Died, May 25, 1881.

Association addressed Col. Johnson in a few brief and appropriate remarks to which Col. Johnson replied in a very interesting speech of about an hour in length. He did ample justice on this occasion, as well as in the morning, to Gov. Shelby,[10] whom he described as foremost in council as well as in the field. In regard to the Oregon question which is now agitating the public mind, Col. Johnson declared himself in favor of the immediate occupation of the territory by the United States and of extending our laws over it. He said he was for taking possession, England to the contrary notwithstanding. My motto is, said the old hero, "take possession of Oregon, peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must." This sentiment was responded to by deafening shouts of approbation. The hickory cane presented to Col. Johnson was cut from the grave of the Sage of Monticello, and bore the following inscription: "Presented to Col. Richard M. Johnson by the Sangamon Democratic Association."

In the afternoon, the youth of the town formed a procession and waited on Col. Johnson at the American, where the old veteran received them like a father, encouraged them to fight for their country, when the lapse of time brought them on the stage as men and citizen soldiers. He addressed them in a speech filled with anecdotes and striking incidents, to which the boys listened with breathless and earnest attention. The colonel told them, that he could see by their flashing eyes that they were made of the stuff to stand by their country in after times against all foreign tyrants and despots.

On the next day (Sunday) Col. Johnson attended the Methodist church in the morning where he heard an interesting and eloquent sermon delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stamper,[11] and in the afternoon he visited the Baptist church where the Rev. Mr. Dodge[12] delivered a most impressive and excellent sermon. At dinner he partook of the hospitality of Col. William Prentiss accompanied by a few friends; and in the even-

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10 Governor Isaac Shelby of Kentucky, born in Maryland, December 11, 1750; Governor of Kentucky, 1792-96 and 1812-16; died in Kentucky, July 18, 1826.
11 Rev. Jonathan Stamper, minister Methodist Church, 1841.
12 Rev. Henry W. Dodge, minister Baptist Church, 1841-43.

ing he took tea with Mr. Walters[14] where several ladies and gentlemen had the pleasure of conversing with him. He is a most intelligent and sagacious man in private conversation; evidently showing that he understands perfectly the condition and wants of his country.

He departed in the Eastern stage for Terre Haute, about 10 o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Grubb, one of the Committee of Arrangements, and Mr. Brayman,[15] one of the Committee of Reception. He appeared greatly to have enjoyed his visit to the Sucker state; while we can assure him that a reciprocal pleasure was felt by all our citizens, in entertaining a guest so patriotic, so distinguished, and so thoroughly honest.

Editorial Comment on the Speech of Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

(From the Illinois State Register, June 2, 1843.)

Several of our friends have informed us that we have made a material misstatement of that part of Colonel Johnson's remarks, at this place, wherein he spoke of his personal conflict with the Indian chief at the battle of the Thames. We have made Colonel Johnson reply to the remark made by one of the audience, "thus fell Tecumseh," that "he did not know that it was Tecumseh at the time." Colonel Johnson did not say this. In fact we are satisfied from the unanimous opinion of

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[14] William Walters, editor of the "Illinois State Register," of the firm of Walters & Weber.

[15] Mason Brayman, lawyer and soldier, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., May 23, 1813; brought up as a farmer, became a printer and edited "The Buffalo Bulletin," 1834-35; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836; removed west in 1837, was city attorney of Monroe, Mich., in 1838, and became editor of "The Louisville Advertiser" in 1841. In 1842 he opened a law office in Springfield, Ill., and the following year was appointed by Governor Ford a commissioner to adjust the Mormon troubles, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. In 1844-45 he was appointed to revise the statutes of the State. Later he devoted much attention to railroad enterprises, being attorney of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-55; then projected the construction of a railroad from Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, into Arkansas, which was partially completed before the war, and almost wholly destroyed during that period. In 1861 he entered the service as major of the Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, taking part in a number of the early battles, including Fort Donelson and Shiloh; was promoted to a colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the latter, and for a time served as adjutant-general on the staff of General McClernand; was promoted to brigadier-general in September, 1862, at the close of the war receiving the brevet rank of major-general. After the close of the war he devoted considerable attention to reviving his railroad enterprises in the South; edited "The Illinois State Journal," 1872-73; removed to Wisconsin and was appointed Governor of Idaho in 1876, serving four years, after which he returned to Ripon, Wis. Died in Kansas City, February 27, 1895.

many persons present with whom we have conversed, that he made no reply to the remark.

From the nature of the conflict between Johnson and this Indian chief, they must both have known each other. Colonel Johnson saw the chief rallying the Indians a third time. The chief was behind the stump of a tree, the body of which was lying towards Colonel Johnson. The Colonel approached the Indian on one side of the prostrate tree; and his mare stumbled across the dry branches of the tree. The noise attracted the Indian, who instantly advanced on Johnson, on the other side of the tree. Colonel Johnson said that he knew by the eye of the chief that there was no back out in him. He knew that he would fight; and he accordingly held down his right arm so as to protect it. It was covered by the swamp. The Indian then fired, as we before stated, and the ball was only prevented from passing through Johnson's body by striking him on the knuckle of the left hand, which was in front of him. As we before stated, Johnson held his fire until sure of his enemy, when he drew his pistol and shot him. It was a brave and glorious act; which has very few to equal it in the annals of chivalry in any age or country.

GREENE COUNTY: BORN 100 YEARS AGO.

By Charles Bradshaw

Illinois is a domain comprising 102 counties. Each of these counties has within its borders towns, villages and communities, and these in turn are made up of homes—the homes of the people, the seven or eight million people who really constitute the State of Illinois.

We think of a wheel as revolving around its center, and forget that the friction or the motive power that causes it to move forward is applied to its outer rim, its circumference.

Historians sometimes forget that this principle of mechanics applies also to history.

The history of Illinois, as of all states and nations, has had its beginnings, not at Kaskaskia, and Vandalia, and Springfield, but back in the homes—the pioneer homes and the modern homes—out on the rim of the wheel that moves the chariot of state ever forward. Whatsoever of stamina and rugged character have been stamped into our customs and into our laws was first developed in and around the log cabins that once stood in loneliness at the edge of forest clearings or out on the broad expanse of unfenced prairie.

The early history of Illinois is a composite photograph of life in these scattered communities and isolated cabins that made the pioneer counties of the State. There were fifteen of these counties in 1818, when Illinois became a State. Four more came into existence the following year, and at the session of the General Assembly during January and February, 1821, there was increased activity in this line, and seven new counties were formed. The centennial anniversary of these counties occurs next winter. The seven counties in the order in which they were formed, are Lawrence, Greene, Sangamon, Pike, Hamilton, Montgomery and Fayette.

This paper is to deal with the early history of one of the seven—Greene county.

During the spring of the year 1820, several house and barn raisings took place between Apple and Macoupin creeks, a region that, two years before, had been the uttermost frontier of civilization in the then newly-born State of Illinois. During the summer of that same year there was an occasional "hoss race" within that same territory. In the fall there were husking bees and hunting frolics. These house and barn raisings, these horse races, these husking bees and hunting parties provided the only means by which the pioneers of that region could exercise their natural bent as social beings. It was 35 or 40 miles to Edwardsville, the nearest town and their county seat. Not a church nor a school house between the Apple and the Macoupin, nor for many miles in either direction beyond those streams.

Hence the typical social gatherings of a pioneer settlement—the house raisings and husking bees—were well attended functions. Always there was one topic for talk wherever a few of these hardy pioneers foregathered. It was of the growth and future development of their sparse settlement into a political unit of the sovereign State of Illinois, with a capital of its own—a county, with a county seat located somewhere between Apple and Macoupin creeks.

The spring and summer of 1820 brought many accessions to the scattered settlements of that region, and the rapid growth gave weight to the agitation for forming a new county. The second General Assembly of the State of Illinois assembled at Vandalia, December 4, 1820. The future county, of course, had no representation in that body, and whether it sent any lobbyists over the bridle paths to the new state capital or not, can only be conjectured. Probably that was unnecessary. At any rate, a bill to create the new county was introduced early in the session, was passed January 18, and approved January 20, 1821.

The act creating the county bestowed upon it the name "Greene," in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame. The boundaries, as then defined, included all of the present counties of Greene and Jersey, and to this territory was added that of the present counties of Macoupin,

Morgan and Scott. Thus the county became "Mother Greene" to a bevy of buxom daughters. Miss Morgan was first to set up housekeeping for herself in 1823; Macoupin followed in 1829, and Miss Jersey became a matron in 1839. Little Miss Scott remained in the Morgan household until '39 and then followed the example of her sisters.

The forming of Greene county brought on a contest for the location of the county capital. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. On February 20, 1821—just a month after the county was created by enactment—the five commissioners who had been named in the act met at a lone cabin on the prairie and proceeded to consider the eligible sites.

There were several of these. One was a beautiful mound about three miles southwest of the present town of Carrollton. Fifty years afterward a somewhat florid description was written by a man who remembered it as it then was, untouched by the hand of man, and he declared that "the sun in all his wanderings had seldom shone upon a lovelier spot of earth since the day on which the flaming sword was placed at the gates of Eden." The owner of that spot, Thos. Hobson, confident that no other proposed site could compete with his, had laid out a town on that mound and had named it Mt. Pleasant.

But Hobson was an Englishman who had come out from his native country only a short time before. The War of 1812 had ended, but it left more or less bitterness rankling in the breasts of these pioneers whose lives and homes had been menaced by the Indian allies of the British. This probably had something to do with the result of that contest. But perhaps a greater factor in it was the personality and popularity of the man who won.

The official report of the commissioners, as it appears in the records of the county, states that—"after examining the most eligible situation in said county, giving due weight and attention to the considerations set forth as to present and future population, etc." they had concluded that the most

suitable place for said seat of justice was a point 88 poles south of the northeast corner of section 22, township 10 north, range 12 west of the Third principal meridian.

The land thus described and selected was owned by one of the commissioners, but it is said that he refused to vote on fixing the site. The other four were unanimous. The man who did not vote and whose land became the site of Greene county's capital, was Thomas Carlin, afterward sixth governor of Illinois.

Local historians have been content to add that, after the decision had been made, one of the commissioners paced fifty yards to the west and said, "Here let the court house be built"; that the town was immediately laid out and named Carrollton.

Many have since wondered why the town was not named in honor of its founder, and why, a few years later, the county seat of Macoupin was apparently so named. Several years ago a descendant of Governor Carlin—a man who had never been in the west—came out to visit the scene of his grandfather's pioneering. Quite logically he steered his course to Carlinville, and was puzzled to find there no trace of ancestral records. I do not know why Carlinville was so named; why Carrollton was not is partly at least a matter of tradition only.

We can imagine those four other commissioners suggesting that the town be named for Mr. Carlin, and we can imagine him declining the honor with the modesty of real greatness. "Suggest a name, then," they no doubt said to him. And it is fairly well established that he did suggest the name. Himself a pioneer, he greatly admired those earlier pioneers who laid the foundations of a nation in the Declaration of Independence, and he especially loved the name of that signer of the document who, in order that no British high executioner would be put to the trouble of inquiring, wrote down his name —"Charles Carroll of Carrollton."

And so he gave to the town a name, beautiful in itself, honored in history, and significant of courage and fidelity to principle.

Perhaps it would be well at this point to pause a bit in the story itself, and introduce the cast of characters in this little drama, "The Birth"—not of a Nation—but "of a County."

Enter first a man on horseback, broad-shouldered, rough and rugged, a rifle slung across the pommel of his saddle, a hand shading his eyes, which gaze across an expanse of prairie that ends at the horizon. What Canada's famous mounted police have been to the lonely vastness of British Columbia and Hudson's Bay country, the Rangers were to Illinois one hundred years and more ago. When the Federal government was unable to send troops to protect the settlers in Illinois from Indian atrocities, encouraged by the British during the War of 1812, the settlers themselves organized as Rangers. One of the camps was at Edwardsville, and was in command of Capt. Judy.

"For several years," says Clement L. Clapp in his history of Greene County, "these brave, determined men rode over the bare and silent prairies for hundreds of miles, now chasing a band of fleeing savages, now hurrying to the defense of a threatened settlement. They were almost constantly in the saddle, rarely slept under a roof, were independent of civilization for food or comforts, and exercised almost superhuman vigilance in keeping the red men at bay. They were familiar with every feature of Indian warfare and their deeds of daring and endurance have been made the theme of many a thrilling poem or romantic tale.

In these expeditions against the Indians the Rangers became probably the first white men to pass over the territory that is now Greene county. They saw what splendid opportunities it offered for settlement—or would offer when the Indians were finally driven out. To a pioneer, the ideal spot for staking his claim was one that afforded, first of all, good water; second, timber for building his cabin, and third a situation at the edge of a prairie, to avoid unnecessary clearing for putting in crops. Proceeding northward from the Wood river settlement, the hardy adventurers found no such combination until they reached Macoupin creek. No less than a dozen or fifteen of these Rangers from Fort Russell came to,

or crossed, the Macoupin to build their cabins on the very frontier of civilization.

Three men stand out conspicuously in this band. They were Samuel Thomas, Thomas Carlin and Thomas Rattan.

Samuel Thomas was the grandfather of Congressman H. T. Rainey, who now represents the Twentieth congressional district at Washington. Born in South Carolina in 1794, he began a race with civilization when he was eight years old by going to Kentucky. In 1813, at the age of 19, he set out on horseback for Illinois. After he and his two companions crossed the Ohio river, they found that the settlers had deserted their cabins and fled from the Indians. They were not deterred from their purpose, however, and pushed on to Wood river. When they arrived there Mr. Thomas purchased a rifle on credit, in order to join the Rangers.

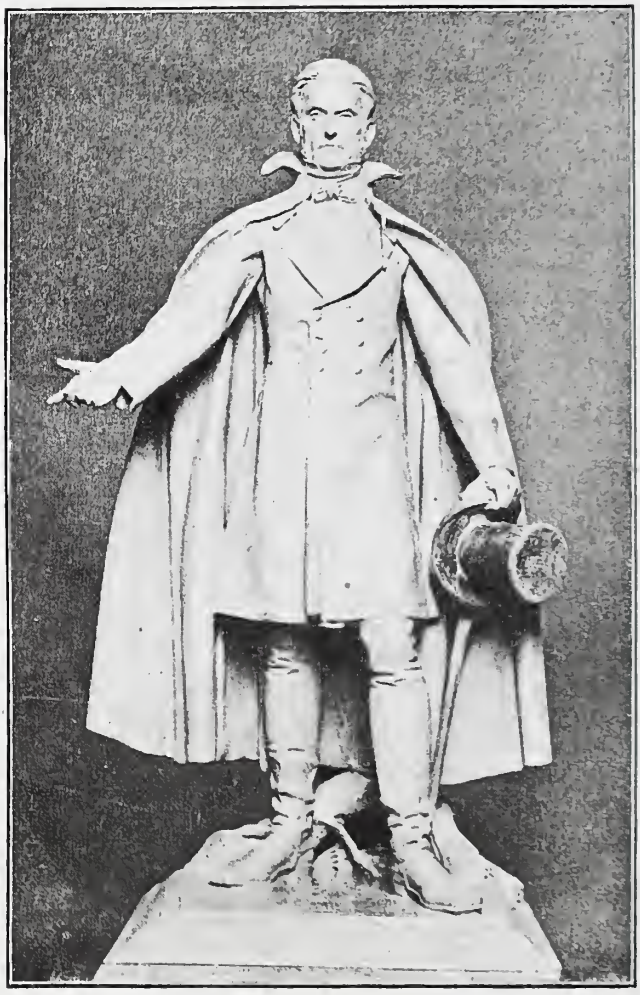
A few months later, while he was serving in Capt. Judy's company, the Wood river massacre occurred, and one of his sisters and her six children were slain by the Indians. In 1816 Mr. Thomas visited what is now Greene county, picked out the land on which he afterward settled, cut and stacked some hay and made other improvements. Then he returned to Wood river and the Indians burned his haystacks and destroyed his improvements. For two years more he remained at Wood river, and then in August, 1818, his desire to be on the extreme edge of things led him northward again. He was accompanied by Thomas Carlin and John W. Huitt, a brother-in-law of Carlin. When they reached Macoupin creek, Huitt was unwilling to put that barrier between himself and civilization, and he stopped on the south side, while the other two crossed the creek and went on. Three miles north of the creek Thomas arrived at the spot he had selected two years before. A beautiful grove and a clear spring of water had figured in his choice. It is recorded that—"Here Mr. Thomas killed a deer, cut a bee tree and engraved his name on the bark of a monarch of the forest, to indicate that the land was claimed." Then he built a cabin, and returned for his wife and household goods. With these loaded on an ox cart, he

arrived at his new home November 9, 1818, and thus became the first settler in Greene county north of the Macoupin.

Thomas Carlin was born near Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1786. From earliest boyhood, he had a natural love of adventure and was trained to endure the hardships of backwoods life. In the vanguard of pioneering, he went first to Missouri, then to Illinois, coming here in time to serve through the War of 1812 in the Rangers. After the war he operated a ferry across the Mississippi some miles above St. Louis, and while there he married Miss Rebecca Huitt. As previously stated, he came to Greene county with Samuel Thomas in August, 1818, and when the latter paused to shoot a deer and cut a bee tree at the spot where he was to build his cabin, Carlin proceeded about three miles farther to the northeast. It may be remarked here that those big, outdoor men of early days liked to have neighbors, but they didn't want to be too crowded to breathe. Late that fall or early in the spring of 1819, Carlin brought his wife, mother and stepfather to this spot and there built his cabin, the first dwelling place of white people within the present limits of Carrollton. The frame house he afterward built on that spot was torn down several years ago, and there is nothing now to mark the place.

Carlin is described as a man of medium height, not heavily built, but having a pair of powerful shoulders; a man of iron nerve and much natural shrewdness and skill in dealing with his fellowmen. His honesty and fair dealing was beyond question, and he knew no fear. While he was register of lands at Quincy, it is said he frequently drove over the lonely road between Quincy and Carrollton, conveying a wagon load of gold and silver—the proceeds of land sales—and that these trips were sometimes made at night and alone.

After Greene county was organized Carlin was elected its first sheriff. He was elected the first state senator from the district comprising Pike and Greene counties, in 1824, and served as senator in the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh General Assemblies. In 1838 he was elected sixth governor of Illinois, at one of the most trying and critical periods in the history of the State, and he acquitted himself with perhaps



STATUE OF GOV. CARLIN

(GREENE COUNTY)

as much credit and as little criticism as any man could have done in that crisis. After retiring from public life he returned to his home in Carrollton, and died there February 14, 1852. More than 100 years ago he built his cabin under a great spreading tree; and under another tree in our silent city of the dead, a few rods from the site of the cabin, beneath one of the plainest, least pretentious of marble shafts, now rests his mortal remains. Within our court house square, probably very near the spot where those five commissioners made their decision, now stands a monument surmounted by an imposing, full-length bronze statue of Governor Carlin, erected by the State of Illinois in recognition of his service, and dedicated by Governor Lowden on July 4, 1917.

Thomas Rattan, third in this trio of Rangers, also took active part in the beginning of things in Greene county. It may be remarked in passing, that Samuel Thomas, adventurous youth, settled down to become a prosperous farmer and the patriarch of a large and prominent family; that Carlin, also adventurous youth, became the successful politician. Rattan, possibly as much imbued with the spirit of adventure as the others, became the energetic builder and business man, and had time also to enter politics. The three were types of the men who made and developed, not only Greene, but every county of the State.

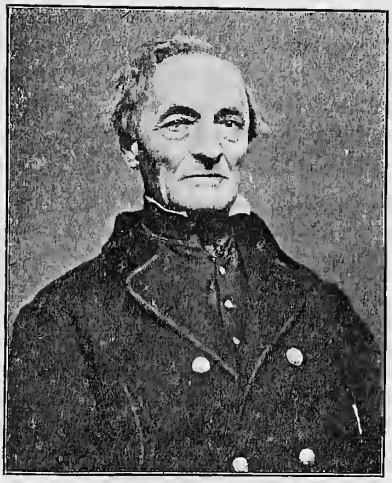
Rattan built and kept the first log cabin hotel in Carrollton; built the court house that stood on the square for sixty years; built and operated mills; bridged the Macoupin with one of those old-fashioned wooden, boxed-up structures, that remained even longer than the old court house. With all these activities and a bit of farming on the side, he was drawn into political life, and reached a seat in the General Assembly at Vandalia two years ahead of Carlin, being elected representative at the first general election in 1822. As the county and the people became more settled life became too monotonous here for Thomas Rattan, and he moved to the great southwest. In Texas he again became a pioneer, and died there in 1854. I find it stated in a Texas volume of biography that Rattan was a direct descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene,

for whom Greene county was named. Rattan's daughter, Annie Rattan, born in Carrollton in 1828, married James W. Throckmorton, one of the early governors of Texas.

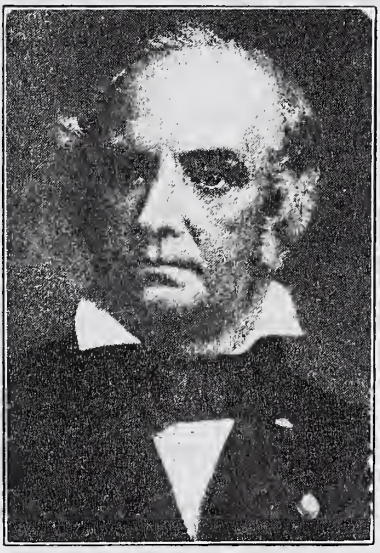
Gen. Jacob Fry, one of the early settlers, became a resident in 1821, accepted Thomas Carlin's offer of a free lot if he would build upon it, and began the first house in Carrollton —a frame house, mind you, for he cut the timber and split it into boards. But Rattan's log tavern has the credit of being the first building completed, for Fry stopped his own work to help Rattan. Fry was sheriff of the county for ten years, and near the close of that period officiated as executioner at the first public hanging in the county. Immediately after his unpleasant duty was performed, he mounted his horse and rode away to join the company he had raised for the Black Hawk war. In that war he became a colonel, and at its close was made major general of the State militia. In 1827 he was appointed one of the Illinois and Michigan canal commissioners, and in 1856, collector of customs at Chicago. In the Civil war he commanded a regiment that did valiant service at Shiloh.

The very last one of those earliest settlers passed over into a New Country some twenty-odd years ago. Rowell Hunnicutt was of a type different from the others I have described. A year or two before he died, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, author of "Old Kaskaskia," "The Romance of Dollard," etc., visited Greene county and met and talked with the old man. He came as a boy to help Samuel Thomas in crossing the Macoupin, and his father settled in the bluffs overlooking the Illinois river. To Mrs. Catherwood, in 1895, he said:

"Yes, I am a wild man myself yet. I wish I could go to a new country as this was in 1820. My father first moved his family into a cave in the bluff, near a spring. The time of the year was May. It was pretty living. We built our fire against the back of the cave, and the smoke rolled along the roof and went out at the cave door without any damage. This land was a paradise when I could stand on the bluff and look down in the river bottom and count fifty deer in sight. White



GEN. JACOB FRY
(GREENE COUNTY)



COL. E. D. BAKER
(GREENE COUNTY)

men hadn't spoiled the country and turned everything to dollars. Neighbors thought of what they could do for one another, not of how they might take advantage, and the Indians were always honest." "Uncle Rowell" Hunnicutt, at 83, longed to hunt up the Indian tribes he had lived with and near, back in the early '20s. Nothing would have pleased him better than to slip back 10,000 years and be a cave man again.

About 1825 or '26 there arrived in Carrollton a family, cultured but poverty-stricken, Baker by name. There were several boys, and one of them, a lad of perhaps 12 or 14 years, was destined to have his name writ large in the nation's history. Volumes have been printed about Edward Dickinson Baker, and the Illinois State Historical Society has listened to sketches of his life on more than one occasion, if I am not mistaken. It would be impossible for me to add to his fame or to pronounce a fitting eulogy at this time.

But Carrollton has not been given credit for its share in his early life, and there have been conflicting statements about his boyhood. Several writers have sent him from Belleville to St. Louis in his young manhood and set him to driving a dray there. It has been established by the testimony of old residents of Carrollton that he was a mere boy when the family came there, and that he attended school at a log school house near the town. The family lived in a small log house near the public square. Moses O. Bledsoe, then county clerk, afterward clerk of the supreme court, took an interest in the boy, loaned him books, assisted him with his studies and finally suggested that he study law. Young Baker entered the office of A. W. Cavarly, Carrollton's first attorney, and was admitted to practice law when he was about 19 years old. In 1831, when Baker was less than 21, he married the widow of Samuel Lee, the first county clerk and recorder. The home they occupied—built by Samuel Lee in 1829—still stands as a part of the Hodges office building on the north side of the public square.

The year following his marriage, Baker went to the Black Hawk war, and when it was over, he chose a novel and adventurous way of returning home—floating down the Missis-

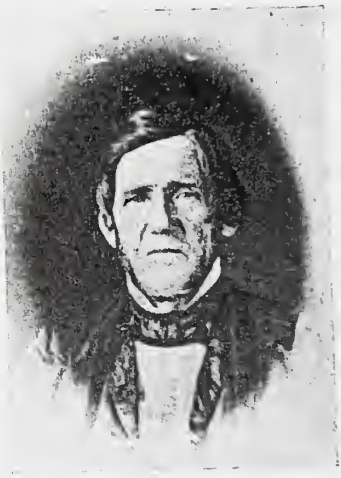
sippi 300 miles in a canoe, with an Indian for his only companion.

It is said that Baker's father was one of the thirty-three victims of the cholera epidemic in Carrollton in 1833. It has been repeatedly stated that his mother died before the family came to Illinois. A citizen of Carrollton, still living, has told me that he distinctly remembers Mrs. Baker, as well as the rest of the family.

The story often told of Baker's boyhood—of how he was once found in tears because he had discovered that, being of English birth, he could never be president of the United States, has been handed down in Carrollton as having actually occurred there. Possibly it never occurred at all.

You already know how he came to Springfield and outshone the brightest intellects at the State capital; how he went to the Pacific coast and made history there; how he went to the United States senate and met and put to shame the eloquence of the secessionists; and finally how he buckled on the sword to meet secession in the field of battle, and fell at Ball's Bluff.

While I am about the self-imposed and presumptuous task of correcting history, let me say that the credit for preventing bloodshed in the historic Lincoln-Shields duel belongs to a Carrollton pioneer, according to the recollection of old settlers. When James Shields challenged Abraham Lincoln in September, 1842, on account of the publication of some verses—which Lincoln did not write, but assumed responsibility for—it was agreed that the duel be fought on an island near Alton, broadswords to be the weapons. The local story is that Lincoln and his second, Merryman, riding in a rickety old buggy, behind a rather dilapidated horse, reached the village, on the way to Alton, the evening before the fateful day, and stopped for the night at a hotel. A detail of the story is that during the evening Lincoln took a broadsword, walked out to the edge of town, where a luxuriant patch of tall "jimpsons" were growing, and practiced sword exercise for a half hour or so, to the almost utter destruction of the "jimpson" patch.



JOHN RUSSELL
(GREENE COUNTY)

Lincoln had attended Greene county circuit court on several occasions, and had a few quite intimate friends in the town. One of these was R. W. English, who afterward moved to Springfield. English and one or two others, perhaps, followed Lincoln next morning to the "field of honor," and persuaded the combatants to call the affair off. None of Lincoln's biographers seem to have heard the Carrollton end of the story.

Any account of the pioneers who helped in the making of Greene county would be incomplete without some reference to John Russell, the sage of Bluffdale, whose home, remote from the haunts of men, was sought by savants and scientists, even from the Old World. Russell was born in Vermont in 1793, and came to Greene county in 1828. The old home he built under the Illinois bluffs still stands. He was a writer of note, an educator of wide experience, and became editor of the first Greene county newspaper, the Backwoodsman, which was started in 1838 at Grafton (then in Greene county) afterward published for a short time at Jerseyville, and moved to Carrollton in 1841, where Mr. Russell's son-in-law, A. S. Tilden, was its publisher. The publication came to an untimely end late in the latter year, when, after it had presumed to rejoice over President Tyler's veto of the Bank bill, somebody entered the office at night and dumped the forms and type upon the floor. Russell died at Bluffdale in 1863.

Brigadier General William P. Carlin was one of the distinguished native sons of Greene county. He was a nephew of Governor Carlin, and was born on a farm a few miles from Carrollton in 1829. In 1846 he was admitted to West Point Military Academy, on recommendation of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, graduated in 1850, gained much experience in Indian warfare and had become a captain before the beginning of the Civil war. He was appointed colonel of the Thirty-eighth volunteer infantry in the summer of 1861; for gallantry at the battle of Stone River was promoted to brigadier general, and in 1863, for his distinguished services at Chickamauga, Chattanooga and Atlanta, was brevetted major general. After the war he was in command at several forts on the western fron-

tier, and retired from the service in 1893. He then built a home in Carrollton, and died ten years later while returning from a western trip. His military funeral on October 11, 1903, with the governor, other state officials and an escort of militia in attendance, was an event in the more recent history of Carrollton. The late General John M. Palmer, upon whose staff General Carlin served in the Civil war, frequently referred to him as one of the bravest men he ever knew.

Others there were who came while Greene county was still young whose names should be mentioned in this paper. Charles Drury Hodges, a young lawyer from Annapolis, Maryland, stepped from the stage coach one bleak day in November, 1833, and his dapper appearance made quite a sensation in the quiet, homespun village. He hung out his "shingle" in Carrollton; a few years later became county judge; was elected to congress; served six years as circuit judge, and was treasurer of the Alton, Jacksonville & Chicago railroad, the first steamroad built through Greene county.

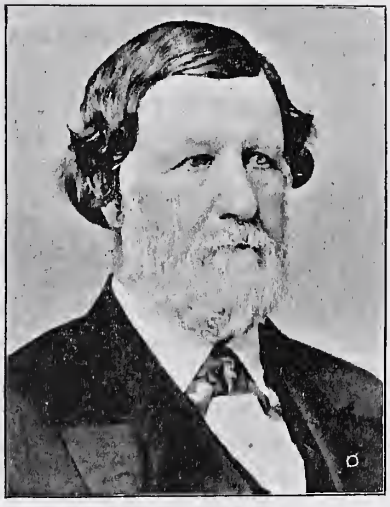
David Meade Woodson came also in the fall of 1833, from Kentucky, became the law partner of Judge Hodges, went to the legislature, was defeated for congress by Stephen A. Douglas, was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847, and served nearly twenty years on the circuit bench.

The name of Samuel Willard is familiar to the Illinois Historical Society. He came out from Boston in 1831, as a boy ten years old, and his father taught school in Carrollton. He lived in the town only during his boyhood, but with a boy's investigating turn of mind, he became familiar with the modes of living and the primitive ways of doing things that were in vogue in a pioneer community, and seventy-five years afterward—in 1906—he contributed to this society one of the most interesting papers it has ever listened to.

All through the preparation of this paper there has constantly come into my mind a bit of quotation from ancient history—from the Old Testament I believe it is—

"There were giants in those days."

D. M. WOODSON
GREENE CO.)



C. D. HODGES
(GREENE CO.)

GOV. CARLIN'S OLD HOUSE
(GREENE CO.)

Those giants who carved Egyptian temples out of solid rock 3,000 or 4,000 years ago were not more remarkable in achievement than the giants of intellect, and character, and energy who carved counties, and states and a nation out of the virgin soil of a new continent.

Think of the changes that have been wrought in a century! Where Samuel Thomas drove his oxcart across the untracked prairie, farmers now drive their big touring cars along well kept roads. Within a mile or two of Rowell Hunnicutt's cave dwelling are now elegant farm houses, equipped with all the modern improvements of lighting, heating, sanitation and luxury. Where Edward D. Baker trudged to a log school house are now being established community high schools with the best equipment and most efficient faculty that can be secured.

There were giants in those days. And miracles have been wrought in a century. But let us not forget the giants in contemplation and enjoyment of the miracles.

PARK COLLEGE AND ITS ILLINOIS FOUNDER

By Pauline Aston Hawley.

The traveler who finds his way up the road, and at the very entrance of Park College Campus at Parkville, Missouri, (quite within a suburban limit of Kansas City) discovers an elm tree of such stately build, such symmetry of form, such thickness of branch and twig (sequestered cloister for the timid ones of the feathered family!) that he stands in compellent admiration. Its richness and thickness of foliage give it the hush of a cathedral; its hidden branches undisturbed by the common wind. Calm and poised it stands, a sentinel, its boughs reaching protectingly over a certain gray little house on a bluff overlooking the Missouri river. Together the house and the tree share secrets of the past, some of which are written in the history of Missouri, and are transactions important in the annals of the State—yea, in the history of the world.

The little house, not always as gray nor so quiet, was the scene of large hospitality in the days of 1855 when Colonel George S. Park brought his New York bride to this pioneer home. For her he planted gardens of roses and other rare flowers. For her he set out orchards—and then with careful thought for the years to come, he selected a straight young elm and planted it close to the house where it would be protected from the south wind. A little daughter, the only child, came to complete the happiness in this bit of Eden, and under the ever widening branches she played with her dolls. But my story has not to do with the tree, but with the man who planted it and in vision saw it in its splendor of today. Colonel Park was a man of many visions, but it is of his great vision I would tell.

In a quaint hand-fashioned book with chipped wooden covers, written on pages that are yellowed with the years, in Colonel Park's own hand writing I quote from his prayer of May 15, 1834:

"Great and everlasting God . . . Graciously smile upon our efforts to quicken the intellect."

Again on another page in an address to "The Youth of Jackson County" in 1839:

"*Dear* to me the cause of *Liberty* and virtue which alone can be sustained by the promotion of knowledge."

Again—"Man is born to be educated. The very soil on which he treads is endowed with a thousand capabilities for production when excited by man's intelligence."

Like Lincoln, he studied and stored in his mind by the fire-logs' glow or flickering candle—filling his hungering mind with knowledge of things about him, reaching out into history and poetry, philosophy and ancient languages. His college education was interrupted, but his longing for knowledge never ceased until life itself had done so. For fifty years he longed to found a college for the young men and women of the Missouri Valley who, because of lack of means, could not afford a college education elsewhere. In 1875 his ambition became a realization, and through his longings, his prayers, his unrelenting efforts, his generous gifts, Park College came into being. But even his great vision was short-sighted in the realization of what must have been once as a nebulous dream. For today, crowning the hills about the home of its founder, Park College stands with doors open not only to those of the Missouri Valley, but to the whole world.

Park College is different from any other college—a difference that explains the applications that come from everywhere, and which also explains the fact that annually hundreds are turned away for lack of room. For here no one is denied entrance for lack of funds. Ambition, character, and a willingness to work at least three hours a day at any task designated, are the qualifications. The dormitory accommodations take care of only three hundred fifty students—hence the student body is a "selected" one. Scholarship standards are high (Park is a member of the North Central Association of American Colleges), and only those whose reports show high grading are accepted. Park does not have a

restless, fluctuating faculty. Believing in the high Christian ideals, the sterling worth of the place, these men have tied themselves to the College, and having devoted their young lives, now at prime are giving rich experience in their teaching.

There is no time for Inter-Collegiate Athletics at Park—so the healthy, spontaneous enthusiasm that accompanies victories in the athletic field, finds its outlet over continued victories at Inter-Collegiate Debate and Oratory. For Park has been so in the habit of winning on the platform, that an eagerness and tenseness permeates the whole College family preceding a contest. And Park has its own time honored fashion of celebrating a victory which is not lacking in finesse of detail. The citizenship of Parkville long ago reconciled itself to "sitting up" and celebrating also when the Pajama Parade starts out on its program of announcement.

The "Family Life" at Park is its distinct feature, of course. There are eight dormitories for men and women, each presided over by—not a matron—but a housemother—there's all the difference in the world! These women are by education, broad and cultured, of gentle breeding, and Christian character, well fitted to preside over the students. A home atmosphere is maintained and the most careful delicate thought given to the many problems which come up as in any co-ed school. The girls do all the cooking, serving, and housework. And they are taught the *better* way of doing these things. The boys, besides doing the daily chores (itself a considerable feature for such a large family) have done much toward the building projects of the Campus under capable superintendents, and many students have found their lead to a life work. Quoting a freshman's views of family work: "Besides creating a better feeling of fellowship, it provides physical exercise for most of the students, and I think the good health record we have is partly due to the daily exercise at Family Work."

The devotional life at Park is emphasized. Recently a student said to a new arrival, "I believe there are more good people at Park than in any one place I know." In all the life

of the Campus, the teachings of Christ are the governing principles. Park College believes in a broad culture—the kind one absorbs without conscious effort. The importance of social grace and courtesy are not lost sight of. The seminaries are glad to enroll Park men, finding them the sterling type. The foreign mission boards look to Park for men and women volunteers, and as they go to far off countries, they tell of their beloved Alma Mater, and send native students to her from their various stations. So Park is almost as cosmopolitan as the world itself. Twelve countries and thirty states are represented in the present enrollment. The average cash payment by the students is small; an endowment commensurate with the annual expense and upkeep of the College, is still a far off thing even to the most optimistic trustee. But while the endowment is slowly climbing, friends of Park scattered over the country supply its needs with generous, prayerful gifts, and have done so faithfully through all these years of its fruitful history. Its Alumni, loyal and loving as members of a family, seem never to drift from the home feeling the College has given them.

During his life time, Colonel Park fostered and gave to the College not only time and money, and buildings and land, but wise judgment and prayerful thought. Modest; it was not his wish that the College be named for him. He wrote the charter, a document that shows marvelous safeguarding of the interests of the College, and also chose the first Board of Trustees. As an illustration of his thoroughgoing ideas I quote from Section four of the Charter:

"It is the earnest desire of the friends of this institution that it be established and built up by wisdom, and stand forever and go on improving like the older institutions of Europe and America. To accomplish this purpose it is suggested that the Board of Trustees look most critically into the way things are going and make wise provisions for future contingencies; if any trustee neglects such care and caution request him to resign and appoint another. It is a positive wrong to be indulgent to incapacity or inefficiency, to idleness, wastefulness or any other unfitness. Let the eyes of these guardians pierce

every nook and corner and thereby insure wise and skillful management of the institution. Let them provide the best instructors and make the best provisions for the institution their funds will permit, going no further, remembering that the Lord's work must be done better than our own."

Although the last years of his life were spent in Magnolia, Illinois, where he was a large land owner in that rich country, his interest in the College grew unceasingly. The little girl who played with her dolls under the tender shade of the young elm tree is now a leader in the womanhood of Illinois, Mrs. George A. Lawrence of Galesburg. Like her father she has stood for the finest in patriotism, the fostering of everything that is worth while. She is widely known for what she has been to state and country, and friend. She has taken up her father's work. Both she and her husband are life members of the Board of Trustees. They have given generously in buildings and land, and to current expenses, and their large giving has not kept them from constantly doing many things that add to the pleasure and comfort of the Campus and to individuals—the things that tell of her love and heart interest in the work and workers.

Today the old elm stands a splendid living monument to the man who planted it and methinks its gently moving branches whisper softly of his good deeds . . . "a ceaseless requiem." In antiphonal array the College buildings thronged with eager young life, speak imperishably of his thought and generosity, and his willingness to serve God by serving mankind; that was the impulse of Coloned Park's being—that through him others might live.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS IN HILLSBORO, ILLINOIS.

By John M. Whitehead

In the Lincoln-Douglas campaign both men made speeches in Hillsboro. As I remember, Mr. Lincoln spoke first earlier in the summer. There was a circus in town that day and the committee having charge of the Lincoln meeting chartered the "big top" and Mr. Lincoln delivered his speech in the afternoon from one of the circus wagons. The reason for this was the rain. It poured during the speech and beat upon "the top" so heavily at times that it was difficult to make himself heard. I do not remember that he told many stories and created much merriment. I remember him standing in the wagon in the circus ring. I was a small boy and my father had taken me with him in the forenoon to the place, the old "Lyceum," where other citizens had congregated to meet Mr. Lincoln and so I had a very distinct impression of him which has remained with me all my life. Relatives and friends of our family came from the farms of the vicinity to attend the meeting and took dinner at our house. The occasion was one of unusual interest to the community. The fame of the great debater had spread abroad. My father used to tell of the first speech he heard Mr. Lincoln make in the old log court house at Hillsboro. A part of the building remains covered with clapboards and occupied as a dwelling. My father came into town from his farm and seeing a crowd around the court house he concluded to find out what was going on. A political meeting was being held and one of the well known men of the day was talking. At the conclusion of his speech a call for "Lincoln" came from the crowd. Presently a tall, awkward, homespun sort of a young man began to make his way to the front. He finally reached the desired position and proceeded to make a speech. The time was "away back yonder," perhaps in one of the exciting campaigns of the '40s. I do not recall anything that my father said about the speech except that he said "Lincoln caught the

crowd.'' All the circumstances were calculated ineffaceably to impress upon a child's memory the principal occurrences of the day. Up to the campaign of 1860 my father had been an ardent democrat but from that time on he had no patience with the democratic party.

There were a number of the old citizens of Hillsboro who were life long acquaintances of Mr. Lincoln. Joseph T. Eccles was a Kentuckian of the fine old type who had known Mr. Lincoln from his youth up and was one of his trusted advisers in that part of the country. I remember one cold Sunday morning at the Presbyterian church I went with my father to the Sunday school, which preceded the church service, and there were gathered around the stove Mr. Eccles and others who were interested in what he had to say about his visit to Washington from which he had returned. By the way, my father and Mr. Eccles were great chums. I remember my father asked Mr. Eccles if ''Old Abe'' knew him. Mr. Eccles had a very heavy voice and a prolonged chuckle when he laughed. He laughed and said, ''Know me? I guess he did! He took care of me at the White House in the old fashioned way.'' Of course it wasn't my father's idea that Mr. Lincoln could have forgotten his old friend Eccles but he wanted to know if the old time cordiality continued. I do not recall the details of the conversation except that Mr. Eccles was extremely pleased with his visit to Washington and with the President. He repeated his visits to Washington during the administration and always came home full of interesting things to tell his Hillsboro acquaintances.

The judge of the Circuit Court in that circuit was E. Y. Rice, a Kentuckian of the old school, who had been long acquainted with Mr. Lincoln and associated with him in professional activities, though opposed in politics.

The village tavern stood two blocks from my father's home where all the lawyers of the circuit were wont to ''put up'' when they came to Hillsboro to the term of court. I remember distinctly many times seeing the members of the bar sitting out on the porch or in the street with their feet propped up against posts swapping stories and Lincoln was

often of that number. Among these lawyers were General John M. Palmer, U. F. Linder, Anthony Thornton and many others who obtained greater or less renown at the bar of Illinois.

By the way, Mr. Douglas when he spoke in Hillsboro, spoke briefly in the evening from the roof of the tavern porch and he could be distinctly heard at my father's home. He had a marvelous voice. His principal speech was made in the afternoon at the fair ground. When I was in Yale College in the early seventies I remember hearing Blind Tom impersonate Mr. Douglas. Not so many years had elapsed then and the memories of Douglas were then fresher with me than now. I could remember well his noble voice and was greatly interested in Blind Tom's imitation of it. The older citizens of that community were nearly all acquaintances of Mr. Lincoln, some were friends and others were very hostile, and so I heard a great amount of discussion of the President and his administration and of the conduct of the war among the people.

On the morning that the news came of Mr. Lincoln's death, I was going with my father and the rest of the family from our farm west of town in a farm wagon to Hillsboro to attend the funeral of a relative whose body was coming on the morning train from the southwest. One of our neighbors was on his way home wearing the blue swallow-tail coat with brass buttons, buff vest and silk hat of the style then worn by the old fashioned gentleman. He stopped us and told us the news of the President's death. His name was Mr. Cory. He had been a lifelong democrat and politically opposed to Lincoln, but his voice was thick and his whole frame shook with emotion. My father whipped up his horses and hurried on to town hoping against hope that later news would not bear out the earlier reports of the morning that the President was dead; but alas! the daily papers came in from St. Louis about the middle of the day and we had to know that the President's great earthly career was ended.

There was a meeting at the Presbyterian church the following Sunday evening to commemorate the life and public

services of Mr. Lincoln. The old-fashioned church was packed to the doors. There was some formality in the opening of the meeting but presently the opportunity was given to any to speak from where they sat in the congregation. No experience in my childhood stands out more distinctly in my memory than my recollection of that wonderful meeting. One after another of the old men arose, some with the tears streaming down their faces, and with trembling voices expressed their love and admiration for the dead president and more particularly for the man whom they had known so familiarly for so many years. I particularly remember the remarks of one Mr. Stickel, one of the guests of our home on the day when Mr. Lincoln spoke in the circus tent.

On the day of Mr. Lincoln's funeral in Springfield business was generally suspended in Hillsboro. Public services were held in one of the churches and the people came from far and near to show their respect for their great dead. It has always been a matter of deep regret to me that I was not required by my parents to accompany them to these memorial services. Some childish whim beset my mind and I did not care to go and was not required to go, and so all my life I have felt a sense of loss on this account.

There was very bitter partisanship in our part of the state. Many bitter things were said after Mr. Lincoln's death which resulted in the severances of lifelong friendships and business relations, but there is no part of the country with which I am familiar where the memory of Abraham Lincoln is today more tenderly cherished than in good old Montgomery County.

In 1872 I went to New England for my education. I was an object of special interest to many people there because I was able to talk about Mr. Lincoln. I remember once talking with Prof. Thomas A. Thatcher, professor of Latin in Yale, and the manner of my early life and acquaintances came up and among other things I made some reference to Mr. Lincoln. The professor at once began to tell me of Mr. Lincoln's visit to New Haven, of the speech he made in Old Music Hall, of the reception given to him by the citizens and of his own con-

versation with him. He spoke of Mr. Lincoln's friendly way and when he was introduced to him he said, "Thatcher? Do you happen to be a relative of Congressman Thatcher of Kansas who was in Congress when I was?" (referring to his early one-term experience in Congress). Professor Thatcher narrated a great many other things that passed between him and Mr. Lincoln and his admiration and love for the man were unbounded. This was typical of the estimation in which Mr. Lincoln was everywhere held in New England.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY LINE OF ILLINOIS SURVEYED BY HIRAM ROUNTREE

The question is asked among Illinois historians: "Who surveyed the northern boundary of Illinois?" In the recent history of Montgomery county, written by A. T. Strange of Hillsboro, the question is answered in a way that is of more than ordinary interest to the people of Montgomery county, for Mr. Strange insists that Hiram Rountree, one of the most prominent pioneers of Montgomery county, and for many years a resident of Hillsboro, was actually the man who did most of the work which proved of so great importance in later years.

In the history, Mr. Strange says: "Who surveyed the Northern Boundary of Illinois? This question is asked, because apparently, an injustice has been done our most deserving pioneer, in not accrediting to him the part he performed in a most important and difficult state work. Hiram Rountree certainly was one of three commissioners (and possibly the most active of the three) appointed to survey and mark the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. But in the reports as submitted to the Department at Washington, no mention seems to be made of his participation in the work. From a mass of correspondence, conducted in the main by Hon. I. S. Blackwelder (now of Chicago), in relation to this matter, we have tried to prepare a summary of the facts and venture some deductions therefrom.'

"Mr. Blackwelder in a letter to Mr. Strange under date of October 31, 1914, said: 'The subject (of this survey) was referred to several times in my conversations with Mr. Rountree and my recollection is as clear as noonday that he stated to me that he was the commissioner appointed by the state of Illinois to establish this boundary line, and that in doing so he crossed the state five times, ending finally at a point on the Mississippi River where a great stone was placed to mark the western end of the line. His descrip-

tions of the hardships encountered, of marching through the tall grass and heavy underbrush, and swimming rivers, were so graphic that it made a deep impression on my mind and those who knew Judge Rountree, knew him as a most truthful and conscientious man, who would make no statement of this kind which was not true.'

"In an obituary notice published in a Hillsboro paper after his death in 1873, we find the following: 'In 1830-1831, he with others was appointed under the administration of General Jackson, commissioner to view and mark out the northern boundary line of Illinois, which service he fully performed.'

"In Reynolds' pioneer history of Illinois, we find these words: 'Messinger was appointed with a gentleman of Hillsboro to survey on the part of the state of Illinois, the northern limits of the state, Lucius Lyons on the part of the United States.'

"The report of Mr. Messinger was dated January 29, 1833. It shows that Mr. Daniel R. Davis, upon the part of the United States, and Mr. Andrew Brailey, on the part of the United States, were assistants; Mr. Brailey, it will be remembered, was a son-in-law of Jesse Townsend, the first Presbyterian minister in Montgomery county and was evidently appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Rountree, who knew him well. From the report as given, it was stated that the work was not completed in 1831, on account of cold weather setting in on them. In May, 1832, Judge Rountree went into the Black Hawk war at the head of a company of volunteers, but was mustered out in August of the same year. From all available evidence, he resumed the work on the boundary line after his return from the Black Hawk war, as it would have been physically impossible to have run a line five times on foot and horseback across the state in 1831, after the October meeting at Galena and the closing of the winter. The report states that the stone which was set to mark the end of the survey was several feet long and estimated to weigh five tons. This corresponds with Mr. Rountree's statement to Mr. Blackwelder, and shows that Mr. Rountree was present when

the work was completed else he could not have said the western and concluding end of the survey 'was marked by a great stone.'

"Now from the above quotations it is perfectly clear that Mr. Rountree was appointed as one of the commissioners. While the act of Congress hereafter referred to, seems to provide for one of the commissioners to be from Wisconsin, there is no mention of such a commissioner ever participating in this work, in the report or correspondence consulted. Mr. Blackwelder states that Judge Rountree told him they waited for the Wisconsin commissioner to arrive but not getting there, he proceeded without him. The inference is that Messinger, Rountree and Lyons constituted the whole commission.

"The next question is who did the work. The act of Congress under which this survey was to be made was passed by Congress April 18, 1831, and included boundaries in Alabama, Illinois and other controverted lines. Mr. Lucius Lyons, the United States commissioner, was a resident of Detroit, Mich., and his control apparently was general, rather than local, and he died before the completion of the work. Mr. Blackwelder says 'he died about the time the party was to begin the work.' It is therefore apparent that he never signed the report personally and that his signature was merely attached to credit him with the position he held for the United States. In the report of the commission as signed by Messinger with Lyons' name attached, they say: 'They (the commissioners) met at Galena in the latter part of October 1831, preparatory to commencing the survey which is just now completed.'

"Another statement made by Mr. Rountree to Mr. Blackwelder was that while 'awaiting the coming of the Wisconsin commissioner they spent several weeks in making astronomical observations.' In the report as made by Mr. Messinger, he used almost the same words, when he says, 'more than a month had elapsed before a survey could be made to the entire satisfaction of the board.' As showing the accuracy of Mr. Rountree's statement, he relates that the survey extended from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, while the report of Mr. Messinger is less definite as to the lake end of the work.

It seems apparent that Mr. Rountree was present and participated in all of the work unless it might have been a series of lines run on the western end and before leaving there, it is stated, that only one surveyor was retained, he being the Illinois surveyor, who might have been either Messinger, Rountree or Brailey, as all were surveyors. It is the opinion of Mr. Strange and Mr. Blackwelder that when the time came for making the report in January, 1833, Mr. Lyons being dead, his name was attached as a matter of form, and, Mr. Rountree not being present, Mr. Messinger did not assume the privilege of signing his name and the treasury department accepted and filed the report as submitted without requiring the signature of Mr. Rountree.* While an injustice was done Mr. Rountree in omitting his approval of the report, and his signature thereto, we do not assert that such was an intentional wrong; on the other hand we think the report was a hastily prepared statement made with respect to the requirements of the statute and merely to comply with the requirements of the United States authorities."

Mr. Strange and Mr. Blackwelder are to be commended for ferreting out these facts which are so valuable to Montgomery county history. It is well known in this community that Mr. Strange, the author of the history, has spent several years in gathering facts and correspondence relating to county history.

Mr. Blackwelder was county clerk of Montgomery county from December 3, 1861, to December 3, 1865. He was considerably less than 22 years old when he was sworn into office and the Secretary of State told him he was the youngest man who ever held the position in the state. Later he went to Chicago and became president of the Western Insurance Union in 1903 and 1904. He has been prominent in community and insurance work in Chicago for many years.

*The Hon. Elam L. Clarke of Waukegan, Ill., who has made an intensive study of the matter of the northern boundary line of Illinois thinks that Mr. Rountree resigned on account of illness and that Mr. Messinger was appointed in his place.

EDITORIALS

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ANNUAL MEETING ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The twenty-first annual meeting of the Illinois State Historical Society was held in the Senate Chamber, in the Capitol Building on Friday, May 14, 1920. Dr. O. L. Schmidt, the president of the Society, presided over all sessions of the meeting.

The program as announced in the April number of the Journal was carried out with some additions. At the annual luncheon at the St. Nicholas Hotel the Honorable Rufus C. Dawes, a member of the Historical Society and now serving as a member of the State Constitutional Convention, talked to the Society about what a State Constitution should be. The address of Mr. Dawes was a notable one in the history of the Society. It was brief, but it covered the subject clearly, and was delivered in a most pleasant and forceful manner in simple and graceful English. Mr. Dawes explained the difference between organic law and statute law in so clear and plain a manner as to make the difference clearly understood by all who had the pleasure of listening to the address.

The annual address was presented at the evening session by the Honorable Oliver A. Harker, of the University of Illinois.

The subject of the address was, "Fifty Years with the Bench and Bar of Southern Illinois."

Judge Harker, though only seventeen years of age in 1863, enlisted as a private in the 67th Illinois Volunteer Regiment in the Civil War. After the close of the war he attended college, and began the practice of law in Vienna, Ill., in 1870, and from that time until 1897 was actively engaged in his profession either as a practicing attorney or a judge on the bench of Southern Illinois.

Since 1897 he has been connected with the Law Department of the University of Illinois. Judge Harker is well versed in the history of the State and his fifty years' service as a lawyer and judge has furnished him with a most interesting fund of anecdotes and reminiscences. He gave the Historical Society the benefit of this rich store of knowledge in his address, which was an interesting account of lawyers, judges, and cases at law in Illinois during the past half century.

Other addresses were presented by Mrs. Edna Armstrong Tucker of Rock Island; Mr. Charles Bradshaw of Carrollton; Miss Mary E. McDowell of Chicago; Prof. Arthur C. Cole of the University of Illinois and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout. All of these papers were prepared with great care and delivered in an excellent manner.

Members of the Society are urged to attend the Annual meetings and special meetings.

Springfield is a favorite town for conventions of state associations, and the month of May is a favorite month in which to hold such conventions. Under its constitution the State Historical Society must hold its annual meeting in May, of each year. The directors of the Society are empowered by the constitution to select the exact date in May for the meeting. The program committee in recommending to the directors a date for the meeting tries to avoid conflicting with

conventions, but it happened this year that the Illinois State Music Teachers' Association was in session at this time, as was a convention of the Disciples or Christian Church.

On the day of the Annual meeting of the Society, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra was in the city as a part of the exercises of the Music Teachers' Convention, and popular concerts were given both afternoon and evening. The citizens of Springfield very liberally subscribed for tickets to these fine concerts, both on account of the high quality of the entertainments and their desire to encourage in every way the music teachers of the State.

The concerts given at the State Arsenal at popular prices, of course drew large crowds, and the people attending them were the ones who usually attend the sessions of the Historical Society. In spite of these unusual attractions, the members of the Historical Society were in the main, faithful in their attendance upon the Society's annual meeting. This is especially true of members residing away from Springfield.

The music at the luncheon was furnished by John L. Taylor's orchestra, which played selections of old time and popular music. Mrs. Gary Westenberger sang the Illinois Centennial songs at the luncheon. She also sang at the afternoon session and was, as usual, received with pleasure. Mrs. Westenberger is a favorite with the Historical Society, on account of her fine voice, her pleasing and appropriate selections of songs for the meetings, and especially for her unfailing interest in the Society and her readiness at all times to favor it with her charming singing.

The music at the evening session consisted of two groups of songs by Miss Rebecca Scheibel. Miss Scheibel has a soprano voice of unusual beauty and power, and her singing was greatly enjoyed by the Historical Society.

ILLINOIS IN THE WORLD WAR

The state of Illinois is using its best efforts to collect and preserve the history of its participation in the great World War.

An appropriation was made by the Fifty-first General Assembly to the Illinois State Historical Library which authorized and enabled the Library to organize a War Record section. Mr. Wayne E. Stevens, a member of the Historical Society, who has frequently contributed to the Journal was made secretary of this department of the work of the Historical Library. Mr. Stevens served during the war in the department of Historical Service in Washington and is well fitted and equipped for the work. He began his work for the Library about a year ago. He is assisted by Miss Marguerite E. Jenison, who was also employed in the war history service. It is hoped to collect and classify the work done in each county with special reference to the work of auxiliary organizations such as the Red Cross, Liberty Loans, War Savings, food and fuel conservation, war gardens, children's gardens and other such important agencies.

The records of the Illinois State Council of Defense will also be turned over to the Historical Library for permanent preservation.

The work throughout the state is well under way and the Journal urges the members of the Historical Society to give to it hearty co-operation and every possible assistance. Suggestions will be welcomed.

The United States departments at Washington are to be carefully searched for the record of the part taken by Illinois commercial concerns in the war work. A list of the war contracts filled by Illinois firms and individuals will be secured, with a brief history of the service and its use and magnitude.

This is, of course, in addition to the purely military history in which the Library will co-operate with the Adjutant General of the State. The plan of the Library is to publish at least two volumes. One to contain the statistical material just mentioned; the other to contain copies of letters and diaries written while in the service by our soldiers, with such other material as will properly accompany these personal documents.

DR. DAVID KINLEY

Elected to the Presidency of the University of Illinois

Dr. David Kinley, acting president of the University of Illinois, was elected to the presidency at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, June 2, 1920.

Dr. Kinley has been acting as president since last July, when Dr. James took a leave of absence because of illness. The formal inauguration of Dr. Kinley will probably take place in September, when Dr. James will be made president emeritus.

Dr. Kinley was born in Scotland in 1861, and came to the United States eleven years later with his parents. They settled in Andover, Mass., where Dr. Kinley attended school. He graduated from Yale University in 1884, and was made principal of the North Andover, Mass., high school, where he remained until 1890. In 1891 and 1892 he was a teacher of history in the Johns Hopkins University and instructor in economics and logic in the Baltimore Woman's College. He taught economics in the University of Wisconsin in 1893, after which he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois as an assistant professor in economics. He was made a full professor a year later and also dean of the college of Literature and Arts.

Still retaining the chair of economics, he organized courses in business training in 1902, and it was principally through his efforts that the college of Commerce came into being. It was his idea and his energy and administrative ability principally which shaped the curriculum.

Dr. Kinley is an authority on finance and is the author of several books on the subject.

In 1910 Dr. Kinley was appointed one of the delegates to the Fourth International Conference of American States at Buenos Aires, and after that was for a brief time, United States minister on special mission to Chile. He is a member of the committee on research in economics and history of the

Carnegie endowment for International Peace. He is also an honorary member of the faculty of the University of Santiago, Chile, and of economic societies in various parts of the world.

With the election of a president the trustees will complete plans to obtain at the next session of the legislature, legislation increasing the University's special tax one-third. The trustees also want a special appropriation of $10,000,000 for buildings, laboratories, shops and equipment, to be spent at the rate of $1,000,000 annually.

The special tax for the university was one mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the state. This was reduced to two-thirds of a mill last July after the valuations were increased one-third. "That action gives us approximately the same amount of money," said Robert F. Carr, president of the board of trustees. "Our income is about $2,500,000 annually. But unless we are able to increase it by a considerable amount, we shall be badly crippled."

There are about 10,000 students registered this year. The faculty numbers between 700 and 800.

Alumni associations in every city in Illinois as well as the commercial organizations and club women will be enlisted in the campaign to obtain legislation.

Doctor Kinley has been acting president of the University of Illinois since President Edmund J. James resigned. He has been appointed president of the university and formally accepted the appointment June 15, 1920.

MEMORIAL DAY PROCLAMATION

Of Governor Frank O. Lowden, May 12, 1920

"Again, with hearts united, we approach our National Memorial Day. It has become the great occasion among our people for the expression of patriotic sentiment. The glowing pages of glorious history are again read. Over the grave of every American veteran flies the flag. The appearance in uniform of soldiers of three wars of the republic stirs the youth to increased love of country and stimulates their imagination to deeds of heroism and valor. The tender recollections of the honored dead inspire renewed devotion to the high ideals for which, in the sunny south, in the islands of the sea or on Flanders field they gave their all.

"In many homes there are lonely hearts because of costly sacrifices made in the great war from which we have only recently emerged. In that war our people were united as never before in our history. Everything which tended to separate them into groups on account of race, religion, residence, or rank, was forgotten in the common desire to serve best the interest of country. Now again we find ourselves distracted by conflicting motives. The great wave of war-bred patriotism seems to have broken up on the rocks of selfishness. But this clash of opinions and interest must and will give way. The clear note of national spirit will soon be heard again above the present discordant sounds.

"Memorial day brings to the mind and heart of the people renewed recognition of a common heritage and a common obligation. Respect for its dead exalts a nation above selfish ambition and strife. Memorial day of 1920 might well be notable in our annals if it were possible to recapture that spirit of united loyalty and patriotism which characterized the world war.

"I urge that on the coming Memorial day the citizens of Illinois, with gratitude for the past and with faith in the future, renew their devotion to Americans ideals as with fragrant flowers they remember our patriotic dead."

ELIHU ROOT

Presents Lincoln Statue to the British People

Elihu Root, who recently took part in the work of the commission of jurists at The Hague for the establishment of a permanent international Court of Justice, on July 28, formally presented to the British people the St. Gaudens Statue of Lincoln in Canning Square, as a gift from America, and later the statue was unveiled.

Premier Lloyd George delivered the speech of acceptance. The presentation was made in the presence of a distinguished audience in the central hall of Westminster, with Viscount Bryce, former British ambassador to the United States presiding. The event was widely heralded in the British press as further cementing Anglo-American friendship.

DR. JAMES W. GARNER OF UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

To Deliver Series of Lectures in Paris

Dr. James W. Garner, head of the department of political science in the University of Illinois, and a recognized authority on international law, has been chosen to deliver a series of lectures in Paris and the French provinces under the James Hazen Hyde foundation.

Dr. Garner will sail in September to begin his new work.

MISS NELLIE WALKER

Appointed on the State Art Commission

Miss Nellie V. Walker, the Chicago sculptor, was appointed by Governor Lowden, as a member of the State Board of Art Advisers, succeeding Albin Polasek of the Art Institute.

Miss Walker came to Chicago from Moulton, Iowa, in 1900 to study at the Institute as a pupil of Lorado Taft and C. J. Mulligan. Later she became a teacher and her work began to win wide recognition and prizes.

One of her earlier works was a bust of Senator A. B. Cummins, the governor of Iowa.

Miss Walker is the sculptor of the bronze relief placque representing an Illinois ranger or soldier of the Territorial Period, 1809-1818. This tablet was erected by the state of Illinois to the memory of the Illinois Rangers in the war of 1812. The legislature appropriated twelve hundred dollars ($1,200) for this tablet. It was dedicated January 12, 1915. The Illinois Daughters of 1812 had charge of the dedicatory exercises. The tablet is placed on the north wall of the State Library in the Capitol Building.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Raises First $50,000 for Gunther Collection

At a meeting of the women's committee of the C. F. Gunther collection at the Chicago Historical Society, Mrs. George A. Carpenter, chairman, announced the completion of the first $50,000 of the fund for the purchase of the collection by the society. July 1st was set as the date by which the money must be raised.

The collection which contains relics and heirlooms of the Lincoln and Washington families, and many valuable manuscripts, is being bought by the Society for $150,000.

Among those at the meeting who will aid in the collection of the balance of the purchase price, are Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Mrs. Samuel Insull, Mrs. William Burley, Mrs. Bronson Peck, Miss Agnes Foreman, Miss Estelle Ward, and Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine.

MISS HARRIET MONROE AND OTHERS

Given Degree at Baylor University, Texas.

Miss Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry Magazine, received the degree of Litt. D., at the Diamond Jubilee of Baylor University, Waco, Texas, June 16. Edwin Markham and Vachel Lindsay were other poets who received similar degrees.

SEYMOUR M. STONE, ARTIST

Seymour M. Stone, the Chicago artist, who began his painting career along Canal Street, using wagons for his initial efforts, has just completed portraits of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Newton D. Baker. He is now at work on a portrait of Secretary of State, Colby.

The first exhibition of his work is being held at the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington and includes portraits of members of the diplomatic corps and their wives and a number of the members of European royalty.

Mr. Stone is forty years old. In England he was hailed as "the new genius," his painting "Parsifal" attracting wide attention.

MEETING OF ART EXTENSION COMMITTEE OF THE BETTER COMMUNITY MOVEMENT

Art patrons from all over the state gathered at the Art Institute in Chicago, July 22, 1920, for a three days' meeting of the newly organized Art Extension committee of the better community movement fostered by the University of Illinois. Lorado Taft, chairman of the committee, delivered a lecture in Mandel Hall at the University of Chicago on the afternoon of the twenty-second.

The committee proposes to provide lectures on community improvement and art, promote landscape gardening, and foster the establishment of beautification of town squares and school yards.

Prof. R. E. Hieronymus is co-operator and Charles A. Bennett of Peoria is executive secretary of the committee. Other members are: Miss Katherine Dickinson, Alton, Ill., James M. Cowan, Aurora, Ill., E. M. Evans, Bloomington, Ill., Miss Mary M. Wetmore, Champaign, Ill., Mrs. Julia Hegeler, Danville, Ill., George Ludwig, Danville, Ill., Robert W. Lahr, Decatur, Ill., Miss Carmen A. Trimmer, East St. Louis, Ill., Mrs. Leah C. Pearsall, Elgin, Ill., Mrs. Florence

Wilkens Furst, Freeport, Ill., Miss Ella Trabue, Jacksonville, Ill., Mrs. Adele Fay Williams, Joliet, Ill., Mrs. Bessie F. Dunlap, Kankakee, Ill., Miss Effie Doan, LaSalle, Ill., Mrs. Julia Proctor White, Peoria, Ill., Mrs. Howard H. Priestley, Princeton, Ill., Mrs. Mary E. Beatty, Quincy, Ill., Mrs. Myra H. Willson, Virden, Ill., Mrs. Thurlow G. Essington, Streator, Ill.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Suggested by the Article on "The Rise of the Methodist Episcopal Church," by John D. Barnhart, Jr.

Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber,
Secretary Illinois Historical Society.
Springfield, Ill.
Dear Madam:

In the July, 1919, issue of the Journal appears an article by John D. Barnhart, entitled "The Rise of the Methodist Episcopal Church," etc. On page 151, the last paragraph reads, "In 1788 Bishop Asbury first crossed the mountains in his travels. During his lifetime he crossed them sixty times. The first conference beyond the mountains was held in May at Half Acres and Keywoods."

The footnote at this point reads: "The location of these places is disputed. All are agreed that they are beyond the mountains either in Virginia or Tennessee."

I have recently been reading "Holston Methodism," by R. N. Price. Volume 1, page 113, gives the following information: "In the history of the first conference, Keywood's and Huffaker's have been intimately associated and sometimes confounded. The second conference certainly known to have been held in the Holston country was held at Huffaker's in 1792. It was held in the residence of Michael Huffaker, grandfather of the late Rev. J. N. S. Huffaker, of the Holston Conference, South * * * * The Huffaker place has for many years been known as the Greenfield place, and in 1888

was the property of James L. White of Abingdon, Va. At that time this house was still standing and in a tolerably good state of preservation. The writer had the honor of occupying a room in it during the three days of the Centennial Anniversary. The locomotive thunders over the soil of the Huffaker farm in its daily trips between Saltville and other points on the Norfolk and Western railway. * * * * * Bishop Asbury writing in his journal of the Keywood Conference says 'Came to Halfacre's and Keywoods, where we held conference three days.' The bishop commits the not unusual blunder of spelling Huffaker 'Halfacre.' ''

On page 156 of this same volume Bishop Asbury says, "Friday, May 12, rode to Halfacres, about forty miles, and came in about 11 o'clock. Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 13th, 14th, 15th (1792), we were engaged in the business of *Holstein* Conference."

Volume V, page 368, is the following, "Those who are familiar with the Holston Methodist history know that the first Methodist Conference west of the Alleghenies was held by Bishop Asbury at the residence of Stephen Keywood, in Washington county, Va., May 13, 14 and 15, 1788. The Keywood place was some two miles south of Saltville. On May 13 and 14, 1888, the one-hundredth anniversary of this conference was celebrated at Mahanaim church, which stood near the place of the holding of the Huffaker Conference in 1792. * * * * Mahanaim church is a mile and a half from the old Keywood residence and a half mile from the Huffaker home. The lot on which this church stands was deeded to the Methodist church by Michael Huffaker 'to the end of time.' ''

There is little doubt that the name of Halfacre and Huffaker are the same. It has been written in church records since, misspelled similarly. The grandson of this Michael Huffaker, the Rev. J. N. S. Huffaker, was a well known man in the Methodist church and colleges of the South. His family identify the second conference as having been held at Huffaker's.

This bit of historical matter is the more interesting when it is known that two brothers of this same Michael Huffaker

were early Illinois pioneers. One, named Jacob Huffaker, followed his son, Michael, to Morgan county in 1826. The other one settled in Bureau county. Strange to say, neither of these, so far as known, was a member of the Methodist church.

My personal interest in the pioneering Huffakers lies in the fact that the Michael who settled in Morgan county near Jacksonville was my grandfather.

Very truly, M. H. Grassly.

M. H. Grassly,
4 Virginia Street,
Springfield, Mass.

KNOX COLLEGE, GALESBURG, ILLINOIS,

Confers Honorary Degrees Upon Illinois Women

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen of Chicago, was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts, at Knox college, for her service for public welfare, and as a leader of the 700,000 women she registered for war service in Illinois. Another woman, Dr. Delia Rice Matheny of Galesburg, was similarly honored for her service for child welfare in Knox county during the war and for her past service in public health in her community.

ROCKFORD COLLEGE, ROCKFORD, ILL.,

Receives Gift of $10,000

Among the gifts announced at Rockford College, June 3, was one of $10,000 from Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, of Evanston, Illinois.

ILLINOIS COLLEGES RECEIVE GIFTS

Dr. Wallace Buttrick of the general education board of New York announced on June 4, the gift to Illinois College, Jacksonville, of $125,000, and to the Illinois Women's College of Jacksonville, $133,000 for increases in teachers' salaries.

CHICAGO WOMAN REPRESENTS CHICAGO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS AT SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN HONOLULU

Miss Florence King, consulting engineer and patent attorney, will represent Chicago Chapter of the American Association of Engineers at the Pan-Pacific Congress to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, Aug. 2 to 20. Miss King is the only certified woman member of the association. For twenty-five years she has been engaged in Chicago as a consulting engineer of mechanic design and construction, as attorney and solicitor of patents.

COLONIAL DAMES CONTRIBUTE $1,215.00

Toward Purchase of Gunther Collection

Miss Caroline M. McIlvaine, secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, has received a check for $1,215 from the Illinois Society of Colonial Dames of America through its president, Mrs. Paul Blatchford, of Oak Park. The amount will apply on the first payment of $50,000 toward the purchase price of $150,000 for the Gunther collection of historical documents and relics.

Mrs. Blatchford wrote that the Colonial Dames consider the Historical Society the most vital of any aid to be had in Chicago for the teaching of Americanism.

The teas which are being held in the society rooms on alternate Wednesdays will be continued through the summer, and plans will be discussed for raising the remainder of the purchase price.

MRS. LOUISE GREGORY

Wife of the First President of the University of Illinois, Dies

Mrs. Louise Gregory, wife of the first president of the University of Illinois died at LaFayette, Ind., May 1st, 1920. Mrs. Gregory was the first woman of the faculty of the University of Illinois. In 1873 she came to the University as professor of home economics. Mrs. Gregory was buried in Urbana, Illinois.

DR. ACHILLES DAVIS OF WESLEY HOSPITAL, DIES

Dr. Achilles Davis, one of the most widely known physicians and surgeons in the country, and a former member of the faculty of Northwestern University, died at his home in Chicago, May 3. Dr. Davis was born at Lowell, Ind., in 1874. He served during the war as a member of the staff of the Wesley Memorial Hospital. His widow, who was Miss Ella Barker of Rochester, Minn., survives.

JUDGE WILLIAM P. SLOAN

Judge William P. Sloan, a well known financier and attorney, died at Golconda, Ill., June 29, 1920. He was at one time law partner of Hon. James A. Rose, who was secretary of state of Illinois, 1897-1912.

DEATH OF ELLIOT FLOWER

Elliot Flower, author of books and magazine stories, and at one time reporter and editor in the employ of the Chicago Tribune, died at his home in Coronado Beach, Cal., July 4th. He was 57 years old. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, for whom the Lucy Flower Technical School in Chicago was named.

MRS. AMANDA E. POORMAN

Cousin of Abraham Lincoln, Dies in Chicago.

Mrs. Amanda E. Poorman, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died on Tuesday, July 20, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William F. Huge, 4700 West End Avenue. Mrs. Poorman was 87 years of age. She was a daughter of Dennis Hanks. She was born in Charleston, Ill., March 1, 1834. Two children survive: Mrs. William F. Huge, and Mrs. C. P. Cummings of Decatur, Ill.

MRS. JENNIE S. CARPENTER

Teacher for Forty-two Years, Dies in Chicago.

Mrs. Jennie Strickland Carpenter, senior teacher in the Chicago public schools in point of service, died Tuesday, July 6, at her home, 2622 West Adams St., Chicago. She was 65 years old. She began teaching in 1873 at the Clarke school and taught continuously for forty-two years and eight months. Her last charge was at the Seward school, directing the education of subnormal children.

GIFT OF BOOKS, LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

Army and Navy Roster of Oak Park and River Forest, Vol. I. Gift of Mr. Vincent Starrett, 5611 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Genealogy. Devon Carys, 2 Vols. Gift of Mr. Fairfax Harrison of Belvoir, Farquier Co., Virginia.

Genealogy. Wood Family of Shelf Halifax Parish, Yorkshire, England, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Long Island, N. Y., and Canada. By Col. Casey A. Wood, M. D. Gift of Dr. Casey Wood, 7 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

History of Congregation Adath Israel, Louisville, Kentucky, and the addresses delivered. Gift of the Congregation, Louisville, Kentucky.

Illinois Official Reporter, June 2, 1920. Gift of Mr. Samuel P. Irwin, Bloomington, Illinois.

Lincoln, Ahraham. Ahraham Lincoln by an Oxford M. A. Gift of H. P. Stokes, M. A., Rector and author, Bedhampton Rectory, Havant, Hampshire, England.

Lincoln, Ahraham. Sears (Rev.), Hiram. The People's Keepsake or funeral address on the death of Ahraham Lincoln with the principal incidents of his life. Delivered by Rev. Hiram Sears, A. M., April 23, 1865. Gift of Mrs. Rose Rinebart, Berea, Ohio.

Michigan State. The Color Line in Ohio. By Frank U. Quillion, Ph. D., Vol. II. University of Michigan Studies. Gift of the University.

Michigan State. A History of the President's Cahinet. By Miss Mary L. Hinsdale. Vol. I. University of Michigan Studies. Gift of the University.

Newspapers. Chicago Inter Ocean, June 9, 1877. Miniature issue. Gift of Miss Lillian I. Davis, 6043 Barton Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Newspapers. Crawford Co., Illinois. The Robinson Constitution, 1917-1918. Gift of the Editor, F. W. Lewis, Robinson, Illinois.

Republican Campaign Text-Book, 1920. Gift of Mr. Ralpb Tallitt, 19 W. 44th St., New York City.

Virginia Colonial Dames of America, in the State of Virginia. Address at the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Settlement of Jamestown. By Hon. Thomas Nelson Page. 28 pp. 8 vo. Richmond, Va., Muttel & Shepperson, Printers, 1919. Gift of the Virginia Colonial Dames.

World War. The Sick and Disahled Men of Illinois. By Myron E. Adams, with an introduction by Gen. Leonard Wood. 45 pp. 8 vo. Chicago-Fort Sheridan Association. Gift of Mr. Myron E. Adams.

NECROLOGY

JULIA CUSTIN LORD

Julia Marie Custin was born in Unionville, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1854. She was the daughter of Gurdon Custin and Marie Hickok. At the age of two years she was left motherless and was placed in the care of an aunt, where she remained until the remarriage of her father. When eleven years of age she was brought west to Plano by an aunt, Mrs. D. S. Jenks, where she made her home until her marriage. Mrs. Lord completed her course in the Plano schools and later from Jennings Seminary, Aurora, graduating from this school with honors. On June 25, 1879, she was united in marriage to Dr. Frank H. Lord, at Plano. To them were born three children, two sons and one daughter, Major Dr. Arthur Evarts Lord, of Plano, who did splendid service over seas; Prof. Robert Lord, teacher of history at Harvard University and who was an important factor as an aid to President Wilson in the Paris Peace conference and Frances, now the wife of Captain Dr. Gerald Allaben, of Buhl, Minn., all of whom were present at the funeral.

Besides the husband and three children, she leaves a grandson, Gerald Allaben, Jr., one sister, Mrs. Emma Evarts, of Plainfield, Ill.; four brothers, William, Milton, Albert and Edwin Custin are living. William Custin, of Morris, Ill., was present at the funeral.

Perhaps no woman's death in Plano or vicinity has caused so much genuine sorrow and grief in every household, no matter how humble, as was the tragic and untimely taking away of Mrs. Lord, who was so severely burned Sunday morning, January 4th, from the bursting of the hot water heating plant of her home, that she died at 8.10 P. M. on that day.

Before Mrs. Lord's marriage she was popular and active in all that made up the life of the younger people of Plano.

She early became a member of the Methodist church, where she for many years took a most important and useful part. None of these activities ceased after her marriage to Dr. Lord, but rather broadened out and increased, making her home her first thought as she did up to the very time of her death, but never was she too busy or too tired to extend a loving, kindly, helping hand to others by word or deed.

Mrs. Lord practiced and exemplified in her quiet, modest, earnest, loving way, a true, practical christianity that made itself felt upon others and especially among those nearest to her. While she was devoted to her home, husband and children, she was also devoted to public affairs in her city, county, state and nation and there were few better posted, her interest always being a useful and uplifting one. She was a charter member of Plano's first woman's organization, The Art Club, later she helped organize the Plano Woman's Club and up to the time of her death was one of the club's most active, useful and influential members, serving most acceptably as president, 1909 to 1911 and again called to this position 1916 to 1918. Mrs. Lord was an early member of the Illinois State Historical Society and aided the Society by her interest and influence.

In 1917 Mrs. Lord was unanimously selected by the Kendall County Federation of Woman's Clubs as its president, serving two years with dignity and honor to the organization and herself. She was one of the foremost women in all activities in this community. During the war period she did splendid work in Red Cross, acting as president of the Plato Woman's Council of National Defense, and was at the time of her death one of a committee of three to record the war activities of Little Rock township. Socially, she was a noted hostess, her hospitality was generous and sincere.

Her life was well lived; she leaves behind a rich heritage of loving memory to her family and friends, that will grow richer and richer with the years to come. She lived to see her children grow up and accomplish the things for which she had worked and for which she was most ambitious.

Funeral services were held at the home Wednesday afternoon, January 7th, at 1:30 and at the Plano M. E. Church at 2 P. M. Rev. Mark J. Field, Pastor of the church in charge, assisted by Rev. Dr. J. M. Lewis of Sandwich; with Rev. J. W. Gillespie, of the Baptist Church, Elder McDowell, of the Latter Day Saints church and Rev. N. R. Hinds, retired pastor of the Methodist church occupying a place on the platform.

Rev. Mr. Field offered prayer at the home. At the church the officers and members of the Plano Eastern Star chapter of which Mrs. Lord was a charter member, stood just outside of the church door and acted as a guard of honor. The casket which was covered with a beautiful blanket of flowers was deposited at the church altar in a profusion and bed of cut flowers and wreaths of roses, loving remembrances from kind friends.

Miss Hazel Olson sang a beautiful solo; Rev. Mr. Field offered prayer and read a very appropriate poem, "Mother Mine" sent to Mrs. Lord by her son Major Lord while in the trenches over in France. Dr. Lewis then spoke of the life and achievements of Mrs. Lord, which was a splendid tribute and exposition of the life of this beloved wife, mother and citizen. He spoke from his heart as of a dear friend, closing his remarks with prayer. Mr. Blake Wilson, a very dear friend of Major Lord and the family, of La Grange, sang a beautiful solo. Rev. Mr. Field offered prayer. Mrs. Rose Underhill closed the services with another beautiful solo, "In the Hush of the Twilight Hour," a tribute to her dear friend. Mrs. Alice Schaefer acted as accompanist for the soloists.

One most pronounced evidence of the deep respect and love felt towards Mrs. Lord by our citizens was the closing during the hours of the funeral, of every business place in the city as well as the public schools.

The remains were laid away in a beautiful lot in the Plano cemetery.

A great many old friends and neighbors of Mrs. Lord and the family, from out of town were present at the funeral from Sandwich, Hinckley, Aurora, Big Rock, Yorkville and La Salle.

JAMES K. BLISH 1843-1920.

James K. Blish, President of the First National Bank, former member of the legislature from that district, and long one of Kewanee's best known citizens, passed away peacefully at his home, corner of Tremont street and Central boulevard, Kewanee, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning. February 22, 1920. Death was due to pernicious anemia, of which he had been a victim since a year ago last November.

Mr. Blish was in his 77th year, his birth having been May 2, 1843. His parents were Charles C. and Elizabeth P. Blish. The genealogy of the family, in which Mr. Blish was greatly interested, and which he helped to complete, shows that all of the name of Blish are descendants of Abraham Blish, who was in Duxbury, a part of the Plymouth colony.

Mr. Blish's grandfather, Col. Sylvester Blish, came to Wethersfield in 1837. Col. Sylvester Blish was the father of Chas. C. Blish and Wm. H. Blish, two men whose names are familiar to older residents of Kewanee.

James K. Blish acquired his early education in the Union school of Wethersfield and Kewanee and afterward became a student at Ann Arbor, and in 1862 he entered the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. His college days being ended, he returned to his home in this county and was identified with farming interests in Wethersfield township for three years. His alma mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1876. After devoting three years to farming he went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he entered the firm of Kiter, Bonar & Blish, manufacturers of blank books, his identification with the house continuing two years, after which he disposed of his interest there and went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of J. W. Middleton, engaged in the same line of business, until the disastrous fire of 1871.

He then returned to Kewanee, and became a law student in the office of Howe & North, the senior partner being Judge John H. Howe, who a year later was appointed by President Grant as chief justice of the territory of Wyoming. Mr. Blish then continued his law practice under the direction of Levi North, and while pursuing his law course was elected justice of the peace, being the youngest man who had ever filled that position in Kewanee.

In 1873 Mr. Blish passed the required examination before the judges of the supreme court at Springfield, among whom was the venerable Sidney Breese, and being thus admitted to the bar, opened a law office in Kewanee, where he followed his profession for many years. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest representatives of the bar in the county in years of continuous practice. He won for himself very favorable criticism for the careful and systematic methods which he followed. He had remarkable power of concentration and application, and his retentive mind often excited the surprise of his professional colleagues. As an orator he stood high, especially in the discussion of legal matters before the court, where his comprehensive knowledge of law was manifest and his application of legal principles demonstrated the wide range of his professional acquirements. The utmost care and precision characterized his preparation of a case and made him one of the successful attorneys in Henry County.

Mr. Blish had also become known in business circles and since 1894 he had been the honored president of the First National Bank, which was organized in 1870, at which time his father was elected president and so continued for about twenty years. Various other corporate interests had benefited by his wise counsel and sagacious judgment in business affairs. He took a leading part in the organization of the Kewanee Building and Loan Association and was chosen its first secretary. He also assisted in organizing the Kewanee Electric Light Company, now the Consolidated Light & Power Company and was prominently identified with a number of other business enterprises that have promoted the welfare of the city.

While the life work of Mr. Blish was pre-eminently that of a successful practitioner of law he was ever mindful of his duties and obligations of citizenship and he labored earnestly and effectively for the benefit of the city along many lines. He was one of the organizers of the Kewanee public library and served for twelve years on its board of directors. For thirteen years he was president of the Kewanee Fair Association, which he had aided in organizing, and for four years he was a member of the board of county supervisors, during which time he served on the building committee for the erection of the Henry county courthouse. His service as a member of the school board covered eighteen years, during which period he acted for a part of the time as its secretary and at all times was a stalwart champion of the cause of public education, promoting its interests through the employment of competent teachers and the adoption of improved methods of instruction. Called to the city council, he served as alderman for several years and exercised his prerogatives in support of every measure which he deemed of municipal benefit. In politics he was a Democrat. He had been a delegate to nearly all the state conventions of his party and in 1888 was one of the presidential electors. His highest political honors were conferred upon him in 1902, when he was elected minority representative to the general assembly of Illinois for the thirty-seventh district composed of Bureau, Henry and Stark counties.

Mr. Blish was married twice. On December 25, 1867, in Chicago, he married Miss Mary E. McManus. There were three children of that marriage, Carrie Elizabeth, who died at Council Bluffs; James Louis, now living in Fond du Lac, Wis., where he is practicing dentistry; and Bertha Belle now Mrs. J. E. Shepardson, Belhaven, N. C. Mr. Blish's first wife died in 1883. He again married October 5, 1886, in Cambridge, his bride being Miss Amy Mason Rhodes. To them were born three children, Elizabeth, now Mrs. A. D. Brookfield, of Kansas City, Mo., Matthew R., of New York City and Asa R., of New York City.

Mr. Blish was numbered among the pioneer residents of

Henry county, where he spent his entire life and served for several terms as president of the Old Settlers Association.

Mr. Blish was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and by his interest and counsel greatly aided the Association. The funeral of Mr. Blish occurred on Tuesday, February 24, 1920, at his late residence. Rev. Thomas E. Nugent, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Kewanee, officiated.

OTTO C. BUTZ, 1857-1920.

Otto C. Butz died suddenly at his home in Winnetka, Sunday, May 2, 1920. Mr. Butz was born in Chicago, a son of Casper Butz. After graduating from the University of Michigan, he entered the practice of law in Chicago. He was associated with Francis Lackner, Amos C. Miller and F. E. Von Ammon. Mr. Butz was a close friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt. During the war a pamphlet which he wrote denouncing the Hohenzollern dynasty and setting forth the war aims of the United States, was circulated widely in America by the government and was dropped inside the German lines by American aviators. He was a member of the University and Hamilton clubs and the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois State Historical Society, and a director of the Chicago Title & Trust Company.

Many an American boy of German descent died under the flag to defeat a Germany betrayed by Potsdam, and at home older men of the same breed gave of their substance and their moral influence to support them. Of these one of the leaders was Otto Butz, an American of the lineage of revolutionary '48, a citizen saturated in American ideals, as stanch and whole-souled a lover of our common country as any descendant of the Mayflower company. Like Carl Schurz, Mr. Butz was American because to him America meant certain principles of human liberty and democracy. Therefore he had no doubt about this duty either before we entered the war or after. He saw with clear eyes what was wrong in modern Germany and used his fine intelligence and moral weight in an attempt which did not fail of effect, both to serve this coun-

try, which had given him birth, and the people from whom his ancestry sprung.

Otto Butz represented not only 100 per cent Americanism, but the character and culture which America has drawn from the German race. The community loses by his death, but his influence will not pass. He set an example of loyal citizenship which will not be forgotten by Americans who passed through the ordeal of the war and know what his service was.

MEMORIAL OF COLOSTIN D. MYERS, 1847-1920.

By Charles L. Capen.

Colostin D. Myers was born at Racine, Meigs County, Ohio, May 7, 1847, in a small five room cottage standing well back from the Ohio river, in the outer limits of a town, or village of not more than 500 inhabitants. He was descended from a family of early immigrants, his grandfather, Jacob Myers, having been born in eastern Pennsylvania, of Dutch stock. His father, Benjamin Myers, was born in Monongahela, Virginia, now West Virginia, on the 16th day of April, 1813, and died in Pomeroy, Meigs County, Ohio, August 4th, 1851. His father was a skilled mechanic and an ingenious woodworker, having served an apprenticeship as a millwright under his elder brother, John Myers, and at the time of his death was a pattern cutter in a foundry in Pomeroy, Ohio. Judge Myers' mother was born in Meigs County, Ohio, on August 5th, 1820, and died near Palatine, Virginia, October 20, 1894. Her maiden name was Selena Elliott. She was a daughter of Fuller Elliott, a pioneer emigrant from Massachusetts to the Ohio Valley region, who attained local prominence, being at one time judge of a county or inferior court and probably a member of the legislature, as it seems he had something to do with the naming of the county.

The subject of our sketch was four years old at the time of his father's death. His mother remarried a man by the name of William Swearengen, and after the marriage the

family, including Colostin D. Myers, removed to a farm near Palatine, Va., to the home of the stepfather, where the subject of our sketch worked for a number of years upon the farm and in the tan yard, which was a side enterprise of his stepfather. Opportunity for schooling was limited as it was by private subscription that the schools were maintained and that for most part only in the winter season.

In the winter of 1861 or 1862, he attended a term of four months at a private school five or six miles from his home, boarding with a family nearby, from Monday until Friday evening. In the fall of 1863 he attended an academy at Fairmont, the county seat, where he remained for about three months. In the early spring of 1863, being then a lad of sixteen years, he left the home of his stepfather, with a view of returning to Racine, his native home, working for a time for a Mr. Hamilton in order to obtain means for the contemplated journey. It was in March, 1864, that he finally arrived at Racine and, through the influence of friends, secured a position as clerk in a general store in Pomeroy, Ohio, the county seat of Meigs County.

In May, 1864, being then seventeen years of age, he enlisted as a private, in Company K., 140th Ohio National Guard, known as the "One Hundred Day Service," and served for three months, being discharged in September, 1864. He again enlisted in the army in February, 1865, at Cincinnati and was assigned to Co. B., 32nd Ohio Regiment, though he never served with that regiment, which was then with Sherman on his march to the sea and inaccessible at the time of his enlistment. In May, 1865, under general orders from Secretary of War, he, together with 120 others of the detached service at Todds Barracks, was discharged and he returned to the home of his mother in West Virginia.

At broken intervals from 1865 to 1871 Judge Myers attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, replenishing his funds with which to pay his expenses by teaching school and working on the farm, from time to time, finally graduating from the normal school of Lebanon in June, 1872. In September of the

same year he was married to Dora Yeager, who during the previous school year had been in the faculty of the Normal School. Together they undertook the task of making a place for themselves in the world, and establishing a home, and for almost forty-eight years this bride of his early manhood walked by his side, a constant, helpful, faithful and admiring companion. The home life of these splendid people was an ideal of love and confidence and happiness. They parted calmly and confidently when the final summons came, Mrs. Myers remaining behind to cherish the memory of that long and happy union, he going before to explore the unknown country from which no traveler returns, both confident of the hereafter.

Shortly after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Myers removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he had entered the law school, which at that time covered a two years' course of six months each. During the vacation between the first and second years he made an extended trip into Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, in search of a favorable location where he might enter the practice of his chosen profession. It was upon this trip that he visited Bloomington, Illinois, preferring this city with which he was favorably impressed as being most inviting for a home and for a start in his life work. This choice he never regretted. He always maintained a pride in and a loyalty to his chosen home as is amply demonstrated by the beneficent provisions of his last will and testament. After his visit to Bloomington he returned to Ann Arbor and finished his law course, graduating from that school with the degree of LL. B., in March, 1874. He then removed to Bloomington in April of 1874, where he continued to live until the time of his death. He was admitted to the practice of law in the Michigan courts, in the city of Detroit, and upon this license was admitted, without examination, to practice law in the State of Illinois. In 1875 he formed a partnership with Albert Bushnell, under the firm name of Myers & Bushnell, which continued a few years until Mr. Bushnell removed to Kansas City. Sometime after that he formed a partnership with Isaac W. Stroud, under the firm

name of Myers & Stroud, which partnership continued until the failing health of Mr. Stroud in 1881 caused his retirement. In 1886 Judge Myers was nominated by acclamation and elected County Judge of McLean County, in which capacity he served until 1897, when he was nominated and elected as Judge of this Honorable Court, the Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial District, being then as now, composed of the counties of McLean, Ford, Logan, Livingston and Woodford. This position he retained for three successive terms of six years each, and voluntarily retired therefrom in June, 1915. From 1903 to 1909 he was by appointment of the Supreme Court a member of the Appellate Court of the Fourth Judicial District, from which position he likewise voluntarily retired.

Upon his retirement from the Circuit Bench in 1915 it was his hope that he would be enabled to spend much time in travel and to regain in some measure his physical vitality which had been sorely drawn upon by the many years of active service upon the Bench; but it was not long after that in the crisis of the great World War he was called upon by the Governor of his State to serve as a member of the Exemption Board of McLean County. This position he accepted purely from a sense of duty and threw himself so earnestly into the work that there can be no question that his health was undermined and his life shortened thereby, but notwithstanding his failing health he adhered steadfastly to the task assigned to him until he was discharged at the end of the war.

Judge Myers was a man whose traits of heart and mind endeared him to all those who were fortunate enough to come in intimate touch with that splendid spirit.

He was gentle and kind and lovable. He was patient almost beyond measure. No young or inexperienced lawyer practiced before him, but felt the kindly sympathy and received the helpful suggestions of Judge Myers.

He was an able Judge. His eminent fairness and impartiality were matters of common knowledge and comment.

Retiring, not given to parade or ostentation, he lived a simple, quiet, life. He kept himself aloof from business or

social enterprises which he thought might in any way tend to affect his judicial duties.

He kept his own counsel. Friendly to all, he talked confidentially to few. Fortunate indeed was that individual who was permitted to hear from this just man his estimate of human life and the hopes and ambitions that had directed and controlled his course with his fellow men.

He was a genial companion, his conversations were always interesting and instructive, with a thread of good humor running through it all. He was a wise and safe counselor, an upright Judge, an honest man. He was worthy of the trusts committed to him. He was an ornament to the Bench and bar of his State. He contributed richly to the generation in which he lived. The Illinois State Historical Society of which he was an early member will miss his wise counsel and encouragement as well as his friendly words of appreciation of its work.

His going is a distinct loss to this community and to the State. Judge Myers died January 13, 1920.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE McLEAN COUNTY BAR, IN MEMORY OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF COLOSTIN D. MYERS.

Be it Resolved, That the McLean County Bar Association, in recognition of the eminent services of our departed member and in appreciation of his sterling character and loving companionship, express to the members of his family and the community at large the sorrow and sense of loss that we feel at his going, and that this short sketch and simple tribute be presented by the president of this Association to the Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of McLean County, where the deceased so long and so faithfully presided, with the request that it be spread at large upon the records of this Court; and further, that the Secretary of this Association send a copy of these resolutions to his widow.

Sain Welty,
Jesse E. Hoffman,
Hal M. Stone,
Committee on Resolutions.

JOHN W. BUNN.*

John W. Bunn, pioneer Springfield banker and business man, close friend of Abraham Lincoln, died at the family residence, 435 South Sixth Street, Monday afternoon, June 7th, 1920.

John W. Bunn was the son of Henry and Mary Bunn. He was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, June 21, 1831, and at the time he left his native state to come to Springfield he was living on a farm near Milford. On arriving here he entered the employ of his brother Jacob Bunn, who had come to Springfield ten years previous, as a clerk in the latter's wholesale grocery house. In 1858 he became a partner in the firm organized as the "J. and J. W. Bunn Company" which was later succeeded by "John W. Bunn and Company."

Jacob Bunn had returned to Milford on a visit, and took with him wonderful stories of the rolling prairies and fruitful fields of Illinois of the great new western State, and of the very fine place it was in which to live. John, with all of a young boy's adventurous longing to see something of the world himself, and not just through another's eyes, heard these stories with secret hopes of some day striking the westward trail and feasting his own eyes on the wonders it unfolded. One day during his brother's visit John was out in a field near his farm home busy at the necessary but uninteresting task of picking up stones from the field and loading them into a wheelbarrow. This was done in order to clear the ground for cultivation and also to get the stones for fence making. Every one who has ever been in the East knows the rock-piled fences of that section, vine woven, charming, picturesque, inviting one to climb over and explore the other side, to wander away from their confines and down grassy glades—grassy, that is between the boulders and outcropping

*The above sketch of John W. Bunn is taken largely from the articles published by the Illinois State Register and the Illinois State Journal, Springfield, at the time of Mr. Bunn's death, and from personal remembrances of friends.

stones—or up little mountains that have strayed away from the greater ranges. It is certain that John Bunn had no eye however for the picturesque qualities of the fence those stones he was picking up should build. He had only a young boy's dislike of the irksome, tedious, uninviting task. What boy wants to pick up stones when there are fields and hills to wander through, or streams in which to fish? "What would you think," Jacob suddenly said to his brother, "if I should tell you that out where I live we have field after field, with acres upon acres where you couldn't get enough stones to fill a wheel barrow?" John looked at his older brother for a moment, then replied, "I would say that I'd like to go out there to live. I'd like to get out of doing work like this. I'd like to see a different country."

His brother promised then to bring him out west to live. He did not make the return trip with Jacob at that time, but some months latter when three men from Springfield who had come from the same section of New Jersey went back there to visit, Jacob Bunn sent for his brother to come out with them.

That journey was possibly the most eventful John Bunn ever took in his life. He liked to recall the wonder of it, and often told of it most interestingly. The details were always fresh in his mind, for the novelty and strangeness of the trip was never lost to him. The journey was made by water and stage coach. The first step of the journey to Buffalo, was made by way of the Erie canal. From there on to Chicago the trip lay over both land and water. Sometimes they traveled by stage coaches, sometimes by boat. But from Chicago to Springfield, the trip was made entirely by stage coach. Mr. Bunn was in a constant state of amazement at the wonderful expanse of prairie land through which he passed after he had reached Illinois. Being spring time, the fields were at the height of fresh green beauty. Woodlands, great trees rearing against the sky, softly rolling prairies and gentle dales, then miles and miles of free sweeping distance.

The three men with whom he travelled had a great deal of fun with Mr. Bunn, and these instances have often formed

the ground for humorous anecdotes with which he used to regale his companions.

For one thing they told him stories of the savage Indians they would find all along the way. The young lad had provided himself with a huge pistol which he had ready for any emergency, and was on the lookout for occasion to use it. He wasn't scared, but he was ready. And nothing happened. The Indians they did meet were friendly and helpful. And the boy realized that he had been the victim of a good joke. But then he had never travelled west before. So he hadn't known what he might expect as they told him.

Mr. Bunn in speaking of the early days in Springfield said, "I came here in 1847 just after Mr. Lincoln had been elected to Congress." (He was elected in 1846.) Mr. Bunn's acquaintance with Lincoln began almost immediately. Lincoln was Jacob Bunn's lawyer for both his bank and grocery business, and as John Bunn grew to handle the accounts for the grocery business, he dealt with Lincoln in business matters.

The first occasion on which Lincoln was of assistance to Mr. Bunn, in any contest came several years later. Being then about twenty-one years of age, he decided to run for city treasurer. He came out of a restaurant one day and met Lincoln with another man. Bunn stopped to talk to the other man, explaining that he was running for the office and would like some support. Lincoln spoke up with—"Well, you've got two votes right here, his and mine."

From that time on their acquaintance and association grew, the association ripening to a degree of intimacy which resulted in John W. Bunn being probably one of the closest friends Lincoln ever had.

In time John W. Bunn became a partner in his brother's grocery business, the firm name changing from "J. Bunn" to J. and J. W. Bunn. They were clients of Lincoln's whose office was then near what is the south entrance to Myers Brothers' clothing store or the elevator entrance to the Myers

Building. A bronze tablet will mark this location—placed by the Myers Brothers.

The Lincoln and Bunn families were friends. Mrs. Jacob Bunn was a very handsome woman with a stately presence. She has been described as "queenly." She was an admirable hostess and often entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. John Bunn was a frequent guest at the Lincoln home.

When Lincoln was nominated for president, a group of ten men, of whom Judge Stephen T. Logan, James C. Conkling (father of Clinton L. Conkling), Jacob Bunn, Robert Irwin, and John Bunn were a part, contributed five hundred dollars each to the expenses of the campaign. This constituted a fund out of which the expenses of the campaign should be paid. Some people are of the opinion that the men raised more money as it was needed. This fund was used for many things in connection with the campaign of Lincoln for president. There were many visiting delegations of people from different parts of the country who came to see him up to the time he went to Washington. These people had to be entertained in some fashion while in the city, and it would have been impossible to do so altogether at the Lincoln home or by the Lincoln family. Through Mr. Bunn and his group of friends this was made possible. Lincoln had not been told who made up this group of men or how the money was raised. Mr. Bunn acted as spokesman for the group and as disbursing agent. Before going to Washington, Lincoln asked Mr. Bunn for the amount of his "debt." Mr. Bunn is said to have replied, "Nothing." Lincoln insisted upon knowing who had assisted him and to what extent, and was then told. Up to that time he had never known.

During Lincoln's campaign for president he was given headquarters in the Court House, then the State House. Lincoln at that time had no money to hire a secretary or office manager. John Hay, a brother of the late Charles E. Hay of Springfield, afterwards Secretary of State and widely known in later years as a writer had come to Springfield as a mere lad to study law in the office of his uncle, Milton Hay. This

uncle, in talking things over with Lincoln and his friends, said: "Well, I've got a nephew who will never be a lawyer. He may be a poet some day, and he can at least write good English. He can be your secretary."

So John Hay became Lincoln's secretary. Later Mr. Lincoln took young Hay to Washington with him, which probably gave him his start, and from this humble beginning a statesman and author was made. This is just one of the many inside stories of things connected with the life of Lincoln which Mr. Bunn has handed down to history.

Mr. Bunn himself held some public offices, although he never was an out and out politician. He was more a man interested in the future of his city and state, an interest which he always retained. He was elected city treasurer for the years 1857, 1858, 1859. From 1859 to 1898 he served as treasurer of the State Board of Agriculture; from 1861 until 1865 he was pension agent for the State of Illinois, having been appointed by President Lincoln. He also served as treasurer of the University of Illinois from the time of its organization in 1868 until 1893, and was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1872 to 1876, and from 1900 to 1902. In 1871 he became a partner in the wholesale boot and shoe business of "M. Selz & Company" of Chicago, which later was incorporated under the name of "Selz-Schwab & Company," holding the office of vice-president for a number of years prior to his death. He became president of the Marine Bank of Springfield in May, 1903.

Mr. Bunn was a member of the Chicago and Union League Clubs of Chicago, and the Sangamo and Illini Clubs of Springfield. He was appointed by Governor Dunne on the Illinois Centennial commission. Because of his varied business experiences and his knowledge of banking, Mr. Bunn was naturally given positions of trust where the benefit of his knowledge and experience was needed. And having worked up from the ranks in the business world, he was well qualified to exercise shrewd and accurate judgment of men and affairs, a quality which Mr. Bunn possessed to a remarkable degree

in recent times, in spite of his advanced age and his increasing retirement from the business world.

Accumulating a considerable share of the world's goods early in life, Mr. Bunn was always generous in the extreme where any call was made upon his charity or kindness of heart, and where the affairs of his community were concerned. The full story of his good deeds will never be told. Many a successful business man owes his rise in fortune to Mr. Bunn's assistance in the early hard days. Many a young lad was given an education which would never have been his but for the generosity and kindness of nature of John W. Bunn, and many a woman left with children on her hands to educate and support has appealed to Mr. Bunn with results which are to his everlasting credit.

In the matter of civic affairs, John W. Bunn was easily Springfield's leading philanthropist. There is scarcely a public building in the city but that bears some mark of his contribution. The Lincoln Library is one excellent example of this. Mr. Bunn was always interested in the public library. Years before the Lincoln Library was built, Mr. Bunn assisted in establishing a subscription library which was open to the public. He was one of the leading contributors to this, and took an active interest in its management and care. This library was maintained in the front half of the building over Coe's book store. Mrs. Hannah Lamb Kimball, later Mrs. John M. Palmer, wife of the fifteenth governor of Illinois, was the librarian. History has it that a romance begun in this library resulted in the marriage of Hannah Lamb Kimball and Governor Palmer.

When the Lincoln Library was founded and built, growing out of the public library idea of which Mr. Bunn was the sponsor, Mr. Bunn was made the president of the Board of Directors, and served in this capacity, and as a member subsequently for many years. It was only in the latter part of 1917, that he began to miss the meetings. His presence was also a source of interest to every other member of the Board.

Mr. H. C. Remann, the librarian, said that in the old days, when the business of the board had been transacted,

every member looked forward with eagerness to the reminiscent period which followed when Mr. Bunn, with rare humor and great accuracy, would relate occurrences in the early life of Lincoln and his association with him. Anecdotes which have never found their way into print were recounted at the meetings, and those privileged to hear them from Mr. Bunn's lips, never forgot the relish and delight he took in telling them.

JOHN W. BUNN.

In the death of John W. Bunn, Springfield has lost one of its most valuable citizens. For seventy-three years, more than the allotted lifetime of man, he has been connected with the business affairs of the community, and his influence all that time has been constructive and in the interest of the public welfare.

John W. Bunn shunned the glare of publicity and showed a modesty rare in these days among successful men of business, and yet he took not only an abiding interest but an honorable part in public affairs. He helped in the upbuilding of many public institutions and to him the Illinois State Fair and the University of Illinois owe much for the efforts he expended in their behalf while officially connected with them. A loyal member of the republican party he was for many years active in State politics and for many years was a member of the State Central Committee. As a member of the Lincoln Library Board during the past four years and as an active participant in many local activities to which he not only lent his personal aid, but gave liberally of his substance, he proved his value as a citizen of Springfield. There are few charitable and humane movements of the past years to which he has not contributed willingly and liberally.

As a banker, manufacturer and merchant, his name is widely known, and the news of his death will be received with deep regret in many parts of the country. In Springfield his passing will be mourned as that of almost the last of the pioneer business men who gave the best of their lives to build-

ing up the city and whose faith and works were the foundation upon which it now stands.

His long life of eighty-eight years covered the whole span of the real development of the middle west. Here at its very center he learned the lessons that enabled him to meet the rapidly changing conditions as they came and pluck from them success. He was the friend and contemporary of Abraham Lincoln and the galaxy of great men who made Illinois conspicuous in the past. Out of the experiences of his youth and the achievements of his manhood have grown the things that made his life a real and living factor in the growth of the community that he has served so well for so many years.

JUDGE MERRITT W. PINCKNEY.

Judge Merritt Willis Pinckney, friend of Chicago children, died at his home, 5758 Kenwood Avenue, Chicago, June 7, 1920.

Death was not unexpected. The judge has been seriously ill for some time. He was forced to leave the bench about two weeks ago when a cold developed into tonsilitis. An infection of the mouth caused a fresh attack of kidney trouble, from which he had suffered intermittently during twenty years.

Merritt W. Pinckney was born at Mt. Morris, Ogle County, Illinois, on December 12, 1859, and received his education at the Rock River seminary of which his father, Daniel J. Pinckney, was president. His mother was Margaret C. Hitt. In 1881 he was graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., and in 1883 graduated from the Union College of Law with the degree of LL. B., being valedictorian of his class.

On July 24, 1885, he married Miss Mary Van Vechten of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, after having been admitted to the Illinois bar.

He later came to Chicago and became a partner in the firm of Pinckney & Tatge. In March, 1905, he was appointed state inheritance tax attorney. In June of the same year he was nominated to succeed Edward F. Dunne, afterward governor of Illinois, was later elected on the Circuit bench, and remained on the bench until his recent illness forced him to absent himself.

Friend of Children.

For eight years, 1908 to 1916, he presided over the juvenile courts and his work there, his unflagging zeal in behalf of Chicago childhood made him a national figure. His theory of conducting the juvenile court was "aid and not punishment" for the child delinquent.

He was a member of the Chicago Athletic Club, the Chicago Bar, the Illinois Bar and the American Bar Associations, of the Hamilton Club, and of the Illinois State Historical Society.

As the head of the juvenile court, Judge Pinckney became a world-wide figure. Approximately 50,000 delinquent and dependent children came before him. Ever he was the counselor and the friend of the boys and the girls who had been wayward.

Laid Blame on Fathers.

"Blame for the delinquency of children lies chiefly at the door of the fathers," he said on one occasion, when his court had been under criticism. He once advocated whippings for fathers whose children came into his court as a result of some juvenile crime. On another occasion Judge Pinckney asserted that 82 per cent of delinquent cases resulted from parental neglect or incompetency.

Early in his career as judge he eliminated as far as possible the outward semblance of justice as being synonymous with solemnity. When a child was brought before him, he was not the imperious judge. He came down from his bench and talked to the child as a friend. He consistently stood for private hearings, believing that the court atmosphere was

destructive to a real understanding resulting between the child and himself.

URGED FARM FOR BOYS.

Judge Pinckney always was in the vanguard of corrective measures for delinquent children. He was active in his efforts to secure legislation looking toward the betterment of the wards of his court. He advocated the purchase of a large farm where delinquent boys could be sent.

"Buy a large farm—the bigger the better—and let the boys plant potatoes, corn, cabbage, anything. Just keep their little minds busy," he said.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE PINCKNEY

IN THE CHICAGO EVENING POST, JUNE 10, 1920.

BY MISS MCCAULEY.

Today Judge Merritt W. Pickney, a son of Illinois and a friend of struggling humanity, was laid to rest in the country cemetery at Mount Morris, in Ogle county. Near by sleep his father and mother, grandparents and great-grandparents, who came to the prairie lands in the early days to redeem them from the wilderness. Above his grave the ancient trees of the grove wave their branches and play with shifting lights and shadows, and beyond the hedge lie the broad corn fields of Illinois that he loved when a farmer lad.

Every good man treasures the inheritance of his parentage, and looking back on that boyhood it is possible to trace the influences which fostered the honesty and breadth of character that faced the world without fear; the rugged manhood kindred to that of Abraham Lincoln, the love of the open country, and the hunger for good books and friends by the family fireside, and a passionate sympathy for the misguided, the neglected and the oppressed.

His father, Prof. Daniel J. Pinckney, a scholar of the fine old school of classical and liberal learning, came from New

York state to teach at the Methodist Rock River seminary, of which later he became president. In those early days Mount Morris was a center of culture in Illinois. In the early '50s the migration from Maryland brought the family of Samuel Merritt Hitt, Methodists, who could no longer tolerate the injustice of slave holding. They left the fertile hills of Maryland near the Antietam, long before the civil war, to become citizens of the hopeful free state of Illinois. They came in their carriages, driving herds of cattle before them, with a wealth of possessions in their covered wagons, some of their colored people following, rejoicing in their new-found freedom. And, inspired by the best that Maryland had given them, the pioneers built homes in Ogle county, laying the corner-stones of agricultural prosperity in the farms they tilled for their own and seeking an education for their sons and daughters at Rock River seminary, Mount Morris, and wherever the red schoolhouse had an open book.

Young Margaret Hitt was the favored pupil of Prof. Daniel J. Pinckney. Her father died and her brothers had gone to war to fight at Shiloh and to win honors in the army of the west. So it was well that Prof. Pinckney had won his young wife and went to live on a farm near Mount Morris, where with his aging mother-in-law and her venerable mother, remarkable women of the pioneer days, there was hospitality that is yet remembered in tales that are told.

It was here that Merritt W. Pinckney was born. And by the open fire place he read Latin at his father's knee and poetry with his mother and learned garden lore from his grandparents and farming in the holidays away from school.

The colored women and men who had been freed from slavery by Samuel Hitt reared their families and served many years with the pioneers. And in this broad household of generous aims, with no distinction between rich and poor, with the leaders of the state, of all classes and creeds, coming and going, the young citizen grew to manhood and prepared for that nobler work among the children of the city streets, the forgotten and neglected.

Judge Merritt W. Pinckney brought an open mind regarding the rights of childhood to his bench in the Juvenile court. He comprehended the child mind, he understood the shattered family under city conditions, he saw the influences sending the child to the temptations of city streets, and his heart was stirred at the futility of laws to protect the weak and the vast waste of life in the tide of the change from old traditions to the new stress of industrial demands.

Keeping unsullied his ideals of womanhood, Judge Pinckney upheld laws for the protection of women and girls. He was severe in demanding duty from careless parents, punishing a father as responsible for an erring daughter or a son. He was tender in turning the wayward back to the straight path. He was intimate with the work of his assistants, who were inspired by the lofty purposes which dominated the service he gave to his profession. His methods, closely observed by Juvenile protective associations and juvenile courts, revolutionized the law and have brought a sense of guardianship and aid in the care of child life and the education of parental responsibility. His early associations with the children of black men in slavery bred a deep interest in the future of the race and their rights as American citizens.

To grasp in its entirety the life work of Judge Pinckney, one must follow the records of his times. But who can count the many unremembered little deeds of kindness he scattered day by day?

He lived for citizenship and not for himself alone. He loved his home and family life and wholesome sports out of doors. He kept unsullied the heart of the boy who had aspired to emulate the eagle's flight toward the clouds above the temple of the white pine forest which he haunted near his home.

His companionship lives after him in the memory of his friends, and his earnest endeavor for children and the neglected bears rich fruit in better laws and the clearer understanding of what is right among those who follow in his steps.

PHILIP S. POST

1869-1920.

Philip Sidney Post, vice-president of the International Harvester company, died at his home in Winnetka, June 27, 1920. Mr. Post was the son of Gen. Philip Post, a distinguished officer in the Union army, who was wounded in the battle of Nashville. After the war he was appointed consul-general at Vienna, and there Philip Sidney II was born in 1869. After thirteen years General Post returned to his home in Galesburg, Ill., and was soon elected to Congress.

Philip II after graduating from Knox college in 1887, studied law at Washington, and worked as a newspaper correspondent and as a private secretary to his father and several other members of congress. He began his law practice at Galesburg in 1895. He was county judge of Knox county and later master-in-chancery of the circuit court. He was married August 27, 1902, to Miss Janet Greig of Oneida, Illinois. He moved to Chicago in 1907. In 1910 he was appointed general attorney for the Harvester company, and after eleven years was elected to a vice-presidency.

Judge Post was a member of the Loyal Legion, the American and Illinois Bar Associations, the Union League, the University, Hamilton, City and law clubs of Chicago; also of the Illinois State Historical Society in which organization he took a great interest. He is survived by his widow, a sister, Mrs. James C. Simpson of Galesburg, and a brother, Major W. S. Post of Los Angeles. Burial was at Galesburg, Ill., his old home.

DUDLEY CHASE SMITH, 1833-1920.

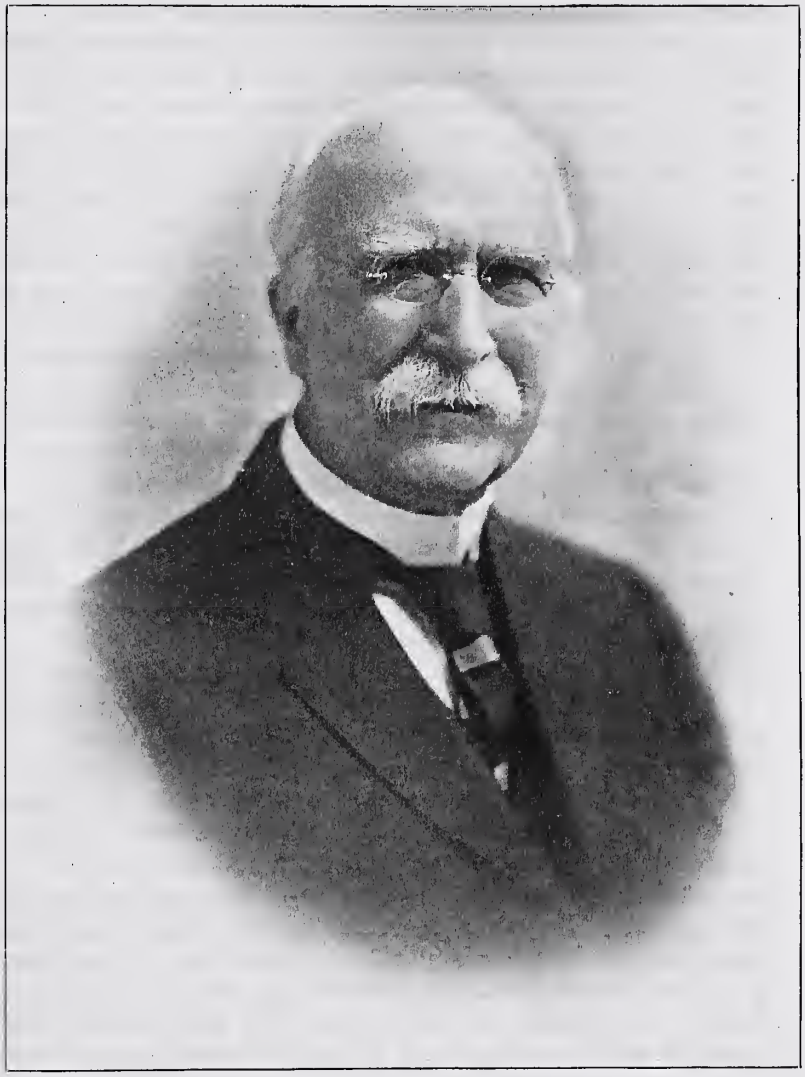
By George D. Chafee.

The story of the life of Dudley Chase Smith is the story of an idea imparted to a wide-awake boy at a juncture in his young life when his blood was fresh, when his mind was seeking the channel that opened into the enchanted ocean of experience.

His ancestors on his father's side had the Pilgrim blood, and his mother's ancestors were those who, seeking room, freedom and adventure, settled in the wilderness of Kentucky. His father, Addison Smith, was a nephew of Dudley Chase, twice United States Senator and Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and of Bishop Philander Chase, the great Episcopalian missionary and college builder. Lincoln's great greenback Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and father of our National Bank, Salmon P. Chase, was a cousin of Dudley Smith's father.

Addison Smith started a newspaper in Dayton, Ohio, which city this year, 1920, gave us a candidate for president. Mr. Smith aided in locating the State University of Indiana at Bloomington. Mr. Smith afterwards, losing nearly all of his property in a venture in salt wells, in 1832 took his little family in a wagon and traveled through the wilderness to Shelbyville, Illinois, and bought the land upon which the northern part of the city now stands. Here, in December, 1833, Dudley Chase Smith was born.

Addison Smith, father of Dudley, taught school, practiced law, and farmed a little. The family grew until there were six girls and one boy. All worked, and the father taught them the beauties of nature, the riches of the Bible and such literature as was then available, Young's Night Thoughts, some of Walter Scott's historical novels and poems, the English Reader, imparted to these children rich food for mind and imagination and established a taste for first class literature.



COL. D. C. SMITH

When Dudley was 12 years of age his father died leaving the mother and seven children.

A short time before this, a man named Joshua L. Dexter came to Shelbyville from the State of Maine and started a store, which now would be called a department store, where everything wanted could be had except alcohol. At that period whisky was retailed at 15 cents a gallon and no license was required to sell it. It was sold the same as sugar and salt, and a majority of the people seemed to think it was necessary. But Mr. Dexter was from the state of Maine and believed as did his successors Roundy, Lufkin and Smith, that it was a dangerous poison that stole away the brains and ruined those who drank it. A dwelling house with sheds and a lean-to, housed the merchandise.

General William Fitzhugh Thornton, afterwards the first President of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, had a similar store across the street.

These merchants bought all the produce the settlers had to sell and hauled by wagon or drove the stock on foot 85 miles to Alton or St. Louis, as no railroads were built until 1855. Nearly all the business was done on a Christmas credit, real money, even to pay taxes, was hard to get.

Mr. Dexter later married Sarah Smith, next to the oldest of Addison Smith's children, and took a fatherly interest in the boy Dudley.

The Mexican War was over, the soldiers were selling their land warrants at from $25 to $150 or taking the government's gift of 160 acres of land and settling the prairie state rapidly. Business was lively and profits great.

In 1849 gold was discovered in California in such quantities as to inflame the heart of every boy and man to dare the unknown dangers across the Indian infested and pathless wilderness to and beyond the Rocky Mountains. Young Smith was wild to go, but his wise and loved brother-in-law had a heart-to-heart talk with him; called his attention to the fact that he was the only man of the family, with a widowed

mother and sisters, and that his duty was to stay with them and aid in their support. He promised the boy that, if he would push the farm that year, he should be taken into the store. Then it was that the idea, the compelling idea of duty and care of his mother and sisters was burned into the boy's heart, and it was the master thought of his after life.

When he was 17 (Mr. Dexter having died) Dudley borrowed $5,000, his character being his only security, and formed a partnership of Roundy, Lufkin & Smith, each a brother-in-law of Mr. Dexter. Smith became the credit man and collector and got his knowledge of the legal part of it from Samuel W. Moulton, a very accurate lawyer whose office was in the next building to this store. Moulton as member of the Legislature became the father of our common school Law of Illinois in 1855, and in 1857 he introduced a bill founding the State Normal School at Normal. It was in this store that young Smith learned the art of selling goods, for Joshua L. Dexter and Charles D. Lufkin were experts. He also learned the technic of making notes, mortgages and deeds and securing the payment of store debts, which often ran from one to ten years, before being paid. There was no limit to interest which ranged from 10 to 25%, and he learned that compounded it grew like a wet snowball rolling down a hill. All goods were sold at an enormous profit.

In Dudley's lifetime he witnessed the values of farm land jumping from $1.25 to two, three and even $500 an acre. About thirty years ago he saw that God was not making any more land and the human race rapidly multiplying, he turned his attention and capital into the purchase of land. By these methods he laid the foundation of the wealth he accumulated.

In 1920 the world was in a state of upheaval; chaos seemed to struggle for control; sane men rendered insane by the lure of ambition were trying and are still trying to re-map the world, trying to move the landmarks of the earth, trying to wipe out and annul all the fundamental rules that wise men have for generations prepared from the experience of

time. Holy writ was declared frivolous, the Lord's Prayer ignored or forgotten, the Declaration of Independence regarded as flamboyant rhetoric, the Constitution of the United States no longer regarded as the Palladium of our civil liberties but declared to be outgrown and obsolete.

In a juncture like this it seems wise to review the life of one of Illinois' best citizens, who has passed into everlasting silence, and try to acquire such lessons from it as may solace our memory of him and encourage those who remain. Such a review may tend to aid the young now with us and those who come after us in some of the arts of right living. A few minutes story of such a life of earnest steady, persistent, economical effort, may teach others that success in life does not come by accident nor to profligate spendthrifts and slackers.

Chance and accident, luck and pluck, as well as reason, judgment and careful forethought, are forces that must not be overlooked in shaping the destiny of a man.

Nature recognizes a great divide, not only in great things but in small. The rain that falls on the mountain tops may go east or west, north or south seeking the great ocean level.

Except for General Braddock's fool-headed persistency in the method of making war upon the French and Indians and refusing to take the advice of a young native lieutenant who afterwards became General George Washington, he might not have been defeated in the battle known as Braddock's defeat, and General Washington might not afterwards have been known as a great warrior and the greatest of statesmen. Except for a small Jew learning of the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo, having a horse at his command by which he made a race from Brussels to the seashore, reaching England before the knowledge of the victory was known to the financiers of London, the Rothschilds might not have become the financial monarchs of Europe.

Mark Twain in his humorous way tells a story of an im-

possible accident of a shark swallowing a man in the harbor of Liverpool in 1870. This man had a copy of the London Times in his pocket, and the shark being caught in the harbor of Sidney three days later, resulting in Cecil Rhodes becoming one of the greatest and richest men of all times.

In every man's life events occur, over which, at the time he had no control, yet, when looked at from the heights of following years, it can be seen that that little thing really shaped his life.

Taxes are not usually supposed to be an interesting subject. They are reputed to be as certain as death and most people have some experience along that line.

About 1868 or 1869 Colonel D. C. Smith, then a prosperous merchant of Shelbyville, concluded to make a tour of Europe. While he was gone, the assessor of the town in which he lived, probably intending to do his duty, made an assessment of Smith's property. The Colonel's politics, and his activities in the Civil War, were not in harmony with the politics of the assessor and officers of his county, and probably the assessment was made much higher against the Colonel than it was against other citizens supposed to be much more wealthy than he.

When he returned from his trip and learned what had been done, failing to get the matter adjusted along the lines of equality and justice as he believed, he paid the tax and then and there determined that he would never pay another personal tax in Shelby county; shortly after that he removed himself, his personal property and his sister's family to the County of McLean. By this means Shelby county lost the revenue which otherwise would have stayed within its borders; and when fifty years is considered, the aggregate is very large.

Shelby county also lost the enterprise and push of a man whose brain and brawn were ever active along the lines of business.

As an afterclap, thirty years after, at a time when

Colonel Smith was disabled by an accident for several months, the Board of Review of Shelby county, which under the law at that time clothed three officers with some remarkable powers, overriding the law of the State, which provides that in assessing intangible property it should be assessed in the township in which the taxpayer lives, again made a wrongful assessment on him. After making an investigation such as they thought justified them in doing so, they undertook and carried out an assessment upon his property, of nearly $30,000. The matter was explained to the Board of Review and facts shown them proving the assessment unjust and illegal. Notwithstanding the facts, a record was made and the revenue officers ordered to assess and collect the unjust tax.

His attorney at the time, after explaining the situation to Mr. Smith, enjoined the officers from further action, and the matter was threshed out in the courts. The Board of Review learned the elementary principle that personal property follows the person of the tax payer.

As an incident and a result connected with this subject the records of McLean county show that no citizen of that county was ever more conscientious than Mr. Smith in returning his property for taxation.

During the last ten years Colonel Smith has paid into the treasury of McLean county in the town of Normal where he resided $147,994.62, aggregating nearly one-half of personal tax for each year. This does not include taxes on real estate or bank stock.

It is a noteworthy fact that Normal township has 36 square miles of fine land, a beautiful city and presumably many wealthy citizens. One of the county officers has stated, over his signature as County Treasurer, a very complimentary fact, saying:

"Col. D. C. Smith was a great and good man, living honest and true to his convictions. He was loved by all McLean county people that knew him. He had his heart in

his town, county, state and nation. If there was a hundred per cent American in our nation it was Colonel D. C. Smith of Normal."

Notwithstanding the fact that this sketch of Col. Smith's life must be brief, we must not omit to mention his military experience.

He heard Abraham Lincoln discuss the question of slavery and the extension of it into the territories with Judge Anthony Thornton at Shelbyville in 1856, and in his after life the Colonel thought that he could quote almost accurately what Mr. Lincoln then said.

The country in 1860 was very much excited concerning the election of a president of the United States. The Democrats nominated three candidates, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, John Bell of Tennessee and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, and two other candidates were running on independent separate tickets. Abraham Lincoln was the choice of the Republican party.

Col. Smith, though not a politician, was very much interested in the result and did all he could in bringing the success of the Republican party. In March, 1861, he attended the inauguration of the President at Washington, heard the famous inaugural address; saw Stephen A. Douglas, the little giant as he was called, one of Lincoln's life long rivals volunteer to hold Mr. Lincoln's hat on that occasion.

In March and April several of the southern states seceded; a provisional confederate government was started at Montgomery, Alabama, and on the 13th of April, 1861, the Confederates at Charleston commenced the bombardment of Fort Sumpter which commanded the harbor at Charleston. Mr. Lincoln then issued his first proclamation and called for 75,000 volunteers to enforce the laws and protect the property of the United States.

Col. Smith at once volunteered and subsequently was elected Lieutenant of Company B of the 14th Illinois Volunteers, and was commissioned by Governor Yates on April

26th, 1861. On August 15 thereafter he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and in February, 1862, was made Captain of his home company.

To portray a little of the conditions at his home town, there was a general rumor that the anti-war Democrats and Copperheads would not permit Company B to leave Shelbyville; but, on the day of their departure all of the friends of the government, and there were many war Democrats, came to the depot to see their sons, friends, lovers and others go to war. Company B was a part of the 14th Regiment. Col. John M. Palmer, afterwards United States Senator and Governor of Illinois was the first commander. Palmer was succeeded in his office of Colonel by Cyrus Hall of Shelbyville. Afterwards Hall became a Brigadier General.

In Smith's service in the 14th Illinois he associated with General Vetch and General Stephen A. Hurlbut, and General Walter Q. Gresham, also the Methodist Episcopal Preacher Chaplain Rutledge, all of them now historical characters. Dr. Stevenson, who organized the first Grand Army of the Republic, was surgeon of the 14th Illinois Volunteers, and Dr. N. F. Chafee was assistant surgeon.

Smith was severely wounded in the battle of Shiloh. In those days the pistols used by the officers had to be loaded with powder, and Capt. Smith carried a copper powder flask in the pocket of his blouse. The ball that wounded him first struck this flask and was, by the emblem of the American eagle, deflected in such a way as to save his life. His regiment was also engaged in the siege of Vicksburg and several other battles, one known as Hell on the Hatchie, and in several attacks on Corinth and in other battles in northern Mississippi. His brother-in-law C. D. Lufkin, who stayed at home and attended the firm business, died in May, 1863, and Gen. Grant, by T. S. Bowen, accepted Captain Smith's resignation. After he came home and arranged his business so that it could be left, he raised a regiment numbered as the 143rd Illinois Infantry, and Richard Yates, Governor, and O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, issued him a commission as Colonel. The

regiment was discharged at Mattoon on December 26, 1864. Among the Colonel's papers is a certificate of thanks from Abraham Lincoln, President, and Edward M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and this certificate contains among other things these complimentary words:

"On all occasions and in every service to which they were assigned their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled to and hereby are tendered the National thanks through the Governor of their State."

In the Colonel's service in the 143rd regiment, he was assisted by Lieutenant Colonel John P. St. John, who afterwards became Governor of Kansas, and was a candidate on the Prohibition ticket for President of the United States.

Col. Smith and Gov. St. John were bosom friends to the time of the death of the Governor, and were companions in extensive travels over the States of Kansas, Texas, and Colorado; Col. Smith being a good judge of real estate made numerous investments in the State of Kansas and employed Gov. St. John to manage these investments.

As commander of his company and regiment he was a strict disciplinarian, not only for the good of the soldiers, but for their general health. It may not be out of place to mention an amusing incident that occurred near Memphis.

One of his soldiers was very fond of liquor and drank whenever he could get it. He was put in the guard-house for 24 hours to cure him of his weakness and to sober him up. He was a wag and stuttered. This occurred about the time Gen. Grant was trying to open up a new channel through the Yazoo River to Vicksburg which was then being besieged. The morning after the soldier was put in the guard-house the Captain was riding into the country and met the soldier with one or two chickens and a small pig, which he had foraged. He saluted the Captain as best he could, then the Captain said to him—"Chris, I thought I put you in the guard-house. How did you get out?"

His reply was a stuttering answer: "Cap, you did put me in the guard-house but I got out through the Yazoo pass."

His wit saved him further punishment.

Col. Smith did not have the advantage of much schooling, and a few months only he attended Jubilee College near Peoria, but he matriculated in the school of hard knocks and obtained the degree of F. E. (Fully Equipped) in the great School of Experience.

Like Lincoln and Oglesby and Horace Greeley and Grover Cleveland and thousands of others, he got a thorough education as he could and when he could. Colleges and universities do not make scholars, but they may be great helps.

Col. Smith rarely misspelled a word, never made grammatical errors, was always logical, like Lincoln he knew a chestnut horse from a horse chestnut.

He had a fine library of the best books, 1,500 volumes. He was daily a close student of the best encyclopedias, with an open dictionary close at hand.

Like Frank Crane he was partial to biography, as well as history, and in his last few years took great interest in Morganthau's "OWN STORY," and Rothschild's "Lincoln, Master of Men." He was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society and during the last several years of his life one of its directors.

For a busy man he traveled much. He, with his sister, Rie, were with Cyrus Field at Hearts Content when the first telegraph cable was laid across the Atlantic. In 1867 he visited the copper mines of Lake Superior, and afterwards, Alaska, Cuba, Mexico and Europe. He naturally turned to men of reputation and affairs, and was a close friend of Senator Grimes of Iowa, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Col. John W. Foster of Indiana, who was Benj. Harrison's Secretary of State. He also knew Presidents McKinley and Taft, Secretary Wickersham, and among great merchants he was intimate with the first Marshall Field and the members of

the firm of Sprague, Warner & Co. In his late years his intimate home associates were Vice President Stevenson, Hon. James Ewing, Dr. John Cook, Dr. David Felmley, Dr. Theodore Kemp, and judges, lawyers, editors, ministers and physicians.

He verified sacred writ "Seest thou a man diligent in business, he shall stand before Kings and not before mean men." He knew that putting the clock ahead an hour did not add one minute to daylight.

He never had a walking delegate of any union tell him not to work over eight hours a day, and he did not believe that a slovenly shirk should be paid the same wages as a conscientious workman. He knew that no man who was limited by such rules ever become other than a hewer of wood and drawer of water. With him the time to work was limited by the amount of work to do, and that anything worth doing at all was worth doing well. He was a hard task master, particularly to himself, never at any time shirking or dodging. This characteristic followed him to the end and he believed the philosophy of Miles Standish, "If you want anything done, do it yourself." This was one of the maxims of success.

It was wonderful in his later years how much he could do, and how little he let it interfere with his many social duties.

Ordinarily a man whose wealth had climbed to $100,000 or half a million, would surround himself with bookkeepers, agents and assistants of all kinds, but Col. Smith had evolved his own system of bookkeeping and kept close tab on money loaned, farms, stores, banks, church, charities, partnerships, each child, the household and other things, so that when Uncle Sam wanted an income tax, or the assessor a schedule, he was ready to make it right, keeping accurate lists of stocks, bonds, notes, certificates, the serial numbers, price paid, interests, sales, cost of farms, amount and price of crops, taxes and improvements. Few men are capable of handling large fortunes; they lack the mental and moral poise. Great fortunes

as a rule only accumulate by long, hard, careful efforts, the effect is to cause a habit to grow and solidify along these lines, until the force of the fortune becomes paramount and dominates the owner, instead of the owner dominating the fortune.

The Midas touch is not an unalloyed blessing, and carries its punishment with it.

The vice of it is, that when firmly grasped, the hold cannot voluntarily be released.

This habit is not so observable where fortunes are in companies and corporations operated by agents and officers.

Col. Smith was not entirely exempt from this compelling influence.

On an occasion like this where we are reviewing the life of one of our citizens and friends, the small details are of more interest frequently than large results. There may be a question of taste in the matter which is presented or the privacy of home or the privacy of a person may be invaded. Yet little things are indicators of those more important.

My idea of a memoir is to give a portrait with all the side lights so that the man shall appear as we knew him. The Colonel's intimate friends and kin were all interested in the annual dinners he and Mrs. Smith gave in honor of his sister, Mrs. Lufkin on her birthday.

She was the oldest of the family and all her life had given her young brother a wealth of care and devotion. She was one of the women more priceless than rubies. One in ten thousand, without fear and without reproach. All loved her. Her only brother delighted in surrounding her with her loved ones and friends and praising her and thanking her for all the past.

They were enjoyable occasions and once every year he read her a poem of his own composing. Critics might find

fault with the meter but they were rich and worthy in fact and devotion, and a credit to the author. I attach one sample which breathes the spirit of all of them:

To Sister Lucia.

On the Eighty-first Anniversary of Her Birth.

Eighty-one, and still as young
As sixty years ago,
And so you've friends and lovers, too
No matter where you go.

Eighty-one, and nimble yet,
No stiffness anywhere,
And graceful as when twenty-one
And just as debonaire.

Eighty-one, and busy still
As when your years were few
And everybody wonders how
You keep yourself so *new*.

Eighty-one, and children cling
To you as long ago—
They cannot think of you as old,
You frolic with them so.

Eighty-one, and all goes well,
And friends from near and far
Today send messages of love
To tell how dear you are.

Eighty-one, and still you grow
In loveliness and grace
And all the Kith and Kin exclaim,
"How sweet is Lucia's face!"

Eighty-one, and life serene,
And on your brow no frown
For simple faith assures you that
God holds for you a crown.

Eighty-one, how sweet to feel
Your hallowed presence near!
May God in goodness spare us all
To meet another year.

It is not enough to say that Col. Smith was a Presbyterian or that he was a generous man, or that he was kind and courteous, or, that he was a clean sober man—he was all that and more. He was ever fair and cordial, showing real interest in all with whom he came in contact, and he had a good memory for faces and past events. He was a man both men and women loved to meet. He was at home with scholars and men of affairs, and was equally urbane with persons of less fortunate station in life.

He liked to joke as well as anybody, and enjoyed the reputation in early life and in manhood of being the life of the company. His cheerful and good spirits stayed with him to the end. He never brooded over failures or accidents. If the matters in which he was interested were not successful he never advertised it, nor expressed regret. He was probably careful that the same thing should not occur again. In his younger days, when relatives or friends made some mistake or failure he used the common expression of Josh. Billings, "Never cry over spilled milk"; and, would occasionally say, "Never mind it, when it gets dry it will rub off." He enjoyed games of skill and memory, such as lagometry, checkers, and crokinole, and true to his spirit, he enjoyed them most when he was winner. He liked a joke as well as a child, but a joke was vastly more agreeable when the other fellow got the hot end.

He was a student, a Bible student, and daily during all his married life he asked God's blessing on all the food he ate.

Daily he read his Bible with his family, and, with the confidence of a little child, thanked his maker for blessings received and asked for care and protection for each of his loved ones; then wife and each child sealed the service with a kiss. A day so begun naturally ran smoothly.

Before his marriage, in his sister's family he learned the children's little grace and often used it at his own table, and in fact it prevails with most of the family connection; and at reunions 30 or 40 voices join in saying:

"Thou art great, O God, and good,
And we thank thee for our food,
From thy hand must all be fed,
Give us, Lord, our daily bread."

This custom of praying and reading his Bible daily went with him to hotels and on excursions for recreation. He never became too old to be a scholar or teacher in Sunday school. He was a constant attendant and active in all church work. No instrument or device has yet been discovered to weigh or measure the result or effect of such devotion.

He was not dogmatic or disagreeable in trying to force his ideas or practice on any one else. His habits were simple and methodical. He was regular about going to bed and getting up and in shaving and bathing, and was a good dresser. He was abstemious in eating, and good digestion waited on a good appetite. He never drank alcohol of any kind, or tea or coffee; never chewed or smoked tobacco or took snuff. He was not a reformed man—he did not quit those things—he simply *never began them.*

Notwithstanding his devotion to business, he always was alive to social matters and took a lively interest in art, music, literature and kindred subjects. He organized an Art Association among the thriving cities of Illinois.

With a few choice spirits in Springfield, Jacksonville, Lincoln, Decatur, Bloomington and Champaign for many

years this association met annually or oftener to study their favorite topics and developed a commendable taste for civic improvement and a far reaching love for the true, the beautiful and the good.

These meetings introduced and secured for central Illinois a higher plane of thought and entertainment. They were a source of great pleasure and lasting improvement to the members and will be remembered as long as life lasts. Mr. Charles Ridgely of Springfield was the first president.

Colonel Smith was rarely ill, except from accidental injuries; his mind was clear and strong; his body vigorous. He really expected to live to a hundred years, and, except for the shock he suffered, it is probable that he would have reached the goal.

He was generous, not ostentatious. It has been ascertained that in fifty years he gave over $300,000 to charity and benevolence. He made no boast of it; rarely spoke of any of his gifts. Doubtless much was given that only the recipients know about. In fact he was modest and objected to having anything said about it, and, in speaking of it now, it is a question as to whether or not it would be with his approval. The occasion for concealing these things is past. If it had been known in his lifetime that he was as generous as it now appears that he was, the mail would have been burdened with letters begging for donations to every conceivable thing. This may have been one object in not letting the matter be known; the other probably was the old maxim "Let not the right hand know what the left hand doeth."

I deem it right and proper that the men and women who were interested in his life receive the benefit of a knowledge of these gifts. We are more or less imitative, and many wealthy people hesitate when deciding where to bestow their money.

Personally I am acquainted now with a man worth several millions of dollars, who has no children, and no relatives that

need help. His wealth represents the savings of two generations, and I know from his statements to me that he is very uncomfortable about deciding what to do with his property.

The kind of gifts Col. Smith made are an index to his mind and heart. He felt keenly from experience the need of a chance for education to poor boys and girls. His idea was, that the boy or girl who really wanted to learn would work to get an education.

His gift of $75,000 to Blackburn College at Carlinville, Illinois, is a good sample of what he thought.

His gift to Berea College in the mountains of Kentucky was to aid the bright children of that region to overcome the many handicaps that cripple and dwarf them in their infancy and youth. His efforts along this line seem to be a reincarnation of the spirit of his father and his Bishop great-uncle.

His numerous and large gifts to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., McCormick Seminary and Illinois College, Jacksonville, and the churches in Normal, Bloomington, Shelbyville and elsewhere, show clearly that he believed strongly in Christian ideas of help.

His large endowment to the Shelby County Hospital in the name of his father and mother, and to other hospitals with a condition of a free bed for the care of patients not able to pay, is surely worthy of commendation and an example that can well be followed.

Col. Smith on January 2, 1885, was married to Miss Bernadine Orme, second daughter of Gen. William Orme, a lawyer of Bloomington, a brave soldier in the Civil War.

He duplicated his father's family of six girls and one boy. These children are: Marion, married to Dr. Marshall Wallis; Helen P., married to Gresham Griggs; Alice O., a nurse overseas; Lucia L. Charlott, Florence, and Dudley Chase, Jr. Five of these children honored Smith College, Mass., by going there and graduated with honor from that institution.

In 1917 Col. Smith deeded about a section of good land to each of his children and lived long enough to teach them his methods of handling property. These gifts to his children were large and represent seventy years of care, economy and judgment of the highest order, but the legacy which he left them of a spotless life, the master spirit and devoted love of their father remain, and is of more value than all the acres and will grow in value to them as the years roll on.

One of the Bloomington daily papers on the evening following the Colonel's death in an editorial, well expressed the feeling of the people of that beautiful city toward him and will aid in giving to his honored name a permanent place in the history of McLean county:

"Whenever any fund was needed for charitable action or civic welfare the first and best spirit that came to the mind of the committee was Col. Smith. This was his outstanding merit, but not his paramount virtue. His best praise is the resolute character that prospered his life and made his great philanthropies possible.

As a youth he worked long into the night in that Shelbyville store and made those overmeasures to duty which after all are not sacrifice, but only the sure sign of that in an individual which marks him as better than the common clay.

In the springtime of life he had too little of university life, but this all the more whetted his appetite for mental foods. And his extensive travel abroad and his habitual reading all had an educational object, until Col. Smith throughout his maturer years was usually one of the most refreshingly informed in any group. Had his start been different, however, he would likely have gravitated to those pursuits for which his splendid personality, broad views, and aptness of statement fitted him, and Illinois would have been credited with another worth while statesman.

He was a public servant none the less, for his inclinations were patriotic as they were generous. Loyalty to his country

was a part of the atmosphere which he breathed. He invited it in his happy nuptial alliance, in his Civil War record, in his Spanish War devotion, in his supreme zeal throughout the world war; and his glory was that he saw this reflected in his younger kin.

The warmth of his altruism will be missed. The influence of his life will remain."

Rev. W. B. Hindman, his pastor, standing beside his casket, among other things said:

"The memory of the Just is Blessed!

There is but one place to go at such a time as this. It is to the word of God. Anything that man might say would be out of place. We want comfort and strength that is sure and abiding. To him death has simply been an incident in that larger life which he found in the fellowship of the master whom he loved. We cannot mourn for him who has gone. But we sorrow because his gain has been our loss. We shall miss his kindly face, his gentle smile, his helpful words. He lived the complete life and its completeness must be a source of strength to each one of us.

We mark the lapse of time by the vanishing faces of the dead and the hushing of familiar voices, but our sad abstraction is happily broken by the reflection that the day, of which the prophet spoke, has dawned for our fellow laborer 'that day when the Lord of Hosts shall be for a crown of glory and for a diadem of beauty unto His faithful servants.'

He obtained without seeking it, an impressive weight among his fellowmen because of the strength of an unusual and forcible character; a character which never coveted ease, but deliberately chose the steep and rugged path where duty led the way and useless luxury dare not invade. The efforts thus involved were essential to the fibre of his being and through incessant devotion to the daily round he came to his proper upward motion to the higher life where he could not

be swerved from the kingly road that 'way of the just which shineth brighter and brighter unto the dawning of the day.'

Constant ministry shone and was reflected in unmounted grace and thoughtful care.

It was fidelity. In things great and small with exactitude and scrupulous honor, he kept the faith. His profession as a Christian gentlemen did not dissolve into mere rhapsodies; he did not escape the present world and its burdens by postponing essential things to the eternal state beyond. He chose the better part and was diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.

Conscience and intellect united in him upon one object, the truth as he understood the truth. This attribute was rooted in him and he would not suffer it to be removed whatever else was shaken. His life has been a benediction to all who knew him."

At a memorial meeting of the University Club of Bloomington, President Felmley of the State Normal University of Normal, Col. Smith having been for years an honorary but active member of the club, in a most interesting paper read by Mr. Felmley, voiced the sentiments of the club.

I am impelled here to make a few quotations from that paper:

"In the death of Colonel Dudley Chase Smith which occurred on May 22, 1920, this community lost a man who for more than half a century had been one of its most prominent and highly respected citizens. Although he had not held public office, or been engaged in active business during this period he was widely known throughout the state and beyond its border because of his uprightness of character, his extensive knowledge of men and affairs, his interest in the public welfare, and his liberal contributions to causes for promoting human betterment. His story is the story so frequently found in America, the land of opportunity, the story of a youth of

slender resources rising to affluence and a commanding position by virtue of his pluck, his strength of purpose, and sterling character.

It is of the highest importance to young men and women to know this story and to realize that success in life does not come by accident, and is not achieved by the unworthy. * * *

He was the seventh child and only son of a family of ten. The family lived in a log house in a frontier settlement 80 miles from Alton, the nearest market. The simple home was a hive of industry where every member under the leadership of the mother did his or her part toward the support of the family. The house was a model of cleanliness and order, the children always neatly dressed and well cared for. Some books had been brought from Indiana which were shared with the neighbors, and Addison Smith was unwearied in his efforts to give to his children and to everyone else of his acquaintance the best literature obtainable. * * *

In his private life Col. Smith was simple and unostentatious. Most men of his means with no investments holding them in so modest a community as Normal would have built a residence on some Lake Shore Drive where he might have men and women of equal wealth and social experience for neighbors and associates. Not so was Col. Smith. He was most democratic, fair-minded, and considerate of the opinions of others. I think I have not known any one who valued men more justly according to their worth and with less consideration for the adventitious circumstances of family or wealth or social position. * * *

In what may be called his private and personal life Col. Smith seems early to have settled upon those rules of action that conduce to the great ends of life, temporal existence, and the surest means of happiness, health, fulness of life, length of days, abundance, honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. No intoxicants or narcotics, no tobacco, tea or coffee, through which we pay for the exhilaration of today by cutting off our

tomorrow ever touched his lips. He knew no illness except from his wound at Shiloh and some physical injuries. * * *"

At the church of Col. Smith's mother in Shelbyville, John D. Miller, in a service held in memory of Col. Smith, among other things said:

"It was my happy privilege to assist him in his business over the long period of thirty-one years. Few young men had such expert business training as I enjoyed under him. During all these years, with business perplexities, opportunities for friction and misunderstanding, he ever maintained that even temper and manifested a spirit of kindness, patience and charity.

This was a most remarkable exhibition of a strong and broad mind, and I often thought he would have made a most efficient treasurer for our state or Federal Government.

In all transactions he desired only his dues, but was very accurate in his accounts and affairs.

In addition to his financial ability and business acumen I could but admire him on account of his faith in the verities of Christianity. He told me he believed in the inspiration of the Bible and the Deity of Jesus as the Son of God and Savior of men. * * *"

There is one other phase of Col. Smith's life that should be mentioned.

He was a Republican; he never had an office, never wanted one, but he was deeply interested in township, county, state and national politics and never shirked the duty of voting. It goes without saying that in private conversation and in political speeches he never resorted to vulgar personalities or made specious charges against his opponents or their party. He freely accorded to others what he claimed for himself, freedom of thought and speech on all questions within the law.

Mr. Felmley said of him: "He was one of the little handful of Republicans to stand by Lincoln in his memorable debate with Anthony Thornton at Shelbyville, June 15th, 1856."

He had witnessed the growing effrontery of the slave power during the administration of Buchanan.

Had seen the inevitable conflict coming, and when the hour struck he was ready.

"He took a deep interest in public affairs, like most young men of his day, he was drawn into the Republican party in its early history, unquestionably the party of human rights, and national progress.

In riper years he clung to its best traditions."

He had had experience in war, his blood stained the soil of Shiloh, he had risked his life on the battle field, and the wearing strain of camp and march.

He had seen his comrades fall: He knew of the orphans and widows in the devastated south and all over northern states.

He knew of untold waste and destruction of property and in the great world war that for nearly five years had made the earth one great charnel-house, leaving debt that will take the next ten generations to pay and he naturally used the words of our great Gen. Grant "Let us have peace."

He was a personal friend of Ex-President Taft and he ardently hoped a scheme might be devised that would forever banish war from the world. He cherished the hope that when Mr. Wilson promulgated his fourteen points and declared he was for open covenants openly arrived at, that a solution might be reached. He did not permit himself to criticise the President for personally abandoning the White House and sailing away to Europe, though in talking with me

he said in substance it would have been better to have sent a commission as other Presidents had done. In saying this he voiced the sentiment of a great majority of the people of the United States.

After a long delay of six months, with absolutely no information of what was being done at Paris, when the President for some unexplained and inscrutable reason after reaching home refused to let the United States Senate and the people whose servant he was, see the League, and claimed he alone was responsible for it, Col. Smith wrote me he was all in the dark and could see no dawn.

When after weary weeks of waiting the Senate got a copy and a majority of the Senate, a majority of the Democratic Senators even, refused to adopt it without reservations, the Colonel expressed his idea that the reservations were for the safety and welfare of the United States and he hoped they would be adopted.

Knowing him as I have for 60 years, I am fully satisfied that he would never have risked his home and native land, to that untried, unamended, so-called League of Peace.

In the passing of Colonel Smith the State of Illinois has lost a noble citizen—a man of the pioneer type—loyal to his country, his church and his family.

New occasions call for new men and new ideas. It will be well with the nation if those who succeed him follow the example set them by Dudley Chase Smith.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library. Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. CLVI and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

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*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series. Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(Members please read this letter.)

Books and pamphlets on American history, biography, and genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian tribes, and American archæology and ethnology; reports of societies and institutions of every kind, educational, economic, social, political, cooperative, fraternal, statistical, industrial, charitable; scientific publications of states or societies; books or pamphlets relating to all wars in which Illinois has taken part, especially the collection of material relating to the recent great war, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed works; newspapers; maps and charts; engravings; photographs; autographs; coins; antiquities; encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographical works. Especially do we desire—

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; materials for Illinois history; old letters, journals.

2. Manuscripts; narratives of the pioneers of Illinois; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great rebellion, or other wars; biographies of the pioneers; prominent citizens and public men of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlements of every township, village and neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois history.

3. City ordinances, proceedings of mayor and council; reports of committees of council; pamphlets or papers of any kind printed by authority of the city; reports of boards of trade and commercial associations; maps of cities and plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; annual reports of societies; sermons or addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois; political addresses; railroad reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of colleges and other institutions of learning; annual or other reports of school boards, school superintendents and school committees; educational pamphlets, programs and papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier laws, journals and reports of our territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' messages and reports of State Officers; reports of State charitable and other State institutions.

7. Files of Illinois newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of counties or townships, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery, paintings, portraits, etc., connected with Illinois history.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, paintings; portraits, engravings; statuary; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc., sketches of prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics.

It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief, everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Statehouse as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Your attention is called to the important duty of collecting and preserving everything relating to the part taken by the State of Illinois in the great World War.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

(Mrs.) Jessie Palmer Weber.

ILLINOIS WOMEN OF THE MIDDLE PERIOD

By Arthur Charles Cole

The American West has traditionally been pictured in the figure of the sturdy pioneer whose trusty rifle warned off the hostile red-skin, whose powerful axe challenged the wilderness and fashioned his rude cabin, and whose hoe and plow broke the soil for the rudimentary agriculture that meant life to the first generation of frontiersmen. It remains to be shown that the conquest of the western wilds was conditioned upon the domestic partnership in which the pioneer woman played no minor role. The heroine of the frontier was not merely, as some one has said, that "gaunt and sad-faced woman sitting on the front seat of the wagon, following her lord where he might lead, her face hidden in the same ragged sunbonnet which had crossed the Appalachians." Hers was more than the role of housewife—of feeding a lord and master and his progeny and administering to their physical comforts. She kept the house, to be sure; she did the quilting, the washing, the preserving of beef and pork; she made the candles and the family clothes. But the frontier woman had other occupations, the nature and significance of which have found little understanding in later generations.

The "women folks" of the frontier "could allus find something to du" around the barns and sheds, and, more, in the fields themselves.[1] The realm of woman's work did not end at the threshold of her lord's domain. She was his partner and together they labored toward the goal of success. She must share his burdens, but she did so as his equal. It was not, then, commands to an inferior that secured her co-operation; it was a tribute to a sex equality which had its place in that pure democratic atmosphere of the frontier.

The very hardships of the frontier tore down old customs and established new values. But, just as the frontier was a

[1]See Tillson, Christiana Holmes, A Woman's Story of Pioneer Illinois.

moving and changing force, so conditions altered themselves with the steady flow of the westward movement. The second generation was better able to respond to the appeals of eastern customs and traditions, even to transplant them to western soil. One very suggestive index of the passing of the frontier can be found in the new status of women and their new reaction to life about them. The frontier departed before the forces that made for specialization and for a division of labor, and woman's sphere was redefined by the same forces.

As the frontier lingeringly bade its adieu, leisure moments came to the wives and mothers of the West; and, simultaneously, a blind groping for pursuits to take the place of frontier occupations. The result was a larger part by women in organizations for social and educational purposes. They became active along religious lines; they formed sewing societies, reading circles, women's clubs; they came, particularly in Indiana, to take a leading part in library associations. The women began also to bear the burden of the responsibility of the work of organizing the anti-slavery crusade; the men were often quite "content with the humbler task of co-operation by supplying the sinews of war." The West still showed less consciousness than the East "of any conflict between the peculiar duties of men and those of women in their relations to common objects."[2]

In the late forties, the frontier passed slowly from the prairies of Illinois to the trans-Mississippi West. Simultaneously the pioneer woman began to disappear. Her successor not only had less taste for heavy physical tasks but even aspired to the eastern role of "lady." This required domestic service from servants engaged to take the place of the mistress. The resident population furnished few young women who failed to share the western spirit of optimism and opportunity to the extent of accepting the lot of an inferior group. Attention was drawn therefore to the surplus female population of the eastern cities; by co-operation with the Women's Protective Immigration Societies of New York and Philadelphia, the women of the prairie towns of Illinois were supplied with a quota of domestic helpers who

[2]Macy, the Anti-Slavery Crusade, 46. "There was complete equality between husband and wife because their aims were identical and each rendered the service most convenient and most needed... Women did what men could not do." Ibid., 47.

relieved still further the labor pressure upon the western wife and mother.[3]

This relief left opportunity for other types of feminine enterprise. The sewing society, with all its ramifications, was the obvious stopgap; but it alone did not suffice. At times of stress it enlarged its scope still farther, as when the women of Chicago were aroused by bleeding Kansas to organize a "Kansas Women's Aid and Liberty Association," with active auxiliaries in the towns and villages of northern Illinois. Even the less courageous sewing societies took a part in the work for the relief of the distressed sisters in Kansas.[4]

A new crusading spirit drew the women into the ranks of the temperance movement. In 1850 "Ladies' Temperance Unions" or societies appeared in the chief cities and towns to aid in the organized attack upon liquor. County organizations followed, and in 1856 a call was sent out by women of Chicago and vicinity for a state convention to organize a Women's State Temperance Society. All of these organizations demanded literary activity from their members in the preparation of addresses; they also gave to the women of the state some of their first experience in speechmaking. In 1885, Mrs. Fonda, an agent of the New York Ladies' Temperance Society, made an extensive lecture tour through Illinois. One of her first addresses was in Springfield, where she spoke before an audience of citizens and members of the legislature. She even penetrated into "darkest Egypt" where, according to one of its spokesmen, "the use of intoxicating drinks seems more natural than the use of water." At every point she was met with a cordial welcome, with good audiences, and with generous collections.[5] Many of her audiences were strongly impressed by their first experience in listening to the eloquence of a woman lecturer.

But there was emotion as well as intelligence in the women's part in the temperance movement. The time called for a St. George to slay the "Demon Rum" and the women entered the field. Enraged feminine victims of the liquor traffic enlisted under the banners of local prototypes of Carrie Nation and were led in destructive assaults against the of-

[3]See Cole, Era of the Civil War, 15.

[4]*Chicogo Weekly Democrot*, June 21, 28, 1556.

[5]Mrs. Fonda at the close of her tour congratulated herself on the "very large, still and respectful audiences," and "generous contributions made hy them." See her letter of April 23, 1855, to the *Coiro City Times* in the issue of May 2, 1855.

fending groggeries; armed with hatchets, rolling pins, broomsticks, kitchen knives and fire shovels, they routed the enemy, leaving empty barrels and broken glasses and decanters to decorate the streets. One of the first of such raids occurred in Milford, Iroquois county, in 1854; Lincoln had a similar party in 1855; in the following year twenty or thirty women of Farmington, "backed up and protected by a crowd of 300 men and boys," cleaned out every grogshop in the community and secured so much applause from the newspaper of the neighboring town of Canton that the temperance women of the community came to the rescue of the city's prohibitory ordinance by raiding the shop of an offender and resolved that as often as the practice was resumed in the community, they would rid themselves of its curse, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." Women in the town of Winnebago not only emptied the casks of a local liquor dealer but treated him to a ride out of town on a rail (Rock River Democrat, August 31, 1858). All these served as precedents for later raids until it became a question as to whether city officers could wipe out the liquor traffic by law enforcement or whether it would be left to the women. As the *Aurora Beacon,* May 13, 1858, facetiously and ungrammatically put it: "We wait to see who to throw up our hat for—the Women, or the City Officers." Many of the local newspapers accorded these militant tactics a silent approval; the editor of the *Ottawa Free Trader,* however, called such measures "high-handed, lawless, and not to be approved" and the *Joliet Signal* held that the husbands of the women should be compelled to pay damages since "such outrages upon the property and rights of others are becoming too frequent."[6] At one time it was rumored that one of the married women of Aurora had been arrested at the suit of a local whiskey seller, although no raiding party had been staged, with the result that the women held an indignation meeting and adopted a set of stirring resolutions.[7]

These aggressive movements of the women doubtless attracted more attention than their active efforts in the regularly organized temperance movement. In the main they worked quietly and in good temper, "in a spirit of kindness," read a flattering account in the *Rockford Register,* December

[6] *Ottawa Free Trader,* April 10, 1854; *Joliet Signal,* June 8, 1858
[7] *Rockford Register,* March 13, 1858.

25, 1858. "We believe," wrote the editor, that "the movement which the ladies have initiated for the attempted suppression of the liquor traffic, to be justifiable, and a legitimate sphere for her labors for the suppression of a vice in which she is so largely the sufferer." Temperance reform was materially furthered by the women who confined their activities to writing and delivering addresses and sending them to the newspapers for publication.[8]

In time signs began to appear that women would demand admission into the professional field. Pioneer women editors, preachers, and physicians in the East began to attract considerable attention. Mrs. Jane Gray Swisshen's venture as editor of the *Pittsburg Visitor* received wide notice; her views on the rights of women were extensively clipped and her editorial efforts together with those of Mrs. Anne E. McDowell in her *Philadelphia Women's Advocate* were variously applauded and condemned by the editorial fraternity of Illinois. In March, 1855, the *Belleville Advocate* announced that it expected shortly "to have the pleasure of introducing to the notice of our readers another new paper, published nearer home, and edited by a lady friend of ours. We masculines had better look to our time-honored 'rights.' When women invade the sanctum and mount the tripod, it is time that a voice were raised in remonstrance; else, we may find like Othello, when too late to apply a remedy, that our 'occupation's gone.' "[9]

For the time few complained against the traditional monopoly of the male sex in professional occupations. Marriage or hopes of marriage held the interest of most women, for as yet the male demand for domesticity was insatiable in a section where woman was in a marked minority. The first women in Illinois to demonstrate publicly their ability to compete with men in the professions were emissaries carrying the gospel of "woman's rights" from the East. Such in a sense was the case even with Mary A. Livermore, who for a time concealed her activities behind the name of her husband, an eastern Universalist minister who located first at Quincy and then in Chicago. Mrs. Livermore was a frequent contributor to denominational papers and was probably the

[8] See *Rockford Register*, December 25, 1858; *Aurora Beacon* February 4, 1858.
[9] *Belleville Advocate*, March 14, 1855; cf. *Ill. State Journal*, July 23, 1850.

"real editor" of *The New Covenant,* the Universalist organ at Chicago which carried her husband's name on the editorial page. In this way she laid the foundation for her later role of leadership in the woman's movement.

The early woman preachers naturally aroused considerable excitement. In 1853 the Reverend R. F. Ellis, Baptist minister at Alton, rejoiced that he was at length able to scotch the rumor that Miss Antoinette L. Brown had been ordained as Baptist pastor of South Butler, Wayne county, New York; he felt relieved that her denominational connection was with another sect, the Congregationalist; but regretted that the act of ordination had taken place in a Baptist house of worship. He could only hope that the Baptists had repented of having allowed the use of their building for this purpose, "so repugnant to Baptist usages."[10]

Within four years his Baptist flock experienced almost directly the invasion of a woman preacher. About 1857 a Mrs. Hubbard came to Madison county and requested the privilege of speaking in the old Mount Olive meeting house outside Alton; a storm of protest arose from the male members of the Baptist congregation but when the objections were broken down, a crowded house greeted the innovator. Thenceforth she was received with a hearty welcome in all her appearances before that congregation.[11] Another early itinerant woman preacher of the late fifties was Mrs. Lily Henry, who later made her home at Bunker Hill, Illinois. The precedent established in the cases of Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Henry seems to have cleared the atmosphere of much of the opposition to woman preachers, so that those who followed in their footsteps encountered fewer obstacles.

The woman teachers of early Illinois were largely eastern emigrants. In the period after 1847 the Illinois Education Society and the National Educational Society, through its agent, Ex-Governor Slade of Vermont, cooperated to transfer systematically to the West classes of young women as missionaries in the cause of education. Illinois received a large share of these importations which were enthusiastically welcomed. Western advocates of education only complained that they were not brought on fast enough to make up for constant

[10] *Alton Courier,* October 13, 1853.
[11] Stahl, "Early Women Preachers in Illinois," in Illinois State Historical Society, *Journal* IX, 484-485.

desertions. The demand for wives was often greater than that for teachers, so that two-thirds of them abandoned the professional field and settled down to domestic life before a period of five years had elapsed. "Instead of teaching other folks' children," remarked a contemporary, they "soon find employment in teaching their own."[12]

Meanwhile provision was made for training a local supply of teachers at the new state normal school and young women began to be attracted to this opportunity to secure economic independence. Thus constantly did the professional horizon for the female sex widen; by 1859 there graduated from Sloan's Central Commercial College of Chicago "the first class of ladies who have received a thorough commercial education in the West, if not in the United States."[13]

By this time the much talked of woman's rights movement had borne down upon Illinois from the East. There was a good deal of confusion as to just what this movement covered. Liberal-minded editors, like John Wentworth of the *Chicago Democrat,* admitted that the laws were "oppressive toward women in many respects;" "Let woman plead earnestly, boldly," he urged, "with brothers, sons, and husbands, . . . for justice and her rights, and she uses a power that will prove effective." "But," he warned, "let her not aspire to become equal with man."[14] William H. Sterrett was known as a strong woman's rights advocate in the general assembly where he sponsored such legislation as giving the wife separate and independent fee in her own property. Other men who represented radical movements of the day found courage to present the new woman's propaganda before the public; the versatile H. Van Amringe of Chicago pleaded for woman's rights and listed the cause with land reform and abolition in his lecture repertoire.

Neither such advocates nor the woman champions who entered the lists advocated the widening of the suffrage franchise or the eligibility of women to office-holding. Admitting a distinct sphere for womankind, the woman's rights forces insisted upon the injustice of contemporary legal discriminations as to property-holding, and in addition

[12] *Illinois State Journal,* November 28, December 1, 1848; *Illinois State Register,* December 2, 1851, August 4, 1853.
[13] *Chicago Press and Tribune* May 19, 1859.
[14] *Chicago Weekly Democrat,* September 17, 1853.

claimed those rights, the denial of which would defraud woman's very nature. Confined to the narrow training of the contemporary female seminary or college, shut out of the high schools and colleges, many women labored to secure for their sex equality in education. "Let women be educated," urged one champion, " 'Tis her right, not the fashionable education of the boarding school, an education too often, of the head, at the expense of the heart! There are five kinds of education which every woman has a right to: intellectual, moral, social, physical, and industrial."[15]

Soon woman propagandists were busy on the platform, though at first limiting themselves to discourses to members of their sex on anatomy and physiology. In 1852 Mrs. J. Elizabeth Jones made an eminently successful lecture tour through the state followed, in the spring of the following year, by Mrs. Ann S. Bane. At the same time Miss Olive Starr Wait, niece of William S. Wait, the Illinois reformer, actively entered the field. Mrs. Bane had added the topic "woman's rights," to the subjest matter of her lectures, while Miss Wait came to give her entire attention to that subject. For several years Miss Wait addressed large audiences made up of members of both sexes in all the important towns of southwestern Illinois, in the region about her native Madison county. She was a woman of unusual charm. "Her character, life and attainments stamp her as an ornament to her country, to her sex, to her race," declared the *Belleville Advocate,* after she had delivered a series of three lectures before an audience which unanimously requested her to prolong her stay and her work of education. Men and women applauded her efforts and advocated letting her give "the full length of the reins to her abilities under the guide of her angelic benevolence."[16] In 1855 her lecture tour included the state capital. Miss Wait had a happy faculty of presenting her subject in a manner that offended few and attracted many. "For chaste elocution, happy illustration, beauty of diction and depth of pathos, these lectures have been but seldom equaled," wrote a discriminating patron.[17] At the end of 1853 Lucy Stone visited Chicago and then started on a tour

[15] *Alton Courier,* January 27, 1854.

[16] *Belleville Advocate,* April 27, 1853. An occasional critic cited the bible position of woman: "Man was first formed, and placed at the head of all the works of the six days, and afterwards woman was taken from his side."

[17] N. M. McCurdy to Joseph Gillespie, December 15, 1858, Gillespie manuscripts, Chicago Historical Society. Miss Wait later became the wife of the Honorable Jebu Baker.

of the state on a feminist mission. Her womanly earnestness combined with a manly energy could not but command respect. "How differently appeared the cause of woman's rights as set forth by Miss Stone," commented a critic instinctively inclined to sympathize with the movement.[18] Another active propagandist of the same period was Mrs. Frances D. Gage of St. Louis who lectured extensively in the central portion of the state.[19] In 1858 Horace Mann, the Massachusetts educator, visited the state and delivered a lecture at Ottawa on the subject of "Woman."

A good deal of discussion was aroused by these stimuli. The removal of legal restrictions on woman found an increasing number of supporters, even in the legislative halls at Springfield. A letter even went the rounds of the newspapers purporting to have been written by Stephen A. Douglas to Lucy Stone, giving an endorsement of her cause; it proved, however, to be a hoax which Miss Stone indignantly repudiated: "It is not to such men that the Woman's Rights cause appeals for help."[20] Men were found, like the editor of the *Aurora Beacon,* who openly professed no objections to the extension of the rights of suffrage to women: "It will not make them less lovely nor injure their dispositions. Their sense of right and justice is as clear, if not clearer, than ours; and their innate humanity, in which they greatly exceed us, will prove no invaluable aid in many cases where those great principles are involved. If they wish to vote, why should they not?"[21]

Not all the devotees were able to appreciate the full scope of the woman question in its legal, political, and philosophical implications. Sex emancipation for many women came to mean the elimination of the inequality that grew out of the traditions of a garb which by ancient custom make "our women feeble when they might be strong," "stooping when they might be straight," and "helpless when they might be efficient." Feminine dress would not permit the vigorous physical exercise which develops superior intellect, and man, thus deprived of the society of women in many of his avoca-

[18] *Free West,* January 5, 1854.

[19] *Illinois State Journal,* January 14, 1854; *Alton Daily Courier,* January 16, 1854; *Alton Weekly Courier,* October 5, 1854.

[20] *Rockford Register,* September 24, November 5, 1859.

[21] *Aurora Beacon,* March 14, 1857. There was a tendency for the Republicans to show greater favor to the woman's movement than the Democrats, so that some of the latter complained of mixing up sex emancipation with negro emancipation.

See *Belleville Advocate,* August 17, 1853; *Joliet Signol,* June 17, 1856.

tions and diversions, regarded her as his inferior. This was the argument of the dress reformers, whose adherents demonstrated their seriousness in 1851 and again in 1858, when wearers of the bloomer costume, designed by Mrs. Bloomer of New York, made their appearance on the streets of various Illinois cities. In June, 1851, a correspondent signing herself as "Elizabeth" appealed to the *Illinois State Register*[22] to come out in favor of short skirts; women, she said, decline longer to be "street-sweepers"—they wished to drop the long dangling mops that constituted the female dress: they wanted freedom of limbs and the opportunity of making the best of such charms as a pretty foot and ankle. The editor indulged in facetious equivocation, but already by that time several young ladies had taken matters in hand in Bloomington by appearing in the new bloomer costume and had secured the endorsement of the local editor. "They attracted the universal attention and admiration of all who saw them. We trust now that the ice is broken, the dress will be adopted by all," concluded the note on this new development in the *Bloomington Bulletin*.[23] Several prominent women of Joliet promptly adopted the costume and heroically adhered to it for street dress. The editor of the *Signal* noted a number whose garb "did not extend below their 'courtesy benders.' Well, whose business is it?" he asked. The editor of the *Aurora Beacon* applauded when certain young matrons made their appearance, "decked out in short dresses and pants, to the great discomfiture of fastidious husbands and a certain class of maidens, and to the unrestrained delight of young men and boys." "So far as our notions of this reform are concerned, we are free to say that with some slight improvements in the style adopted by the ladies referred to, we are decidedly in for it. The dresses are too long, the trousers should have been gathered and tied just above the ankles, and the head hear should consist of a hat or turban, *a la Turk*. . . . Go on, ladies, as you have begun. The enemies of this desirable reform may for a time turn up their noses at you, but rest assured that the more reasonable portion of the community are with you."[24] When the New Harmony plank road opening was celebrated by a dance at New Harmony in

[22] *Illinois State Register*, June 26, 1851.
[23] *Bloomington Bulletin*, in ibid.
[24] *Aurora Beacon*, June 26, 1851.

November, 1851, the bloomer costume was worn by "many fair dancers."[25] Bloomer parties were held to keep up the courage of the innovators who braved the gaze of the curious and the sharp tongues of the town gossips. Many women, safe from the public eye, enjoyed the comfort and convenience which the new dress afforded for the performance of housework. The revival of 1857-8 was quite extensive. The dress reform forces organized themselves carefully in several communities. In Aurora the friends of dress reform of both sexes adopted a strong indictment of the prevailing style of dress, endorsed the "reform dress," and resolved "that we will, by precept and example, by word and deed, to the best of our ability, encourage a change in woman's apparel, that shall be in keeping with physiological laws: allow free motion to every part of the body, protect and cover, in a proper manner, the wearer and materially aid her in attaining that position side by side with man, neither above him nor beneath him, but his co-worker in life and its duties, equally capable of enjoying its pleasures, for which nature designed her, and give a more correct idea of the natural proportions of the human form."[26] A committee of two men and three women was then appointed to frame a constitution for the new "Dress Reform Association." Soon, however, the number of practicing converts declined and the unterrified became less zealous over their public appearances; the traditions of centuries triumphed over the would-be reformers. Other less dramatic features of the woman's movement absorbed the interest of those who were motivated by a *bona fide* feminist philosophy.

The Illinois woman's movement of the fifties—feeble and groping in all its efforts—was the infancy of the powerful force that emerged triumphant in the twentieth century. The Civil War made new demands and presented new opportunities to womankind. The scope of every activity was enlarged and intensified. Women found a broader field of service outside of as well as within the home. Their visions were enlarged as they listened to or participated in appeals for the negro freedom and his rights; they perceived the logic of the demand that members of their sex be accorded the same political privileges to which the former victims of chattel slavery

[25] *Graysville Advertiser*, in *Illinois State Register*, November 27, 1851.
[26] *Aurora Beacon*, April 8, 1858.

were admitted. The woman's movement became articulate and redefined itself in terms broader than those of the previous decade. In the middle period of Illinois history, therefore, the woman's movement was important mainly because it was a beginning and because this beginning was one of a number of pieces of testimony to the fact that the frontier was about to pass from the Illinois prairies.

THE BUILDING OF A STATE — THE STORY OF ILLINOIS

A Lecture by A. Milo Bennett, Delivered Before the Press Club of Chicago, August 7, 1918.

EARLY VOYAGERS IN ILLINOIS

Surprising as it may seem to many of us, hunters and priests in the parties of Marquette, Joliet, LaSalle, Tonti and Hennepin had explored, and made maps of the vicinity of Illinois, before Vermont, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee were settled or even heard of.

While James II was on the throne of England, and Louis XIV was King of France; while the New England settlements were threatened with extermination by the Indians, these intrepid and daring explorers traversed the valleys of the Illinois, Fox, Des Plaines and Wisconsin rivers. They mapped out the Mississippi and its tributaries. Franquelin's map of 1684 shows how little was known of this great country. No settlements are shown, for there were none west of Green Bay at this time.

Settlements and villages were established at Cahokia in 1699 and Kaskaskia, Illinois, in 1700, respectively. This was years before the birth of Pittsburgh, New Orleans or St. Louis. This was fifty years before the settlement of Cincinnati, and one hundred and thirty years before Chicago was laid out as a town. Kaskaskia was first settled by French Creoles from the West Indies, and couriers du bois from the settlements along the St. Lawrence river in Canada.

Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Prairie Du Rocher nearby, had a population of *sixteen hundred white people, and several hundred slaves and Indians in* 1756, before there was any settlement of any kind in the northern part of Illinois. Kaskaskia was located in Randolph County, about 65 miles below St. Louis, near the junction of the Kaskaskia and Mississippi rivers. Cahokia was located six miles below the mouth of the Missouri. It has lost its individuality, but would be a

suburb of East St. Louis. Both towns have now disappeared from the maps. Kaskaskia was the largest town in the West for many years. It was the capital of the territory for seventy-eight years and the capital of the State for two years. These early settlements were under French dominion for sixty-five years, were governed by the English thirteen years, and by the State of Virginia six years, before coming under the jurisdiction of the United States.

General Lafayette visited Kaskaskia in 1825. Nearly 100 years have elapsed and we, through our soldiers, have but recently returned his call, and with interest. Lafayette found a very prosperous and thriving community. A reception was given in his honor by *Governor Edward Coles*. He was entertained by ladies of fashion, back woodsmen and hunters alike. The costumes of the drawing rooms of France were worn in those early days, and a high degree of social culture was maintained. In the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society may be seen the long-wristed white kid gloves, wonderful gowns, slippers, and high-priced ornamental fans used by the ladies of that day, in the back-woods where elaborate dress would seem foreign, but we are getting ahead of our story. It may be well to retrace our steps to the discoveries and exploitations of our first great travelers. Picture to yourself the wonderful flower-filled valleys which met the eyes of the pioneer and about which such glowing tales were told throughout the old world.

THE MOUND BUILDERS

Many years before modern white men touched the soil of Illinois, there must have been two or three other distinct civilizations. Geologists have found in the underlying glacial drift flint implements of the real paleozoic age, dating back thousands of years.

The mound builders of more recent years, have left unmistakable evidence of a civilization superior to that known to the Indians. A mound at Cahokia was 75 feet high, 790 feet at its base and 500 feet wide. The Trappist monks built and occupied a monastery on its top for years. Many bronze implements and other paraphernalia discovered in the ancient mounds at Mound City, Albany, Turtle Mound, Rockford, and other parts of the state, proved that cities have risen, fallen

and vanished so completely that little evidence remains. These mounds are scattered from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains and prove there must have been a large population.

When the early French explorers visited this section, they found fourteen thousand to twenty thousand Indians within the confines of what is now Illinois. They were principally of the Algonquin race. But under this classification were the Ottawas, Iroquois, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Winnebagoes, Cahokias, Peorias, Sacs or Sauks, Foxes and Illini. The Illini were the original dwellers here, many of whom had established villages. They were driven back by the Pottawatomies and the Iroquois after numerous skirmishes. From the Illini the state and river Illinois derived their names. They were friendly to the first explorers and always remained friendly, which permitted the early settlements. Old Che-caugua was their most famous chief. He was sent to France and accorded the honors of a prince—Chicago is said to be named from him.

The French early learned the value of this vast territory, *Jean Nicollet* was sent to explore the Great Lakes, and journeyed down the west shore of Lake Michigan in 1634. He was the first European to explore Lake Michigan. *Louis Joliet* was an intrepid hunter and fur trader who had before explored the lake regions. He had been as far as Mackinac where he met and made a friend of Father Marquette. The Indians had talked much about the "Big River" beyond, and the two friends made up their minds to find and explore it.

Joliet's report about this region induced the Governor of Montreal, Canada, to send him in charge of an expedition for this purpose. With Marquette and a party of five other hunters and Indians, they set out in two canoes early in 1673. They paddled the west shore of Lake Michigan, entered the Fox river, carried their canoes across the portage for several miles, then down the Wisconsin to the Mississippi, which they reached June 17. This was a hundred and thirty years after DeSoto's first discovery of the lower Mississippi. "They got sails for their canoes, and started down the Father of Waters with great joy," as Father Marquette states: "We found the broad plains of Illinois garlanded with majestic forests, and checkered with wondrous prairies and inland groves." This most picturesque scene shows the meeting of

Marquette and Joliet with the Indians. The Indians informed them that they were the "Illini." Marquette said to the Chiefs: "Joliet is an envoy of the Great King in France, sent to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador of God to enlighten them with the Gospel." But he adds, "They scarcely understood me."

The Illini gave them a wonderful Calumet, or Pipe of Peace, a sign of friendship. It proved to be a useful talisman, and gained the immediate respect and friendship of the other Indian tribes, wherever they went. Joliet and Marquette journeyed as far as the mouth of the Arkansas river. They retraced their steps to the mouth of the Illinois, they ascended this to Chicago. They had not found the mouth of the Mississippi, but they became convinced that it emptied into the "*Bay of Mexico,*" instead of the Pacific Ocean.

Joliet returned to his home in Canada, and was rewarded by a gift of the Island of Anticosti, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence river. When the British won that country, he lost his property. He died in his home in Canada in 1700. His work was of inestimable value to the future settlement of Illinois.

Marquette made another trip as far as the site of Peoria in 1674. He was taken sick and obliged to return. His party built a log cabin and spent the winter of 1674 on the banks of the Chicago river. Their cabin was located at a spot now marked with a cross and an inscription in his honor. This is about four miles from the mouth of the river at Robey Street and the south branch. The Historical Society of Chicago erected this memento and marker. Father Marquette was born in Leon, France, in 1637. He founded the mission at Sault Ste. Marie and afterward missions at Mackinac and St. Ignace. He also founded the first Kaskaskia mission. His Journal gives us most of our information and the details regarding their adventures, because Joliet lost his maps and data by the overturning of his canoe just before he reached home. The death of the beloved Marquette occurred in Michigan near the mouth of the Marquette river, May 18, 1675. His only attendants were the faithful Indians who buried him. A beautiful monument and tribute to his memory is located at Marquette, Michigan.

ROBERT DE LA SALLE

In 1780 Sieur Robert De LaSalle, under commission from De Frontenac, Governor of Canada, set out to find the mouth of the Mississippi, so widely heralded by Joliet and his party. Also to claim this country for the French Government. LaSalle started with a party of thirty-three men, including Fathers Hennepin and Membre. Henry Tonti, his life-long friend, came to Canada with LaSalle, and was lieutenant in command. Tonti and Father Membre were with him when he discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river. LaSalle built a fort at St. Joseph, Michigan, called Fort Miamis. Passing through Chicago, he found the Indians of the village away on a hunt. He proceeded down the Kankakee and Illinois to a point below Peoria. Here he built Fort Crève Coeur, which means "Fort Broken-heart." He gathered many tribes around him, promising them protection from the Iroquois. He then returned to Canada for aid, leaving Tonti in charge. But during his absence, the fort was destroyed, through the treachery of some of his own men. LaSalle and Tonti afterward built Fort St. Louis, just below Ottawa, on Starved Rock. The party then proceeded down the Illinois to the Mississippi, and discovered its mouth. He named this region Louisiana, after Louis XIV. Here he erected a large cross and the arms of France, inscribed "Louis the Great King of France, and Na Varre, reigns this 13th day of March, 1682."

Being anxious about Fort St. Louis, LaSalle sent Tonti back to strengthen the fort. Tonti found disaster. The peaceful Illini were pounced upon by the war-like Iroquois, defeated and driven south. Tonti and his party were forced to return to Mackinac, and it was many months before LaSalle could find him, although he left the southern territory, sacrificing his ambition, to make the search. And you can imagine his great joy at finding him. He immediately returned to France to organize a large expedition to settle the territory near the mouth of the Mississippi. In this party were 400 people. They sailed in four ships from Rochelle, France. On the way one ship was lost, another was captured by the Spaniards, and the party by a very great mistake passed the mouth of the river and were lost in Texas. His followers mutinied and deserted. LaSalle set out for help, but was

murdered by members of his party March 19, 1687—near the mouth of the Trinity river. Thus ended the career of the famous fort builder. He was so called because he built six different forts, including the first Fort Chartres, near Kaskaskia.

Early histories relate that LaSalle was killed by Tonti, but this cannot be true. LaSalle had the greatest affection for Tonti, and great regard for his prowess and good judgment. After the loss of one of the forts he had built, and which was left in Tonti's charge, he said, "Alas, if I only could have you in command of every fort I build." This, and his affectionate letters, would seem to disprove the early statements. There is more evidence that LaSalle's lieutenant in command of his Texas expedition was the guilty man.

Nothing finer is told in history than LaSalle's heroic efforts to claim and settle a kingdom for his prince. The dangers he encountered, the hardships he experienced, and the progress he made paved the way for future settlements of this vast empire. No more undaunted soldier ever lived, and his glory and fame are everlasting. A beautiful statue in honor of LaSalle stands in Lincoln Park, Chicago. It was the gift of Judge Lambert Tree and cost $12,000. Other cities of the northwest have honored themselves, and LaSalle, by similar monuments.

Henry Tonti was born at Gaeta, Italy, about 1650. He lost one of his hands in an European war and was called the "Man with the Iron Hand." It was his custom to wear a glove, and the story is told that the Indians regarded him with superstitious veneration, owing to the powerful blows he could strike with his hand of iron. He was LaSalle's true friend and comrade to the last. As LaSalle had previously given up his trip to search for Tonti, so Tonti gave up all of his possessions to search for LaSalle. He organized two successive searching parties and proceeded to the mouth of the Mississippi and into Texas, in vain endeavors to find him, and this at a time when the physical effort was almost superhuman. It is said that Tonti died in Biloxi, Mississippi, in 1704. The encyclopedia states that he died at Mobile, Alabama. The exact location seems somewhat in doubt. There is a legend that Tonti, as a very old man, returned to Starved Rock, where he died, and his bones were found at

the spot he loved so well. But this story is not given much credence. There is, however, something of a myth as to the exact place of his death.

Father Hennepin was a member of LaSalle's party. After Fort Crève Coeur was built, LaSalle commanded Hennepin and two others to go up the Mississippi to report their discoveries, and to map the country. Hennepin went as far as the falls of St. Anthony where he and his companions were taken prisoners by the Indians. After many months, they escaped and returned to Green Bay. Father Hennepin has left valuable records, and when he returned to Europe the next year, he published two books of his travels and discoveries containing invaluable maps which were new to the world. He was born in Ath, Flanders, about the year 1640. He died at Utrecht, Holland, about 1706.

Starved Rock, on top of which LaSalle and Tonti built Fort St. Louis in 1682, derived its name from the tragic incident, that a party of Indians driven to the last extremity, perishing of thirst and hunger, sought refuge there. They fought until the last man, supposedly about 1807. When the first settlers arrived, they found the bones of many of the Indians on top of the rock lying as they had fallen. Starved Rock rises to a height of 155 feet above the Illinois river and lies between Ottawa and LaSalle. It was only accessible from the rear by a steep and winding climb. Here a heavy barred gate was built on the landward side. The Fort was impregnable against any force the Indians could bring to bear. There were 14,000 Indians in camp just beyond and below this Fort, where the town of Utica now lies and they for many years lived in peace.

The only happenings of importance throughout the different sections of the state during the next few years were the many skirmishes and battles with the savages. Reports of the Indian barbarities therefore left little effect. *The Meramech boulder,* near Plano, commemorates a great battle between the French and Indians in 1730, and the Indians were defeated.

Pontiac's conspiracy, at the time of the French and Indian War 1760-1763, aroused all the Indian tribes of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois to a frenzy. Depredations on the lives and property of the settlers were incessant. The settlers

were scalped right and left, and every species of cruelty and terrorism was practiced. The tales of heroism of the pioneers filled many books. For mutual protection several families came together from the East and formed a settlement near some stream where timber and water were plentiful. The forests were filled with deer which might be killed for food. Thus through the help of divine providence they had venison and game to eat and thus kept the wolf from the door. The women and children helped work in the "clearing," or did anything there was to do. This is the "start" these brave and good people had when they came into a region filled with wild animals and merciless Indian savages. Their clothing was made of buckskin and they wore coonskin caps. These were their everyday and Sunday clothes. The neighbors went into the forests and built the rude log church. On one side they put the seats for the men and boys, and on the other side they put seats for the girls and their mothers.

The preacher was one of their number, who worked through the week, studied his bible at night and preached for *two or three hours* on Sunday. But all this adds nothing of permanent value to history, except that repeated and many victories finally made the country comparatively safe for new settlers. Pontiac finally lost the support of the Indians and eighteen tribes of his confederation deserted him. He was forced to flee southward and was killed in Cahokia by an Indian, supposed to be of the Illini tribe, in 1769.

We often find the greatest flights of oratory in some of the Indian sayings. *Pontiac, Tecumseh,* and *Blackhawk* were as keen as white men. *Pontiac* used force and threats. He said to the Illini, "If you do not join us, I will consume your tribes, as fire consumes the dry grass of the prairie." He was an implacable foe of the English. On one occasion he said to an English officer, "The conduct of the French never gave cause for suspicion, the conduct of the English never gave rest to it."

Tecumseh said to General Harrison when he was trying to pacify the Indians, "Then the Great Spirit must decide the matter. It is true the President is so far off that he will not be injured by the war. He may sit still in his town, and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out." They did, and Tecumseh was beaten in the battle of Tippe-

canoe, and later, on the Thames, on October the 5th, 1813, in which battle he was killed. Tecumseh was a Brigadier-General in the English army, and shared the command at the siege of Fort Meigs. In this fight he protected the American soldiers from massacre.

When Blackhawk was turned over by the Winnebagoes to the United States authorities, he said, "Blackhawk is an Indian; he has done nothing of which an Indian need to be ashamed. He has fought the battles of his countrymen against the white men, who came year after year to cheat them and take away their lands. You know the cause of our making war—it is known to all white men—they ought to be ashamed of it. The white men despise the Indians and drive them from their homes, but the Indians are not deceitful. The white men speak bad of the Indian and speak at him spitefully, but the Indian does not tell lies. Indians do not steal. Blackhawk is satisfied. He will go to the world of spirits contented. He has done his duty. His Father will meet him and reward him."

The one man more responsible than any other for the rescue of the Northwest was *George Rogers Clark.* Clark was rightfully called, "The Man of Iron." He was stalwart in build, of wonderful physique and strength, and of undaunted perseverance and courage. He was just the man for such an undertaking. He was given a commission by *Patrick Henry,* then Governor of Virginia, to raise troops and set out on the campaign which resulted in the capture of Fort Gage or Kaskaskia, Vincennes and the Illinois country, and to capture the country from the English, still in their possession. This is the immortal Patrick Henry, who made the famous speech, "Give me Liberty or give me Death," and this is the picture of St. John's Church in Richmond, Virginia, where this history-making speech was delivered.

Clark raised about 170 volunteers and with this small force passed by Fort Massac, on the Ohio River, about where Metropolis, Illinois, now stands. He then proceeded to Kaskaskia, where Commander Rocheblave was acting governor. By a forced march, under extreme difficulties, and tradition says, he surprised the people of Kaskaskia in the midst of a dance. He captured some settlers and outlying houses and learned that his soldiers were not expected. He

posted his men around the dance-hall, he then stepped to the door-way, and watched the dancing for a few minutes. An Indian noticing that he was a stranger gave the alarm. Clark promptly drew his sword and holding up his hand, commanded, "Go on with your dancing, but remember you are now dancing under the flag of Virginia." He held them as prisoners all night, then after some preliminary conversations with Father Gibeault and other prominent residents the flag of Virginia was raised. Rocheblave surrendered Fort Gage and the settlement of Kaskaskia to the control of Virginia, in July, 1778.

There is no picture of the first Fort Chartres in existence. We herewith show what is left of the second or great Fort Chartres, built in 1756 by Commander DeBoisbriant and his soldiers. The British troops had removed to Fort Gage in the village of Kaskaskia before Clark's campaign. Before Clark succeeded in pacifying the Indians and perfecting his plans, it was the dead of the winter and impossible to go on, Clark made friends with Father Gibeault, a Catholic priest, and the French people. The priest asked Clark if they could worship in their own way, something which was prohibited under English rule. Clark answered, in these words: "An American commander has nothing to do with any church, except to save it from insult. By the laws of the Republic, his religion has as great privileges as any other." The priest and most of the French families from that time became devoted champions of the American cause.

Clark used great diplomacy in dealing with the Indians and they immediately became his friends. The following dramatic speech tells how he did it, "I am a man and a warrior, not a councilor, I carry war in my right hand, peace in my left. I am sent by the great council of Long Knives to take possession of all towns occupied by the English in this country, to watch the red people, to bloody the paths of those who attempt to stop the course of the rivers, and to clear the road for those who desire to be in peace. Here is a bloody belt, and a peace belt, take which you please, behave like men, but do not let your being surrounded by Long-Knives cause you to take up one belt with your hands, while your hearts take up the other. If you take the bloody path, you can go in safety and join your friends—the English. We will try

then like warriors to see who can stain our clothes with blood the longest.'' They took the peace belt.

Clark sent Father Gibeault and other emissaries to Fort Vincennes. Reports of Clark's successful government of Cahokia and Kaskaskia had reached the populace and coupled with the eloquence of Father Gibeault, it prompted the entire population of Vincennes to take the oath of allegiance, and the American flag floated over the fort.

Governor Henry Hamilton, located at Detroit, learning of this, sent an expedition to capture Clark and his forces, and these forts. This expedition recaptured Vincennes. *Captain Helm* was in charge, with one private, the garrison being away. Captain Helm posted a cannon in the gate-way, fired the gun a few times to make it appear that the place was well defended, and held the entire British force at bay. The English sent an officer to demand surrender. ''On what terms?'' demanded Helm. ''The treatment of officers and brave men, and the retaining of your swords,'' replied Hamilton, and so Captain Helm surrendered himself and one private as his total army, much to the surprise of the British.

Clark daily expected an attack on Kaskaskia, but winter had already set in, and Hamilton decided to delay the attack until spring. Clark hearing of this immediately prepared to march on Vincennes. Overcoming almost insurmountable difficulties, fording streams, in the dead of the winter and for days at the point of starvation, Clark's soldiers finally reached Vincennes. He captured several citizens and learned that the garrison was not expecting an attack. He also captured a few Indians returning to the fort with the scalps of Americans. He executed them forthwith, as a warning to the inhabitants of the town. He then demanded the surrender of the fort. This was refused and a fierce battle was precipitated. The English soldiers were no match as marksmen against the hardy and experienced pioneers. After many were killed, Fort Vincennes surrendered and in *1779* the flag of the new *Republic* flew from the ramparts. Vincennes and the western country were saved to us and became American territory. Years after, Clark felt that he had not been fairly treated. When Congress presented him with a wonderful sword, it is related that he broke it across his knee, and told the messengers to take it back. ''That he asked for recom-

pense and they sent him a present." Sometime after this, he and his soldiers were rewarded with the gift of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land in Louisiana.

The greatest reverence has been shown to his memory, Indiana has honored him with a heroic monument, which stands in the City of Indianapolis, and Quincy, Illinois, is justly proud of an imposing statue in his honor. Clark's patriotism, endurance and pertinacity in overcoming overwhelming odds has gained him enduring fame and respect. He died in his home near Louisville, Ky., February 18th, 1818.

Tecumseh was a crafty villain. He enlisted nearly all the Indians of the northwest and many of the tribes of the south on the side of the British in the war of 1812. Generals St. Clair and Harrison defeated them repeatedly in many important battles. Finally the entire western country was wrested from the English forever and security was granted to the settlements. This resulted in a great influx of people from all parts of the East, the country began to grow and prosper and new villages were created everywhere. During all this time, while settlements in the southwest were prospering, no attempts seem to have been made to colonize the northern part of the state, or Chicago. This section was in oblivion until the arrival of Jean Baptist Point AuSable, a blackman, in 1779. He was the first actual settler. AuSable lived on the site of Chicago for 16 years and then disappeared. It is said that he died at Peoria near Fort Clark.

In 1803 *Captain John Whistler* was commanded to proceed to Chicago to select a site and build a fort. He carried out these orders and before the winter of 1804 had completed Fort Dearborn, named for General Dearborn, major general in the revolution and a secretary of war. This fort was destroyed by Indians, August 15th, 1812, during the war of 1812 and was not rebuilt until 1816. The first residence was built by AuSable, it was afterward occupied by Joseph LeMai, who sold it to John Kinzie, who lived in it at this time. Kinzie was the first permanent settler of Chicago. The old Kinzie home stood until about 1827.

War had been declared between the United States and England in June, 1812, *Captain Nathan Heald,* then in command of Fort Dearborn, received orders to evacuate, as Mackinac and other fortresses had fallen. Heald divided most of

the provisions with the Indians, but secretly in the night poured all the whisky in the river. The Indians learned of this and, becoming enraged, they had joined Tecumseh's followers to aid the English. Captain Heald had reached a point that is now Prairie Avenue and 18th Street. Here the Indians who had been following overtook the garrison. A terrible massacre occurred. The seventy soldiers in the party fought off hundreds of Indians for hours, but finally on the promise of safe conduct for the whites, laid down their arms. No sooner had they surrendered than the Indians murdered twelve children, and began scalping the women and wounded soldiers. Terrible vengeance was taken, and the toll of life was great.

Little Turtle was the Indian Chief under whom this fearful massacre took place. The whites had some friends among the Indians, and many were saved through the interference and personal bravery of *Black Partridge,* another chief who tried to prevent the occurrence. Captain Heald escaped to the East, but Captain Wells, a brave soldier, a son-in-law of Little Turtle, and many soldiers and civilians were killed.

A beautiful monument now stands on the spot where this massacre occurred. It is known as "Massacre Monument." It was erected by George M. Pullman. Black Partridge is depicted in the act of saving Mrs. Heald, who was dangerously wounded, but who survived.

For four years after this event, Chicago was practically a wilderness, though the Kinzies and a few families remained. When the new Fort Dearborn was built in 1816, settlers began to come. It was not until 1830, however, that Chicago was platted and laid out. It was incorporated as a village in 1833, and as a city in 1837.

In 1832 *General Winfield Scott* came to Chicago by the way of the Lakes, in command of the regulars against Blackhawk. While Chicago was struggling for existence, the settlements in the southwest part of the state and elsewhere were progressing splendidly. Congress had given Illinois a territorial form of Government in 1809, and had given it a name.

The law of 1809 defined its boundaries and created a land office so that land titles could be perfected. *Ninian Edwards* was made the first Governor of Illinois territory. He was later governor of the state from 1826-1830.

Illinois was admitted as a state, being the 21st state of the Union, in the act of *April 18th, 1818.* On September 3rd, 1818, *President Monroe* signed the papers making the enactment a law. *Honorable Shadrack Bond,* a pioneer in the town of New Design, one of the first permanent settlements, was elected as the first Governor, and the state began a prosperous era. By this time there was a population of 40,000 people in Illinois, pretty well scattered throughout its territory.

We now come to the famous Blackhawk War. Fort Dixon so prominently associated with this war had been built within the city limits of Dixon, by *Lieutenant Colonel Zachary Taylor,* afterwards President of the United States. Fort Armstrong was built on the present site of Rock Island in 1816, by General John Armstrong. Forts were established by the Government at Fort Madison, Fort Crawford at Prairie Du Chien, and farther north were Forts Winnebago, Snelling and Green Bay. Under the protection of these numerous forts, the settlers felt secure, but they were doomed to disappointment. Indian murmurings were in the air. Settlers were constantly harassed and killed by followers of Blackhawk. In a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians made in 1804 by General Wm. Henry Harrison, the Indians gave the Americans a tract of land near the Rock river. The Redmen were to have the use of the land until it was sold to individuals. The treaty was confirmed in several subsequent treaties. But Blackhawk, for his tribe, said that the treaty was made without the consent of his people, and was not binding, adding, "The whites squatted on our lands while we were away on a winter's hunt, used our fields, burned our lodges and plowed up our graveyards." The Indians drove the forty squatters off, which resulted in the great Blackhawk War.

Blackhawk tried to form a coalition of many tribes against the whites. Shabbona of the Illini, always a friend of the white man, and Keokuk of the Iowas, refused to join him. He secured help from the Winnebagoes, Sioux and other tribes, however, and made raids on all the frontier settlements. *Governor John Reynolds* and the Governors of Missouri and Wisconsin, under instructions from the war department, raised a volunteer army of 8,000 men. *General Henry Atkinson* in command of the local regulars was ordered to

co-operate with the state troops and to put down the uprising. It took 8,000 volunteers, 1,800 regulars and cost $2,000,000 to put 400 Indians with their starving families off the land of which they claimed they had been robbed. Blackhawk was finally captured and the Indians dispersed and driven into western Iowa. They were afterward removed to the Indian territory and placed on a reservation. Blackhawk was a man of great courage, strength of character, brains and energy. He first defeated a large force under Stillman at the battle of Stillman's Run. The Indians drew them into an ambush and killed many. The rest made a running retreat back to the Fort. In fact some of them kept on running way past the Fort and back to their homes, hence the name of the battle, "Stillman's Run." Within three weeks after Stillman's defeat several thousand troops were on the border. One party under Colonel Henry was sent reconnoitering toward Fort Winnebago. He encountered a heavy force of Indians, and sent to General Atkinson for reinforcements. The troops of General Atkinson and Colonel Henry pursued the Indians so fiercely that forty of their horses dropped dead from exertion under the terrific pace set by these daring soldiers. The savages were inflamed with rage and made the first charge, but were repulsed after nearly an hour of terrific fighting, darkness finally preventing the soldiers from killing the last of the Indians and those of the Indians who had not been wounded, escaped.

This fight is known as *"The Battle of Wisconsin Heights"* and occurred July 21st, 1832.

Several days after the battle of Wisconsin Heights, Colonel Henry's command came upon a force of Indians and the battle of *Bad Axe* was fought near Prairie Du Sac. The result of this struggle was that the Indians were forever driven out of Illinois. On August 27th, a Winnebago Indian named Chaeter and another Indian named One-Eyed Decorah betrayed Blackhawk and his two sons into the hands of Mr. Street, the Indian agent at Prairie Du Chien. On September 21st Blackhawk and the Prophet, Neopope, signed a treaty ending the war.

After Blackhawk had made the treaty terminating the war, he was taken to Washington on his way to prison at Fortress Monroe, by Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, afterwards

President of the Confederacy. In an interview with President Johnson, Blackhawk said, "I am a man, and you are another." He acknowledged no superior. He continued, "I did not expect to conquer the whites, they had too many horses, too many men. I took up the hatchet to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them without striking, my braves would have said, 'Blackhawk is a woman—he is too old to be a chief!" This caused me to raise the war whoop. I say no more."

Later when he was granted his freedom, he returned to his people on the Des Moines river reservation. When he was seventy he made a speech in which he sums up his life's efforts as follows, "I like my town, my corn-fields, and the home of my people, I fought for them." This is a brief and characteristic statement which has immortalized him. What more can man do, if he thinks he is in the right. He died October 3, 1838.

A most wondrous statue of Blackhawk by Lorado Taft, the famous sculptor, is erected at Oregon, Illinois, the home of ex-Governor Lowden.

The Indians planted their corn in separate hills or mounds instead of rows. A field planted by the Indians themselves, 85 years ago, can still be seen within what is now the city limits of Rock Island. This field has never been disturbed. Large trees have grown since that time among the corn hills. Blackhawk's great-great-grandson was still living in 1918.

THE MORMONS

Shortly after the Blackhawk War, some new settlers came from the East. These were the latter-day-saints or mormons, who reached the city of Nauvoo in 1839, after being driven out of Missouri. *Joseph Smith* was their prophet and leader. He was the boss of everything. His political power was great and his influence over the legislature of our state was such that it gave him a most ridiculous town charter, which in many respects was entirely contrary to the laws of the United States. This law permitted him to maintain one government within another. It legalized polygamy, one of the tenets of his church, contrary to the Constitution of the United States. He became arrogant and finally state troops had to arrest him. He was taken to jail at Carthage,

the county seat of Hancock County, and while a prisoner, a mob, consisting of some of the soldiers who had arrested him, broke into the prison and killed Smith and his brother, notwithstanding they were permitted the use of their pistols to defend themselves. Both were killed.

Brigham Young was made the new prophet and leader. Under him the community thrived and increased rapidly. The Mormons were warned that they must obey the laws or move. For several years peace reigned, then lawlessness became rampant and a state bordering on anarchy prevailed. The people of the entire surrounding territory were disgusted with their conduct, and frequent fights and quarrels were the result. At one disastrous raid in 1844 many of the Mormons' houses and buildings were burned and quite a number of their community killed. Brigham Young, their leader, saw that they could not remain, and he wisely decided to move to the extreme west. Mr. Young had to give up his beautiful home and with all his followers numbering over 16,000 moved in prairie wagons, on foot, and in every class of vehicle over the golden plains until they reached the site of Salt Lake City. Here they built up a fine and prosperous city. By acts of Congress and laws of the state of Utah, they have been compelled to give up their polygamous doctrine, which was the only thing of great consequence against them, and they now live in peace with all religious societies. The city of Nauvoo was the most populous city in the state during the years 1841-42. There were over 2,000 houses and many pretentious buildings, including a great tabernacle, which cost over $1,000,000.

In 1820 the state capital was moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia, which was the seat of the state government until 1836, then it was removed to Springfield. The people of Springfield contributed the ground for the new building.

The Blackhawk War brought many men into contact who afterward became famous in the Mexican and Civil Wars as well as in private life. First, *Captain Abraham Lincoln,* who enlisted as a private, but was speedily commissioned a captain. The officer who gave him his commission was *Lieutenant Robert Anderson,* afterward Major Anderson in command of Fort Sumpter, when the Union soldiers made their gallant defense against the confederates.

Mr. Lincoln told this story about himself, "One day I was drilling my men. We were marching across the fields twenty abreast. There was a fence ahead. I could not for the life of me, remember the command, for getting my company endwise, so I could get them through the gate, which was very narrow. As we came near, I shouted, "Halt. This company is dismissed for two minutes, and will fall in again on the other side of the fence. Break ranks." Mr. Lincoln referred to this command, as "A success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since."

In this connection, there is an interesting military order in the files of the war department, from General Atkinson to Colonel Taylor, and countersigned by Albert Sidney Johnston, the famous southern general, as aid-de-camp.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE

In 1821 what is known as *"The Missouri Compromise Law"* was passed by Congress. This threw the people of Illinois into a perfect maelstrom of debate and political jangle. Many people of the south end of the state, had owned slaves before Illinois was admitted into the Union, and they were still in the possession of them. But under the law no new slaves could be brought in. Missouri had grown rich because of slavery. The southern portion of our state wanted slavery. The north did not. Politics was at fever heat all during the election of 1824, But finally, *Governor Edward Coles,* the anti-slavery candidate, was elected. Governor Coles had previously owned slaves, but freed them. This election determined the further status of the state on this question, and saved Illinois for the Union, when secession's evil head arose.

Later, as an outcome of many bitter controversies, *Elijah P. Lovejoy,* who published an anti-slavery paper in Alton, Illinois, was murdered by a mob. Lovejoy had previously published his paper in St. Louis. But owing to his boldness in advocating the freedom of the black people in 1836, his presses were destroyed and his office set on fire. It was then he moved to Alton. Here he continued his fight, and his presses were again destroyed. In a talk to the people, he said, "Now that I am removed from the seat of slavery, I can publish a newspaper without discussing its policy, but it looks like cowardice

to flee from the place where slavery existed and come to a place where it does not, to make the fight against it.''

On the Fourth of July, he published this paragraph: ''This day reproaches us for our sloth and inactivity; it is the day of our nation's birth; even as we write, crowds are hurrying past our windows in eager anticipation, to listen to the declaration that all men are created equal. The eloquent orator denounced in manly indignation the attempt of England to lay a yoke on the shoulders of our fathers. Alas, what bitter mockery is this? We assemble to thank God for our own liberty, while our feet are on the necks of nearly 3,000,000 of our fellow men. Not all the shouts of self-congratulations, can drown their groans.'' This paragraph created great excitement. The slavery advocates, being augmented by sympathizers from St. Louis, took his new press and type and threw them in the Mississippi. Lovejoy declared, ''I will start another paper, regardless of the consequences.'' The people of the north stood solidly behind him. They seemed to think the freedom of the black race depended upon his continuing to publish his paper. The mob spirit was engendered and the mob triumphed. Because as all mobs do, they worked secretly and in the dark. Again new presses and type were bought. A group of his friends were always on guard over the new presses. A mob attacked the warehouse and one of the Lovejoy party in self-protection fired and killed a member of the mob. This inflamed the crowds who rushed for powder to blow up the building. Ladders were raised to the roof for the purpose of setting it on fire. The bells of the city were rung, and a vast crowd assembled. A man mounted a ladder with a torch to set fire to the building. Lovejoy stepped out to dislodge him and was hit with five bullets fired from the guns of murderous men concealed behind a lumber pile. Many were indicted for leading this riot, but none were found guilty. Sixty years after, an unusally fine monument was erected in Alton. The state paid for half and half was raised by public subscription. It was dedicated ''In gratitude to God and love of liberty.'' The entire nation did honor to his memory. The preceding recital shows what bitter feeling was engendered by the slavery agitation.

Through the work of friends of the slaves, hundreds of blacks were rescued and gained freedom in the North, through

the Liberty Line, or underground railway—nothing more than hiding places for the Blacks.

THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES

Congress, led by *Stephen A. Douglas,* had passed a law which compelled all citizens to aid in the capture and return of all run-away slaves. The North rebelled against this law. They would not accept a law, which in itself was unconstitutional. Lincoln was outspoken in denouncing this act of congress, but Douglas kept up the fight in its favor, on the ground of state right. He wanted the whole problem left to each state to deal with as each state deemed advisable. The famous Lincoln-Douglas Debates were no doubt the result of the great publicity given the slavery issue by Lovejoy. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas were both candidates for the Senate. Mr. Lincoln challenged Douglas to a series of debates to be held in various cities throughout the State. The arguments of both sides were printed in daily newspapers all over the United States. Douglas was nominated, but these debates afterward made Mr. Lincoln president, and resulted in the freeing of the slaves. Markers and monuments where these famous debates took place have been erected in most of the cities where they occurred.

Abraham Lincoln, our greatest President, was born near Hodginsville, Ky., February 12, 1809. He was associated with Illinois nearly all his life, and we claim him as our most illustrious citizen. His parents were Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln, and he was a grand-nephew of the famous pioneer, Daniel Boone. Most of his boyhood was spent in Indiana where he was famous as an athlete and stump speaker, in the little town of Gentryville. He removed to New Salem, Illinois, where he studied law, clerked, surveyed, was the town grocer and post-master. He later removed to Springfield and through many celebrated law cases, his anti-slavery doctrine, and wonderful personality, became famous. He was twice elected President. The history of this wondrous man is too well known to enter into details. We feel, however, it is in keeping to present at this time one or two of his characteristic sayings. Reasons which gave him the entire confidence, reverence, and love of his countrymen. When General Shields challenged him to fight a duel, he wrote: "I am wholly op-

posed to dueling, and will do anything to avoid it, that will not degrade me in the estimation of myself and friends, but—if degradation is the alternative, I shall fight." The duel never took place. Before making a speech in the State convention, he submitted this paragraph to friends: "A house divided against its self cannot stand. I believe that this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect that it will cease to be divided. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become lawful in all the States, old as well as new, North as well as South."

One of his best friends said: "Why, Mr. Lincoln, it will never do to make that speech. It is true, but the time has not come to say it. It will defeat you, it will ruin your party."

Lincoln replied: "The time has come when these sentiments should be uttered. If it is decreed that I should go down because of this speech, then let me go down linked to the truth—let me die in advocacy of what is just and right." He afterward said: "If I had to draw my pen across my record and erase my whole life—if I had one choice as to what I should save from the wreck, it would be that speech." At another time he made the following declaration: "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody who stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong." Lincoln's residence in Springfield is now owned by the State and contains a splendid collection of Lincoln mementos.

We can scarcely look through all history and find a man who has attained true greatness—a man who by his virtues has moved the world—but you will find, as with Lincoln, the great secret of his success lies in the fact that the vast majority of people think right, and that they instantly respond to the teachings of the man who is right. It must be remembered that Judge Douglas was earnestly loyal to the Union. In a speech at Springfield, copied all over the Country, he called upon all his Democratic supporters to come out boldly and fight in defense of the Union. Because of the above declaration and his great character, Illinois, in the centennial year, unveiled a new statue at Springfield of the little Giant, one of the greatest men among many great men, in Illinois,

whose luster has shed effulgence upon the State that made them great. Mr. Douglas was born April 23, 1813, at Brandon, Vermont; he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois. He quickly gained a reputation and was sent to Congress, was later elected to the United States Senate for four terms. He was mentioned for the Presidency in 1850 and 1854, and ran against Mr. Lincoln in 1860, but was defeated. He died in Chicago, June 3, 1861, at the age of 43, shortly after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. It is remarkable that most of his accomplishments and fame were gained before he was 37 years old. At that time he was perhaps the best known public man in the country.

In 1820 the State Capital was moved from Kakaskia to Vandalia which was the seat of the government until 1836, then it was removed to Springfield. The people of Springfield contributed the ground for a new building. In a short time agitation for a larger and more commodious building resulted in a great contest for the capital from other cities, Peoria making tremendous efforts to secure the prize. Springfield, however, donated ten acres of land for a new building site and paid $200,000 for the old capitol, and finally won the contest. The present capitol building is one of the finest in the entire country. Here the remains of President Lincoln lay in state before his burial.

THE CIVIL WAR

Following the trend of events in succession comes the great Civil War, which nearly disrupted the Union. Mr. Lincoln was elected President by the new Republican party, and took the oath of office on March 4th, 1861. In April, Fort Sumpter, commanded by Major Anderson, the man who gave Lincoln his commission as captain, was fired upon and finally surrendered. But these shots rang around the world. The people of the North rallied as one, and Illinois was no laggard. Illinois furnished a greater number of volunteers in proportion to her population, than any other State, and more than her quota called for. The famous war Governor Richard Yates was untiring in his zeal and patriotism.

Illinois undoubtedly presented the greatest soldier of the War, General U. S. Grant. General Grant, also twice President of the U. S., is one of the supreme men of Illinois, although born at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio. His father early moved to

this State. Grant secured his appointment to West Point from Illinois. He lived in Galena both before and after the war. He was a resident of Galena when he was elected President. His war history is too well known to require extended comment. After the War he was the most popular and powerful man in the country. President Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war and in 1868 he was elected President. Grant died at McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23, 1885.

THE CHICAGO FIRE

The next event of importance was the great Chicago fire, October 8th and 9th, 1871. A tablet marks the place where Mother O'Leary's cow is said to have kicked over the lamp, and started this tremendous fire disaster. The fiercely sweeping and onrushing flames leaped over the south branch of the river and across a large district previously burned. It was thought that this would check the fire, but it swept on and on through the business district like a tornado, jumped the north branch of the river, and swept everything before it, until it burned itself out in a cemetery which is now Lincoln Park. The old Ogden residence protected by Washington Square, was the only house left standing in the entire burned area. Never in history were so many houses burned or so large an area devastated; 20,000 buildings were destroyed and their value was two hundred million dollars. One hundred thousand people were without homes and funds, but supplies, food, clothing, money and sympathy from nearly every town and city in the United States were showered upon the stricken people. With that undaunted courage and perseverance that made Chicago what it is today, the people set about to build a bigger and better city upon the grounds which were formerly Indian plains.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

A few years later, in 1893, we have the marvelous "Dream City" on the shores of the Lake. The whole world met in honest and friendly rivalry at the World's Fair. It would be fitting indeed if the famous statue of the "Republic" by Daniel Chester French which graced the Court of Honor on the Fair Ground should be reproduced in enduring form on the Centennial Building, Springfield, built to commemorate

the admission of the state. A replica of it also now stands in Jackson Park, Chicago.

"Though rich Chicago was in buildings grand,
No eyes had e'er beheld before the Fair,
Such wondrous marvels of architecture planned,
As pleased the sight, and lulled the senses there.
From marshy timbered lands, a city grew,
As if by magic, at a siren's touch,
To rival in its transcendental view
The fairy homes of elfs and sprites and such."
—From "Dream Windows"—By A. M. B.

But these were ephemeral, and Chicago and Illinois still exist, both happy abodes of the thrifty, and mirroring prosperity all around.

THE DRAINAGE CANAL

The next great enterprise of interest to the entire state and the nation, was the building of the *Drainage Canal.* While, primarily a Chicago project, it is destined as a water route connecting the great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The Legislature has recently passed a measure authorizing the beginning of work. Before many years, great steamers will be transporting goods from Eastern cities and Atlantic ports direct to the Gulf. The practicability of such a route was mentioned by Father Marquette and by LaSalle over two centuries ago. Their dreams of a canal across the portage over which they struggled with so much difficulty, is at last about to be realized. At no distant day, big freighters will be carrying goods from Buffalo and Cleveland, to St. Louis and New Orleans. The Panama canal will come into its own, and the people of the whole country will receive a new impetus in trade and prosperity.

CHANGES AND STATISTICS

The years from 1825 to 1860 saw wonderful changes and growth in Illinois. The opening of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848, the building of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad, first opened in 1848, and of the Illinois Central Railway, finished in 1856, attracted thousands of settlers. From 40,000 population in 1818, the census figures showed over 425,000 in 1860. The first settlements were along the river banks. In 1830 a sod plow was perfected by Oramel Clark, a

Connecticut blacksmith living in this state. After this invention the richer Illinois valleys were occupied, and the interior portions of the state rapidly built up. This plow has resulted in making Illinois one of the richest farming states in the Union, and it has contributed as much as the railroads to its prosperity and wealth.

CHICAGO

FIRST SCHOOL IN CHICAGO

The first school in Chicago, stood on the present site of the Tribune building, corner of Madison and Dearborn. It would hardly be adequate for the city's present needs. At the present time, Chicago, the metropolis of the State, and the fourth city of the world in population, has over 2,800,000 inhabitants. The entire state had 6,234,995, according to the census of 1917, and it ranks as the third state in the Union. The original town of Chicago occupied two and one-half miles. The total area of Chicago at present is 199 square miles. It has a frontage of twenty-six and one-half miles along the lake, and it extends westward about twelve miles in its widest part. Where LaSalle and early travelers could purchase whole states for a few glass beads and trinkets, land in Chicago has increased in value to fabulous sums.

Chicago has 2660 miles of streets and over 1600 miles are paved. There are 6000 miles of sidewalks, and over 1500 miles of sewers, and about 46,000 street lamps. The best park and boulevard system probably to be found in the entire world gives Chicago 2605 acres, which is being added to continually. A fifty-mile drive over boulevards all the way and built up and lined with expensive buildings, nearly surrounds the city. There were in 1918, 1150 churches and missions; 70 charitable institutions, and many semi-charitable; 88 hospitals, 30 large libraries, 308 schools; about 171 state, national and private banks, and several hundred theatres, large and small. There are at least five theatres in Chicago housed in buildings which represent an investment of more than $1,000,000 each, and, with ground values, some of them represent several million. The rental paid for one theatre is $75,000 a year, under a ten years' lease or $750,000 for the period. The lowest rental for any large theatre in the loop district is $25,000 a year, and others run to $60,000. There are 116 theatres devoted to

drama, musical comedy, vaudeville, burlesque or stock. There are now 831 theatres in Chicago.

In the matter of hotels, Chicago is not behind any city in the world except New York, and many are equal to the finest in that city. We hold in great esteem the "Sauganash Hotel," the first in Chicago, at the southeast corner of Lake and Market streets, which was the center of Chicago's business life at that time. The first dramatic performance in Chicago was presented here.

Chicago's marvelous growth, educational and otherwise, is coincident with that of all parts of the state. They are all endowed with educational institutions of high rank; with libraries, fine public and private buildings, and monuments and landmarks to the glory of the state and the honor of those who have made the state illustrious.

LANDMARKS AND MONUMENTS

We now turn aside, or back as it were, to speak of some of the earlier landmarks and forts and houses, most of which have passed from existence, but some few of which are still standing. There is still standing in Jackson Park, Chicago, *the oldest Court House* in the Mississippi Valley, built in 1716 in Cahokia. It was removed to Chicago for the World's Fair.

Frink and Walker's Stage line at Lake and Dearborn streets is reproduced in a picture herein.

Old settlers remember well the first *draw-bridge* built across the Chicago River, in 1834, at Dearborn st. Many pictures of this will be found in the early histories of the city and State. Events of extreme importance to the entire State were the opening of the old Illinois and Michigan Canal in 1848. And the Chicago and Galena railroad was also first opened in the same year. The first depot built in Chicago was located at Wells street and the river. These arteries of trade and the completion of the Illinois Central railroad in 1856 attracted thousands of settlers to Illinois.

The wigwam where President Lincoln was nominated in 1860, stood on the site of the old Sauganash Tavern, another landmark, at the corner of Market and Lake streets. There are many pictures of this extant. In 1849 occurred the great *Chicago Flood.* Great damage was done and it is truly remarkable that no such flood has been known in Chicago before or since

that time. It destroyed the bridges at Randolph and Clark streets; some 40 vessels, and much other property. It also resulted in *changing the course of the River,* from Van Buren street to its present mouth. The first capitol at Kaskaskia was occupied from 1809 to 1818. The bricks were brought from Pittsburgh by boat down the Ohio, and overland from Shawneetown. It was known as the Pape House for nearly sixty years after.

The same capitol afterward was partially undermined by the rise of the Mississippi in 1881, but still stood as a ruin for many years thereafter.

The house of Col. John Edgar, Kaskaskia, built in 1795, was a famous historical old place. It was a splendid example of the early architecture of Illinois, but has long since decayed.

The first executive mansion of Illinois, occupied by Governor Bond, first Governor of the State, is preserved in many pictures. This also was long since destroyed.

A picture of the land office of Kaskaskia, as it was before its destruction, has been preserved.

The Chicago Historical Society has a picture of an old trunk known as the "Land Office Trunk." It was used for transporting the records and valuable papers and deeds to and from Washington.

There is also a picture of *the ruins of Riley's Stone Mill,* built in 1795, the first in the west. It still stands where it was erected very nearly two hundred years ago. Modern boilers and machinery were installed, and it was in use until 1870.

The remains of the Parish House, Kaskaskia, built in the early part of last century, stood for sometime after the flood of 1881. This parish church was the third building erected on these grounds, and contained the famous bell, exhibited at the World's Fair, Chicago, where it rivaled the Liberty Bell. One authority says it was the second bell cast in this country, the Liberty Bell being the first. Another authority states it was brought from New Rochelle, France, in 1742. It is ancient enough, in either event, to claim our respect.

The Church of the Holy Family, which formerly stood at Cahokia, St. Clair County. It was supposed to be erected in 1700, and early documents seem to prove this statement, and

it stood until 1904. *Ruins of the old court house* at Kaskaskia, abandoned because of the changing of the channel of the Mississippi River. The bricks were taken from an old convent which had fallen into decay. It was used as a school until Kaskaskia was no more.

THE TRAGEDY OF A RUINED CITY

Kaskaskia in 1895 contained but three houses. It is very strange but true that the first capitol of our great state has been entirely washed away, and this tragedy of a ruined city was scarcely mentioned in the press of that day.

The powder magazine of the great Fort Chartres, which cost over $1,000,000, is now all that is left of what was the most powerful fort in America, at the time it was built, in 1756. The remainder, as well as the most of the town of Kaskaskia, was swallowed up by the encroachments of the Mississippi.

The present site of Kaskaskia shows the river flowing east of the island, where was formerly a town.

The house of Pierre Menard, the first lieutenant governor of the state, was built in 1791, and still stands at Fort Gage, Ill., opposite Kaskaskia. Pierre Menard's great grandson still lives in Fort Gage. The Menard house was restored and rebuilt a few years ago by Mr. Charles Lynn. It is occupied as a residence, and as the post office of Fort Gage.

An imposing monument for the early settlers of Kaskaskia and Fort Gage, partly paid for by the state and partly by public subscription, now stands on the hill above Fort Gage, Ill. The remains of the early pioneer settlers were removed here. It was erected in 1892.

John Marshall's House, Shawneetown, built about 1800, another famous landmark. Here in 1813, was established the first bank of Illinois. Shawneetown was the only other place in the State honored by a visit of General La Fayette. Extraordinary entertainment and courtesy were shown him. In this town Robert Ingersoll studied law, and here General Logan was married.

Governor Chartres' Old Cabin, Dixon, one of the first in the north part of the state, and Dixon's Ferry, Dixon, where old John Dixon kept a tavern for many years, are reverently remembered by the old Pioneers.

Dixon afterwards built the Nachusa House, the oldest hotel in Illinois, still occupied. It is also a well conducted and very comfortable hotel.

The stone abutments are all that is left of the first railroad bridge across the Mississippi, at Rock Island. The first train crossed in 1856. *Galena* has the honor of publishing the oldest paper in Illinois. It was called the Galena Gazette and it is still published.

John Kelly's home, Springfield, erected in 1819, was the first house in Springfield.

The Historical Society of Chicago has aided in marking the exact site of old Fort Dearborn, Chicago, with a tablet in the wall of the building for years occupied by the Hoyt Wholesale Grocery, corner Michigan Ave. and South Water St., Chicago. This tablet is temporarily in the rooms of the Historical Society, but will be replaced on its original site as soon as improvements now under way are finished.

Nearly all of the places of historical interest in Chicago and throughout the state have been marked in some appropriate manner, through the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution, or various historical associations, determined to foster patriotism, educate the young, and suitably reward those early heroes, who have not lived in vain. It is fitting that they should be so honored.

There is no more interesting reading to be found than the details of the early voyages of the explorers, and the glories of the pioneers. They thrill with romance, poetry, heroism and perseverance. They fill many books. The student or individual who cares to delve, will find that time is not considered when he picks up the wonderful story. In this brief talk, we have barely touched upon the hardships and heroism of La Salle, Tonti, and the great explorers. In later years, illustrious great men of Illinois have thrilled the nation. We have only briefly time to mention the courage of General Sheridan; the zeal of Peter Cartwright, the great pioneer preacher; the genius of the great Robert Ingersoll. And we have but mentioned General Logan, another great Illinoisan, distinguished for his brilliant record in the war, who was a native of this state. He was born in Jackson County, Ill., Feb. 9th, 1824. He fought in the Mexican War; served in Congress, and three terms in the Senate, and was nominated for Vice President. He was

accorded great honor by the people of his state and country. He died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26th, 1886. A splendid monument in his honor stands in the Lake Front Park, at the foot of Eldredge Court, Chicago.

We must not forget the early pioneers. Men like John Kinzie, Alexander Beaubien, Guerdon Hubbard, Dr. Alexander Wolcott, John Wentworth, Archibald Clybourn, Judge Dean Caton and Fernando Jones. Nor must we overlook George Flower and Morris Birkbeck, and their English colony who settled Edwards County; the German Pioneers who aided in settling St. Clair County, and the Swiss emigrants who settled Madison County; the Irish emigrants of Gallatin and Hardin Counties, and the French Lead-Miners at Galena.

All these are worth more consideration than a brief article of this nature can give. All have helped to make the state and the nation great.

DANIEL POPE COOK

To Daniel Pope Cook for whom Cook County was named, Chicago and Cook County owe their legal existence. It was Cook who fathered the bill for the Illinois and Michigan Canal. One of its provisions set aside every other township in a strip across the state thirty miles wide, as state property, to be used in paying for the canal. This caused Chicago to be platted and laid out. He secured the passage of the bill in the Legislature, and his fight for the new town at the head of the Lake endears him to us.

Illinois has a golden heritage, in more ways than one. Her citizens have much to be proud of. In the recent World's War crisis, caused by a maniacal kaiser, the Centennial Flag of peace is waving side by side with the Red, White and Blue, which typify the achievements of Democracy.

As the Centennial Flag stands for the triumph of thrift and energy, let us see to it that the flag of our country shall be the signal of Liberty to the oppressed of Europe, and to our own people. Let it not be lowered in Europe until the German idea that "Might makes Right" has been banished forever, and the beacon light of Liberty floods all the world.

THE WAR GOVERNORS

We here briefly present some of the illustrious War Governors of Illinois. First mention may be made of Hon. Augustus C. French, Governor of Illinois during the Mexican War, who promptly responded to the call of the President, James K. Polk, and, like his successors, raised more than the State's quota of troops. Governor Richard Yates, the Civil War Governor, personally chartered a steamer to succor wounded Illinois soldiers and brought many of them back to home and fireside, which made him exceedingly popular. He was untiring in working for the Union.

History cannot forget Hon. John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois during the Spanish-American war, who did all that could be done for the glory and honor of the state.

Illinois has gone over the top in subscriptions to all Liberty Loans and Red Cross Subscriptions, and she has gone over the top in furnishing her quota of loyal men to fight the battle of Democracy, under the leadership of our recent splendid and patriotic war Governor, Frank O. Lowden, and she did her full share to maintain, in the words of the immortal Lincoln, that "A government of the people, for the people and by the people, shall not perish from the earth. That the thirteen stripes and forty-eight stars of our flag shall forever be an emblem of Liberty to the oppressed of the World."

*LIFE IN THE ARMY

By Cynthia J. Capron

My wedding tour was typical of the life of an army officer's wife—which I became Thursday, June 27, 1867.

We were married at my father's in the morning, and a few hours later said goodbye.

We expected to go to California when my husband Thaddeus H. Capron, should receive orders to go with recruits from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to New York City.

He had failed to get leave of absence in May, to attend his own wedding, but had taken advantage of a sick leave—which he really needed—to be married in time to take his wife with him to the Pacific Coast.

On 1867 there was an overland stage patronized by miners and other people who felt able to endure anything, even an Indian attack.

The letters were seldom, until a few months later, sent overland; they were generally marked "By steamer" for though in some cases they might make better time by stage, people generally preferred the more slow but sure way.

This Thursday afternoon we arrived in Chicago and stopped at the Revere House, which was later swept away with the rest of North Chicago in the great fire of 1871. The next morning at seven o'clock we started eastward. After three hours ride, my husband left me at Michigan City to go to Newport, Ky. I remained in the same car, arriving in Detroit at six o'clock. Went to the Russell House, and in the evening took a sleeping car for Syracuse, N. Y., where I expected to stay with an aunt until there were more definite plans. Saturday morning was clear and beautiful, and I had a magnificent view of Niagara Falls.

My husband writes home, "About 10:30 A. M., Thursday, the 11th inst., I escorted my little lady on board the Henry Chauncey, and left her in the ladies' saloon until I had made

*The Civil War Diary of Thaddeus H. Capron, 1861-1865, is published in Journal Ill. State Hist. Society. Vol. 12, No. 3. Oct 1919.

MRS. C. J. CAPRON

the necessary arrangements for a good stateroom, which was to be our home for the voyage to Aspinwall.

Other duties with the men called me away, and Sis had to content herself until the steamer sailed at twelve o'clock, when I was assigned a very pleasant room in the upper cabin, and we removed to it, and settled down with all the comforts possible for the voyage.

Many of the passengers had friends at the wharf to bid them adieu, and handkerchiefs were waved. Sis and I had no friends there, but we thought of those at home, and looked forward to some future day when we should again see them. Jennie was seasick soon after we left New York. I have made some very pleasant acquaintances."

From me to my sister, July 16th: "Yes, here I am on the Carribbean Sea! The water is smooth and it would be delightful if it were not so *warm.*

We passed Cuba this forenoon; were in sight of it several hours. I did not see any buildings except a light-house. There are high hills or mountains all along the shore, covered with trees.

This is a very nice ship for the ocean, though there are finer ones on the Hudson River. The one I was on was called a floating palace.

I am just becoming acquainted with the officers on duty with the troops. I find them very pleasant. Capt. Brownlow is a son of Parson Brownlow. There is an Irish lieutenant who is droll enough, and good company."

The fare from New York City to San Francisco was $300. Of course an officer has his fare paid by the government, but it does not pay any expense of families I believe. In change of station, there was an allowance for baggage that did very well for a bachelor. The officers paid for extra weight if the transportation companies required it. They often gave passes to the families, and although we had one of the best staterooms, there was nothing to pay for my three weeks voyage.

There were 500 soldiers on board, and five or six officers. Maj. Capron was quartermaster and commissary officer. That means that he issued rations to the soldiers and looked after their comfort generally. This took most of the time during the day, I thought.

We arrived at Aspinwall at six o'clock Friday morning. When I looked out and saw the little bay, half encircled by the shore, the buildings and foliage, different from anything I had ever seen, it seemed like a fairy land. The natives soon came in canoes around the steamer to sell cakes, fruits, and liquors. I remained in the ship until a train was ready, a soldier being on guard in front of my state-room.

From one of my letters: "I can easily imagine the unhealthfulness of the climate which caused the death of so many of the laborers who constructed the railroad. There were stagnant pools and ponds all along the route, except a short distance where it is mountainous. The streams are all sluggish and muddy. There are many beautiful flowers, and the vegetation is luxuriant. I saw coconut, and many tropical plants, shrubs, and trees."

The railroad had been finished not very long before, for a lady I became acquainted with in California had crossed on a mule, as all passengers did, and she had a severe illness, known as Panama fever, after reaching San Francisco. We heard it said that there were as many deaths of those who made the railroad, as there were ties in the road.

I remember my surprise upon finding that the natives who came into the cars to sell fruit, could not understand. They looked so much like the negroes of our country that I expected them to speak English. I bought an orange, probably the largest I ever saw.

From a letter of Major Capron: "Immediately upon landing, guards were stationed, so that none of our men could go ashore until the train was ready to transport us across the isthmus, which was not until ten A. M. I was very busily engaged in issuing rations of coffee, meat, etc., to last the men until we should reach the other steamer, and have an opportunity to cook again.

Aspinwall is much smaller than I had expected to find it. It did not present a very interesting appearance.

At ten we commenced transferring the men to the cars, and soon were ready to start. I did not take Jennie from the steamer until the train was nearly ready, as I did not want to run the risk of her taking the Panama fever any more than was necessary.

A little before eleven we left Aspinwall in a special train for Panama. The trip was a delightful one. We passed several villages. The houses are made of slabs and poles, roofs of sugar cane, leaves, etc. About three o'clock we arrived at Panama. There we found a small steamer awaiting us, ready to transfer the troops to the Montana, which was lying out at anchor in the bay. In a short time we had the troops on board with the exception of a few men who were on duty with the baggage, and some who had succeeeded in getting away into the town."

After the troops were attended to, Maj. Capron had orders to wait for the next train which brought the baggage and the passengers; so we went to the Hotel de Grande, about half a mile away.

From a letter of mine: "Panama is an old city, and has many ruins, and ancient buildings. The hotel is opposite an old cathedral which is said to contain many old relics and curiosities. The older buildings are spotted with mold. Seeds have lodged in the dust in the niches and have grown. The streets are very narrow and mostly paved, I believe. The hotel was a nice one, though there were no carpets on the floors. There was a large court in the center with a piazza around each story. I do not think it was more than two or three stories in height. Our room opened in the court. Here and in the cars anything that could harbor vermin was dispensed with. Nothing was upholstered.

We went to the wharf when the little steamer was taking the passengers to the Montana; and waited there under the large shed, or covered wharf, till it should be our turn. A squad of native soldiers paraded around with guns held so carelessly that I was afraid of them."

The Montana was the counterpart of the Henry Chauncey, but there was another captain, and this was his last trip on the "Pacific Mail Steamship Line." There was an accident which I will tell about later. A steamer company cannot afford to let the least carelessness go unnoticed, and though this captain had served for many years, and had always been considered careful—so far as I know—he lost his position.

I remember seeing a very large steamer in the bay that had come around Cape Horn. The president of the Pacific

Mail had come on the Henry Chauncey with his wife, child, and servants, and he went on this boat which was awaiting him, to China, to establish a new line from that country to ours.

We left Panama in the night, while sleeping, and our next stopping place was Acapulco, Mexico. We arrived there the morning of the 25th, and many of us went in small boats to the town. Here the natives were dressed in brilliant colors, and rowed out to us in boats, dotting the waters of the bay, and making another picturesque scene, in combination with the Mexican city, amid a variety of tropical growths, among which were the sword plants. I do not know the proper name, but it resembles the century plant except that the leaves are sharp pointed, and stand up to a great height. I heard it said that a horse might be impaled on one of these. An old Spanish fort was the first object to attract us. It was not garrisoned, and was said to be one hundred years old. I was very curious to know whether it had been occupied by the French who had recently left Mexico, or part of it, but did not find any one who spoke English, who could inform me. The town seemed not very large. The streets were narrow, and the articles for sale were in front of the stores where the salesmen sat—on the walk I believe.

A large part of the population had turned out to sell us shells and other things they found market for when a steamer came. I believe several ladies bought silk dresses, which were much cheaper than in the United States.

The low sensitive plant was as plenty as grass here, near the stream where we saw the women washing their clothes in the running water.

We left about three o'clock on our northward journey. We were often in sight of the mountainous coast, and sometimes saw objects of interest in the ocean. Until a few days before arriving at San Francisco the weather was very warm. The captain said one evening that in the morning at a certain time we would need shawls, and it was as he said. The weather was cool after this, and the captain said it was an exceptionally pleasant voyage. On account of the good weather the steamer came near San Francisco, one day earlier than the shortest time allowed for a trip, and the captain tried to keep the boat out through the night so that he could go into the harbor the

next day, August 2. The fog was so dense that he lost his bearings and went about nine miles beyond his destination.

I was awakened in the night by the shock of the vessel running aground. I felt sure that this was the case, but thought it best to wait before calling my husband who was in the berth above. When I heard men talking outside, about taking the small boats out of the davits, I thought it was time to do so. He had heard so many times about my surmises that he did not expect to find anything wrong. At one time the ship had been higher on one side than the other for at least twenty-four hours. I was very anxious about it but no one else seemed to be. After awhile I succeeded in persuading my husband to go out and see what the trouble was.

When he came back he said the ship was aground, and he thought I was pretty brave after seeing some of the women so frightened. The pumps were kept going the rest of the night, and when daylight came we could not see much better than before. Finally the fog lifted and we saw that we were very near the shore, and also that there were several fishing sail boats near us. The captain had a man go on horseback to San Francisco to have a steamer sent to us. When the tide was higher, about ten o'clock, we got off after making considerable effort.

The water not having come in faster than it could be pumped out, we were carried safely to the Golden Gate and arrived at the wharf about noon.

I shall never forget the Bay of San Francisco as we came through the Golden Gate. The passengers were asked to stand on the deck at the stern, so that the bow would rise above the sand bars as we came through. It was the dry season, and the ground in San Francisco was the color of sand. The live oaks and other evergreen trees made a pleasing contrast. The city was then scattered somewhat over the hills and mountains. The city, the island of Alcatraz, Angel Island, Goat Island, the straits, and bay made a most beautiful scene.

I drove to the Occidental Hotel with a gentleman my husband asked to be my escort while he remained with the troops. He went with the recruits to Angel Island, the recruiting depot, but was allowed to spend part of the time with me at the hotel, where I remained ten days. There were

several army officers and other steamer acquaintances stopping at the Occidental, so that I was not very lonely.

Woodward's Gardens were something like Lincoln Park of Chicago, but there was an art gallery, besides several green-houses, etc. An admittance fee of twenty-five cents was asked at the gate.

My next move was to Alcatraz Island. This island is the most picturesque feature of San Francisco Bay. It rises up almost perpendicularly on all sides from the water. The wagon road up from the wharf has a very steep ascent, although it has been cut so that it can be climbed by the few animals kept here. A small steamer made access to the city comparatively easy for those who were allowed to go and come, but as this was a prison for offenders of the army, a small garrison was needed on account of the isolation.

The officers occupied the citadel, a large brick building with openings in the thick walls, perhaps ten inches wide, but as long as any window. These windows were so narrow, and the walls so thick that only a little could be seen from them. The commanding officer with his wife "kept house" in a suite of rooms, and all the other officers messed together. There was a billiard hall in the second or third story.

I was the only lady in the mess but I did not mind it. This was an artillery post and the officers were all artillery officers. Their uniform was blue with red trimmings. The commanding officer, Major Darling, married a Spanish lady from Chile. She was very fond of flowers, and had room for a very small flower garden which she had watered, and everything grew luxuriantly, although it was so cold all the month of August that people wore furs, and they did any time in the summer. When my fire was not burning well in our fireplace, I was uncomfortable in my room.

Outside in the garden the fuchsias climbed over the top of a high fence. The scarlet geraniums almost as tall as one's head were loaded with blossoms. The pinks were the finest I had ever seen. Alcatraz is in an exposed place where the winds swept through from the Golden Gate. It was not so cold in the city on one side, or at Angel Island on the other.

No money but coin was used on the Pacific coast, and prices were very high after the war. We bought furniture

for two rooms which was very plain, but "incidentals" had by this time amounted to a considerable sum, and the greenbacks the army was paid with only brought seventy-two cents on a dollar. This was our first "home."

I never saw the prison, but I went up to the top of the lighthouse where the lamp was kept burning at night. There was a fog bell and it was often necessary to warn vessels of the danger they were in when the fogs shut us in, and when things could be seen at all at these times, it was through a mist which sometimes made our surroundings seem unreal, as a ship and a lighthouse without sky or water or land.

Major Capron was sent up the coast with recruits while I was here, and I was invited to take my meals at Major Darling's while he was away. They were very kind to me, and the time finally came when the one who had been sadly missed returned. The eleven days of his absence had been spent in embroidering some slippers for him, and thinking about shipwrecks principally.

Our letters we did not expect to come from Illinois in less than eighteen days. Of course that was overland. I do not think the railroad was begun at this time, although two years from that summer we went east, two weeks after the first train had gone through, over the Central and Union Pacific railroads.

About the first of September our quarters at Angel Island were ready for us, and we went to the headquarters of our own regiment, the 9th Infantry. The colonel had been a general of volunteers, and was now called General King. Later, congress authorized officers of the regular army to retain the titles given them in civil war times. General King and Mrs. King and a little daughter occupied the commanding officer's quarters. There was a double set of quarters besides, for officers. There were barracks for men, a sutler's store and residence, and a few storehouses for government supplies. There never was a post without a guardhouse, I presume, so there must have been one there. The hospital and surgeon's quarters were over the hill and out of sight of the post. Point Blunt is the name of the part of the island farthest from Camp Reynolds, about two miles and a half distant. The highest point of the island is in the center, and ridges and valleys extend in all directions from that to the

sea. Without roads being cut, there was scarcely a place where a wagon could move without danger, except on the parade ground. There was a road around the side of the hill to Point Blunt on the south side, and one about half way there—to the hospital—on the north side. Camp Reynolds was in a valley running down to the western beach where there was a wharf, and near that a flagstaff from which floated the stars and stripes from reveille to retreat. There were pyramids of cannon balls around the flag. The cannon were on the heights just north and south of the little strip of beach. The cemetery was up on the hill to the south of our valley which hid the city of San Francisco from us.

Soon after my arrival the first military funeral I had ever seen passed slowly to this cemetery, the regimental band playing a funeral march. I had lost a brother in the war three years before, and I thought of him, dying away from home and friends, as this soldier had, and of his burial by comrades.

The adjutant of the regiment was the only officer permanently located here besides the colonel. There was not a company of the regiment at headquarters. They were in various parts of California and Arizona, and one at Sitka. Lieutenant Leonard Hay, the adjutant, was a brother of Colonel John Hay, our minister to England. He being the only bachelor officer, kept a mess that all officers temporarily stationed here joined, paying their share of the expense. I was the only lady in the mess. Sometimes there were only one or two extra officers, and at other times there were more.

Troops were sent up and down the coast by steamer. All those going to Arizona went part way by steamer, and when awaiting the sailing of a steamer, officers generally came to Angel Island. The private soldiers also were here to await transportation, or were recruits to be drilled. The buglers practiced over the hills back of us, and the sound came back from "over the hills and far away," and does in memory still.

We were very cordially welcomed by General and Mrs. King. We were asked there to tea the day they made their first call, and as they entertained many people from the city, it was not a lonely place. General McDowell and Mrs. McDowell came there, and Admiral Thacher, whose battleship,

the Pensacola, was in the harbor. The admiral took some of us out in his row boat, in one end of which at least a dozen sailors pulled the oars. They were in the naval uniform. It was a very fine boat, richly carpeted, and an awning overhead.

An officer of the regiment, Lieutenant Griffith, was married in San Francisco in church. We were invited, but we could not afford the expense of staying at a hotel over night as we should be obliged to do if we went. Our mess bill was $60 a month in coin. I think the pay was about $113 a month in greenbacks, and when it was turned to coin leaving $71.36, there was not much for pleasure trips or clothing. I considered myself fortunate to get our washing done for $10 a month in greenbacks, so after mess bill and washing bill were paid, it left $14.16, to say nothing about the strikers five dollars. Butter was 80 cents a pound, eggs 80 cents a dozen. Milk was 10 cents a quart. We could not hire a girl for less than $25 a month—all this in coin.

We rowed out in a small boat several times, and once discovered a school of porpoises close to us, and started for the shore immediately. Once we got around a point where the current was too strong to get back, and we had to land on the other side of the island and walk home.

One day when the bay was so rough it seemed as though a small steamer would not be able to cross it, a new one built by the government was to make its trial trip from Angel Island to the city. The swell was so great that the little steamer could not come near enough to put a plank on the wharf. Major Capron thought it would suit his mood to take the trip with the captain. He jumped on the boat when it came near enough, and left me standing on the wharf. After awhile, as the distance increased, the waves ran so high as to hide the steamer from my view. General King came down and when I told him that my husband had gone he said, "He is foolhardy, *foolhardy.*" He came back all right before night. The captain was very much pleased with the new steamer which after this made regular trips twice a day to the posts in the bay and to the city.

The next winter it was nearly wrecked. It was on its way to the city, and it was the first trip of a new captain. He was talking with an army officer, and did not notice that

a British ship they were nearing was connected by a hawser to a tug, and was being towed by it. They came in contact with the rope and also the vessel. The hawser carried away the pilot house, which the captain was in, and threw him back seriously injuring him. The smoke stack and steam pipe were carried away and there was great fear that the boiler would explode before the passengers, thirty-five in number, could be taken on board the ship. Lieutenant Rockefeller of the 9th had his thigh broken, and Dr. Kinsman had his ankle sprained.

One day I had gone to the city on the morning boat, and returning was a little too late, and missed the last one home. When I was hurrying to the wharf, there was a Chinaman with an immense bundle on his back walking ahead of me, and as I came nearer a man standing in an open front store, gave him a push that sent him off of the walk into the street. After I passed, I saw him meekly returning, and going on as if nothing unusual had occurred. I took the Oakland or some other ferry boat for San Leandro where a young lady with whom I became acquainted on the voyage from the east resided. When I returned home the next morning I was surprised to find that there was no perceptible excitement over my being left among strangers in a large city.

We went horseback riding, and sometimes went out in the ambulance. We hunted up some people we had brought a letter of introduction to, and they visited us, and I went in the city to visit them. We drove out to the Cliff House, and down the beach to the south.

I took much pleasure in going to the little beach on the south side of the island to gather seaweed. The hill cut me off from everything but the view of the ocean, and beyond, Alcatraz, San Francisco, and the mountains. There were hundreds of sea gulls near the shore, and once I saw a flock of pelicans flying northward. My husband was not assigned to a company, and it was uncertain whether he would be soon, or remain at headquarters. We intended to go to housekeeping soon if we were to stay.

I wrote home October 10th: "If we are going anywhere this winter, I wish we could be sent before the rainy season sets in. The most interesting events of the day are the arrivals of the steamer mornings and afternoons. Those are

the times to see who go and who come, and how they dress—that is all. I am just going to keep house and have something to do as soon as we can bring it about. Major Capron received orders to join his company (A) at Round Valley, Mendocino Co., Cal., November 18. He went into the city to purchase supplies to take to the isolated post we expected to go to. There were some articles in the depot for commissary stores in the city that were not sent out to small posts. These goods, consisting mostly of eatables that would keep a long time—canned goods, codfish, bacon, ham, blacking for shoes and stoves, spices, sugar, etc., we could pay for in greenbacks, at the original price paid by the government, with no additional charge, for transportation was all we had to pay. Major Capron purchased crockery, carpets, and everything to begin housekeeping.

We left Angel Island after having been there nearly three months. We went by steamer to Petaluma north of the bay; from there to Sonoma by stage, to Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, and Cahto. We went in a regular old California stage with four horses and a professional driver. He told us that just over the mountain to the east, there were hot springs, but my husband being under orders to proceed without delay to his station, we did not visit Calistoga Springs; neither did we visit Yosemite Valley as some of the steamer acquaintances did. Those days we heard more of the Yosemite, but nothing of the Yellowstone Park.

We crossed the Russian River, noted for its fine scenery. The driver told us of a place where it would seem that there was an end to the road, with nothing but the sky ahead. When we reached it the road turned and was like many another hard place in life—the way opened when we arrived there but not before.

From Cahto to Camp Wright we were obliged to go on muleback. The distance was twenty-five miles. We went over two mountain ridges where the weather seemed very chilly this December day. In the valley between, it was uncomfortably warm. Eel river, which was on three sides of Round Valley, ran through this deep valley. It was a mountain stream and very rapid. There was a detachment of soldiers there to attend the ferry boat. It was a flat boat, and was guided by a paddle. The saddles and bridles were taken

off of the mules and put in the boat, and then the animals were driven into the water. They swam across, but it seemed a hard struggle. Then we got into the boat and shot out into the middle of the stream going down somewhat, and here the man with the paddle began work in earnest to make a landing before it was too late. If we were taken too far down, the banks were too steep to make a landing, and there were dangerous rapids not far away.

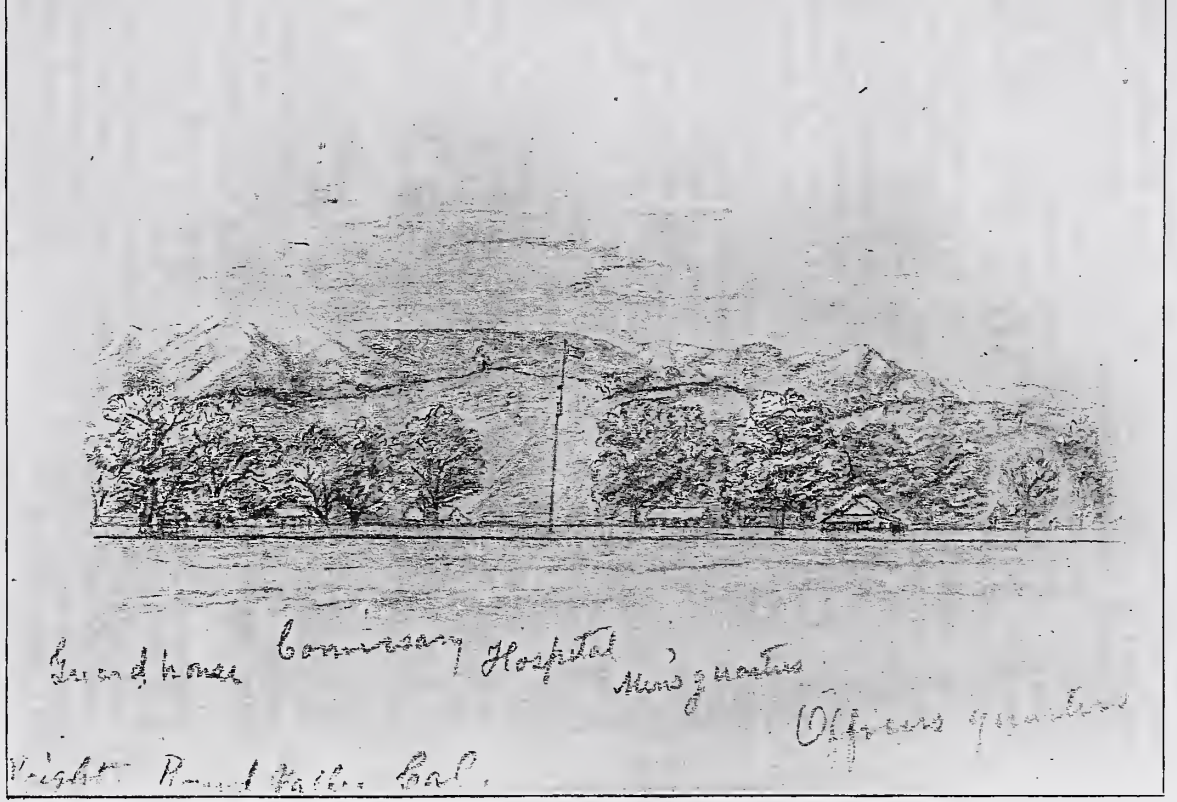
We were told bear stories as we went down the eastern side of the last mountain, and finally we had a glimpse of the flag miles away at Camp Wright.

It was dark when we arrived, but we met a hospitable welcome from Lieutenant and Mrs. Griffith, with whom we lived until our goods arrived three months later from Fort Bragg on the coast seventy miles away, to which point they had been sent by water.

Major Jordan, the captain of company A was in San Francisco on recruiting service.

My husband writes December 24: "It is midwinter and it seems here in the valley like a spring morning; birds singing, grass growing, and all nature joyous after the long rain. Soon after my arrival at the post I was appointed quartermaster, commissary, and adjutant, and it is part of my duty to make improvements. I am setting out a strawberry bed, and in the spring will set out currant, gooseberry, and raspberry bushes. J. Ross Brown calls this the most beautiful valley in the world. It is about six miles in length, and five in width.

It has a population of about 150 whites, besides those of the post, and about 2,000 Indians on the reservation. They are very peaceable, however, no trouble having been had with them for years. Mrs. Griffith, Jennie, and I took a ride the other day in our spring wagon, down to the reservation, about one and one-half miles from the camp. They are very industrious for Indians. They cultivate a large farm of several thousand acres, and very well too. I wish you could see them preparing their favorite dish—a *soup* made from acorn meal and angleworms. They make the meal by pounding the acorns until they are as fine as flour. Then the meal and angleworms are put in a kettle to cook. Their kettle is a hole in the wet sand, made by working a stick around until



CAMP WRIGHT, CAL.

they get the sides quite hard. While one is doing this, another has built a fire with boughs and sticks upon which they pile a number of stones. When they become hot, they put water in the kettle, throw the stones in and heat it until it is the right temperature, when they take them out, and stir in the meal, etc. I presume you will think I am telling a good story about making soup in kettles made in the sand, and may doubt it as I did, but I have *seen it done myself.''*

The surgeon and his wife lived at the south end of the line of officers' quarters. The next was the commanding officer's cottage, one story and six rooms. This was built of brick made near the post. Next was our log house, one story high, and six rooms, one of which was the adjutant's office. There was a bath room besides. The surgeon's quarters were very much like ours. On the north side of the parade ground were the company's barracks and the hospital. There was a quartermaster and commissary building, and the guardhouse on the west, and in the center the flag. Nothing on the south. The highest range of the Coast Mountains was east of us, and its highest peak was named Yolo Bolo. Major Jordan had sent to this mountain one 4th of July, and had enough snow brought to make ice cream, yet during the summer of 1868, for a long time the mercury went up to a hundred or more in the shade in the middle of nearly every day, 108 degrees the highest, and this in our valley below Yolo Bolo. There was a wagon road around this mountain out of the valley towards Sacramento, but it was hardly ever used by the troops. There were high mountains west and south of us also.

It often rained for a week or ten days the winter of 1867-1868. The mountain streams would rise suddenly, so that they could not be forded, and mails were very irregular. One mail was lost. One letter sent February 23 did not reach its destination until April 6.

I write May 31, 1868: ''Lieutenant Griffith received a note from Major Jordan last night saying that he had just heard accidentally, that Major General Halleck and staff were to start for Camp Wright in a few days on an inspecting tour. Just think of us two families having the senior Major General and five or six staff officers to entertain for several days. Of course the general will stay with the commanding officer, and

we cannot possibly accommodate more than two. They never give any notice of coming on their inspection tours, and we are very fortunate to have heard about it."

July 27 I wrote to my mother about our little boy just a month old.

August 3 I write: "Since General Halleck was here we have heard from three different persons that he was much pleased with things at this post. The doctor's son in San Francisco writes to his father that the General told him that he never visited a camp where everything was done that could be done, more than it is here."

My letters these days were mostly about "the boy." I say August 27: "I do not think there ever *was* another such a baby, or expect *there ever will* be one." I write October 5 of the Griffith's boy a week and a half old.

Captain Fairfield was the Indian agent. I bought a basket made by an Indian for one dollar. It would hold water. They used such baskets for dishes. They kept many baskets and other things for their big burning dance that they had twice a year. They danced and howled around a fire, and as they went threw things into the fire, even the clothes they had on. These were the Con-cows. The Ukiahs, Pitt Rivers, and Wylachers, did not do so. These tribes were all on this reservation, and were called Digger Indians.

There were two doctors at Camp Wright while we were there; Dr. Kinsman, who left soon after we came, and a contract surgeon whose name I have forgotten.

Major Jordan came in November, 1868, with Mrs. Jordan and their two little girls. We found them very pleasant people. The Griffiths lived with them. Mrs. Griffith was a sister of Major Jordan.

News came that our regiment, the 9th Infantry, would be sent east to take the place of the 12th Infantry.

I write May 16, 1869: "The company to relieve us camped about eight miles from here last night, and we expect them this forenoon."

We left Camp Wright May 25, and reached San Francisco June 2. Left the 7th, stayed at Cheyenne June 12. Sunday the 13th started for Omaha, arriving there the next morning.

From Omaha the companies were sent to different posts, and Fort Sedgwick, Colorado Territory, was our next station.

THE DIARY OF SALOME PADDOCK ENOS

Introduction By Louisa I. Enos

In 1812 Gaius Paddock sold his home in Woodstock, Vermont, expecting to take his family west to try their fortunes in the new country. But the War of 1812 broke out before they got started, and there were rumors of Indian uprisings in the West. So it was thought best not to make the journey then. There was no vacant house in the little village (there was a house shortage even in those days), so the family was obliged to rent a vacant store building and they lived there until they really made their start for the West in September, 1815.

Salome Paddock, the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gaius Paddock, was married to Pascal P. Enos on the 4th day of September and she and her husband started with her family on their journey to the West. The Paddock family consisted of the father and mother, two sons and six daughters. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Jane Richmond, did not come with them, but a few years later joined them in Illinois.

Salome Paddock Enos kept a diary of their route West. Unfortunately it is very brief, only the names of the towns they passed through, the places they stopped for the night, and the distance travelled each day. Probably she was too tired to write very much.

After reaching St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. Enos went on to St. Charles. In 1817 they moved to St. Louis and in 1821 to Madison Co., Ill., where Mr. Enos had bought land. In 1823 he was appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in the land office then established at what was called the Springfield District; Mr. Enos arrived with his family September, 1823. Pascal P. Enos died April 29, 1832, and Salome Paddock Enos, October 23, 1877.

ITINERARY DIARY OF SALOME PADDOCK ENOS*

Wife of Pascal P. Enos and daughter of Gaius Paddock, kept on the journey of the family from Vermont to St. Louis, Mo., 1815-1816.

Left Woodstock, Vt. Sept. 3, 1815 (Sept. 4 is the correct date) commenced our journey toward the west traveled 11 mils slept at Mr. Hascals Barnard.

Tusday weather bad took leave of our hospitable friends and traveled 18 mils put up at Fullers in Stockbridge Pittsfield.

Wensday weather still rainy crossed the green mountains through Parkerstown road very bad slept at Read in Rutland 13 mls.

Thursday wether fine crossed Otter creek passed through the towns of Castleton Poultney Granville the first town in the State of New York put up at Hopkins in Hebron 30 miles.

Friday weather fair but windy traveled 28 miles through Salem slept at Days in Cambridge.

Saturday crossed the river Hosock (Hoosac) traveled the towns of Lansingburge Troy crossed the Hudson by ferry Albany put up at Russels in Bethelehem 33 mls.

Sunday weather very warm traveled through Queman (Coeymans) Baltimore Hockhocking Athens put up at Botsfords in Scatskill 31.

Monday weather insupportably warm crossed Scatskill river passed through Sargeetias (Saugerties) put up at Ratcliff in Kingston 24 miles from Scatskill.

Tusday weather excessively warm traveled through Springton Tuttleton crossed the rivers Rosenolle and Wallkill put up at Mullens in Shawangunk 26 miles.

Wensday Sept. 13 weather cooler passed the towns of Montgomery (crossed the River Wallkill) Goshen and Florida slept at Randolphs in Warwick 28.

Thursday left Warwick traveled through Vernon (the first town in New Jersey) Hamburg slept at Philips in Newton 28 miles.

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*Pascal P. Enos and Salome Paddock were married on the day the family left for the West. The party consisted of Gaius Paddock and his family. An article on Mr. Paddock, his journey and his settlement in Illinois, by Gaius Paddock, a grandson of the pioneer, is published in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society for April, 1920, Volume XIII.

Fryday Left Newton passed the towns of Johnsonburge Hope and put up at Lomeson in Oxford a wreched inn miserable beyond description 27 miles.

Saturday weather fine left the bed-bug tavern at an early hour took breakfast at Drums in Geenwich crossed the River Delaware by bridge of the most beautiful construction I ever saw (cost 8500 d) traveled the towns of Easton Bethlehem slept at Weitters in Hanover 26.

Sunday weather rainy passed the day at Weitters till 4 P M left that friendly family crossed the River Ralah (Lehigh) over an elegant bridge (cost 2200 d) into Allenton a beautiful village built principally of stone slept at Dorney's had a fury for a land-Lady.

Monday Sept. 18 left the abode of the infernal traveled the town of Kutztown put up at Schwartz in Reading slept in a Dutch bed for the first time 32 m.

Tusday weather fine crossed the River Schuylkill traveled the towns of Linkeine Womolsdorff (Womelsdorf) slept at Yong's in Myerstown 24 ms.

Wensday weather good left Myerstown passed the towns of Lebanon Millerstown Palmyra forded Sweetaran River (Swatara River) in Hammelstown (Hummelstown) put up at Willmots in Harrisburge.

Thursday weather fine left Harrisburge crossed the Susquehannah by ferry one mile in width traveled the towns of Mechanicksburghs Carlisle slept at a Dutch inn in Wallnut Bottom 24 ms.

Friday weather rainy travel to Shippingburgh (Shippensburg) put up at Porters 12 miles.

Saturday weather still bad P M weather fair left Shippensburghs traveled 4 miles broak a waggon put up at Wunderlich in Southhampton.

Sunday Sept. 24 weather fine drove 6 miles traveled on foot over the three Broters (Brothers?) at the foot of last broke one waggon found entertainment after walking two ms at Dubbs' in Dublin 18.

Monday weather verry fine left Dubbs traveled 15 miles to the top of Sideling Hill slept at Willsons.

Tusday weather good left Willsons drove four miles overturned a waggon in desending the mountain and broke it two

hours to repare crossed the Juniatta River put up at Tots in Bloody Run the inn good.

Wennsday A. M. pleasant P. M. rainy traveled 15 mils put up at Mullens at the foot of Dry Ridge and Bufow Creek.

Thursday weather pleasant left Mullens traveled 15 ms over dry Ridge to the foot of the Allegany mountains crossed it put up at Kimbels a cross Dutch Inn 23 ms.

Fryday weather still pleasant left Kimbles traveled 17 miles to the foot of Laurel Hill 4 miles to the assended two miles put up at ———————— 23.

Saturday weather fine left the Dutch hut traveled two miles to the foot of the mountains assended chestnut Ridge five miles over passed Mount Pleasant put up at Conrads three miles beyond the town 23 miles.

Sunday Oct. 1 left Conrads traveled 14 miles of the worst rode that was ever passed by mortals put up at Crimins an excelant inn.

Monday traveled Northamp, Mechanicksburg and put up at McCulloughs in Pittsburg 20 miles.

Tusday spent the day in Pittsburg visited the Glass factory in company with Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Enos and two Gent of the town Mr. Deming Mr. Collier and Sisters walked to the Hill that overlooked the town thought it dirty and irregular built returned read Rookbey (Rokeby) till evening attend church.

Wennesday weather fine left Pittsburg 5 o'clock P. M. on board our boat sailed five miles put up at Sargents in Pine Town five miles.

Thursday morning foggy sailed from Sargents passed Middletown slept at a priviat house in Logtown 15 miles.

Friday weather rainy passed Beavertown and Big Vever river which the High Ohio receives at that place put up at Forsters in Georgetown 23.

Saturday still rainy passed the town of Possom slept at little Hut on the bank on Virginia side 14 miles.

Sunday Oct. 8 weather continues rainy sailed 17 mils to Charlestown slept at Greathous passed the town of Stubensvill (Steubenville) on the Ohio shore.

Monday weather pleasant left Charlestown sailed 27 mils passed the town of Wheling (Wheeling) Warren slept at Purdys on Virginia side.

Tusday weather faire but windy so much so that we were obliged to lye by half of the day sailed 18 miles slept at Russels on Virginia bank.

Wennesday pleasant sailed 34 miles slept at Greens in W. Newport.

Thursday weather warm sailed sixteen miles to Marietta found it to be a small town in the forks of the Ohio and Muskingum slept at Cook in Belpre 28.

Friday very fine left Cooks at an early hour passed that celebrated Island of Blanerhasets (Blennerhassett) one mile in length slept at a little hut on the bank or rather staid for sleep we had none sailed 33 miles.

Saturday pleasant runn forty miles slept at Harreses found them pleasant hospitable people rare qualifications for the inhabitants of this country.

Sunday Oct. 15 weather fair runn 34 miles passed Point Pleasant (where the Kenawha empts itself into the Ohio it is a river of considerable magnitude 400 yards wide at its mouth) Galliopolis a town of considerable note slept at a private house.

Monday weather rainy runn 36 miles passed Great sandy river which is the division line between Virginia and Kentucky slept at ————————.

Tusday pleasant and warm run 36 ms passed Portsmouth a pleasant town on the Ohio slept at P Timin's in Elixandria situated in the forks of the Ohio and Scioto a miserable town Our friend Noble very sick.

Wensday weather fair Mr. Noble better runn 30 miles passed Louisvill on the Kentucky shore salt works at that place slept at Lockhearts in Washington.

Thursday verry warm run 36 miles passed Georgetown stoped a short time at limestone a handsom town on the Kentucky bank met with our friend Collier here slept at Mitchels in Charlestown.

Friday rainy and wind runn 28 miles passed Augusta a beautiful little town on the Kentucky bank slept at Flocks in

Nevilletown this night our fellow passengers (Mr. Taylor and Noble) had their trunks broken open and robed of watch and money to a considerable amount the theft supposed to be commited by one Anderson a discharged soldier who worked his passage down the river on board one boat.

Saturday Oct. 20th still rainy spent the day in Neville in hopes of detecting the theif but to no effect. Slept at the house of a merchant by the name of ———————— found them to be an agreeable friendly family rair qualifications for the inhabitants of the bank of the Ohio.

Sunday 21 morning foggy run 14 miles to Columbia.

Monday 22 fine run 6 miles to

Journal continued from Oct. 23d, 1815, to Sept. 14th, 1816. embarked on board one boat for Shawneytown, fellow passengers Dr. Cool Mr. Poland and ———————— left the city of Cincinnati at 11 o'clock (with little regret after a residence of almost a year) passed the Great Miami river the boundary line between Ohio State and Indiana territory the town of lawrenceburgh on the Indiana bank found much difficulty in landing on account of the rapidity of the stream which was at last effected by the assistance of the inhabitants a little below Grape island 12.

Sunday 15th weather rainy river still rising runn 12 miles put in at Big Lick creek took our friend Nicoll on board at this place.

Monday 16th weather fine put of early runn 11 miles to Fredericksburgh stoped their for oars obtained them runn to Vevy (Vevay) 12 miles had a visit from esquire Holton and left Dr. Cool their.

Tusday 17 morning foggy day pleasant passed the Swits settlement Kentucky river and the town of Fort William at its mouth also the town of Madison a flurishing hansom settlement distance 40.

Wensday 18th weather fine runn 26 miles to the falls passed much fine hansom country on either side of the Ohio could not pass the falls for the want of pilots walked in the evening to the harbor saw a beautiful steem-boat, and harbor filled with barges and keels had a sleepless night.

Friday 20th (Thursday 19th) weather pleasant procured a pilot crossed the falls at ten oclock, run to Salt River 25 miles night rainy.

Friday 20th morning rainy runn 9 miles and landed untill the return of Father who had gone back in quest of the dog while waiting our party went out a sporting and brought in two fine turkeys one of which we roasted for dinner 11 oclock Father returned put out agane run 29 mils runn into spring creek Indiana shore.

Saturday 21 weath cloudy and unpleasant, passed much hilly uneven country, the appearance of the inhabitance, savage in extrem put in at a small creek, distance 52 miles night rainy.

Sunday 22 morning rainy accompaneyed with thunder, afternoon pleasant country more level passed a barge that was assending the river saw but few settlements distance unknown put in for the night on Indiana shore.

Monday 23 morning foggy pleasant day winds high in the afternoon, passed the hanging rock called Lady Washington saw three keels assending the river, cave on the banks of the river landed on a willdernes shore Indiana distance 35.

Tuesday 24th passed much handsome country but few settlements Green river on the left a large beautyfull streem, landed again in the wilderness on Kentucky shore 50 miles.

Wensnesday 25th day fine winds high which retarded our progress left Mr. Hopkins at Hendersonvill who had accompanyed us from Louisvill, put in at an excellent harbor a new town Mount Vernonp

Thursday 26th fair high winds was passed by a fine large Steemboat was surprised to see with what velocity she stemed the current passed the Wabash a beautiful river on the right P. M. reached the much wisht for port of Shawneetown found it to be a wreched sunken place steemboat desending the river which surpassed the former in beauty and grandeur.

Friday 27th weather fair exchanged our boat for a horse got our baggage on board our waggons, at 4 oclock commenced our land journey for St. Louis traveled 6 miles over a bad road put up at a log cabin.

Saturday 28th weather good, roads intolerably bad passed the U. S. Saline salt works and Saline creek put up at Browns

accomadations bad, cross Landlady and exorbitant price distance 15 mi.

Sunday 29th pleasant broke our waggon put up at Jordens found them to be kind hospitable people just to reverse to our night before entertainment distance 18 miles.

Monday 30th cloudy roads better traveled over the pyraees found pleasant beyond my expectations forded big muddy put up at a miserable cabin had an Idiot for landlady and a savage for a landlord 17 miles.

Tuesday October 1 thretened with rain, roads fine, crossed little muddy, took breakfast at Jacksons, traveled to Flacks distance 26 miles had a dutch landlady with evry accomplishment that is attached to that class of beings.

Wensday 2 morning rainy left Clarks at an early hour traveled 18 miles to breakfast roads very fine traveled two miles further left the Cascaska road for the St. Louis which proved to be a bad exchange put up at Pattersons distance 32 miles.

Thursday 3 left pattersons crossed the Kaskaska river traveled ten miles to breakfast crossed a twellve mile pryrarie partly on fire put up at Cottens distance 30.

Thursday 4th weather good, left Cottens traveled to French villiage five miles from St. Louis wherry P. M. spent in following French directions to no effect put up at MacKneels.

Friday 5th

Charges paid at warehouse $2.62½

Shawneetown Sept. 27th 1816.

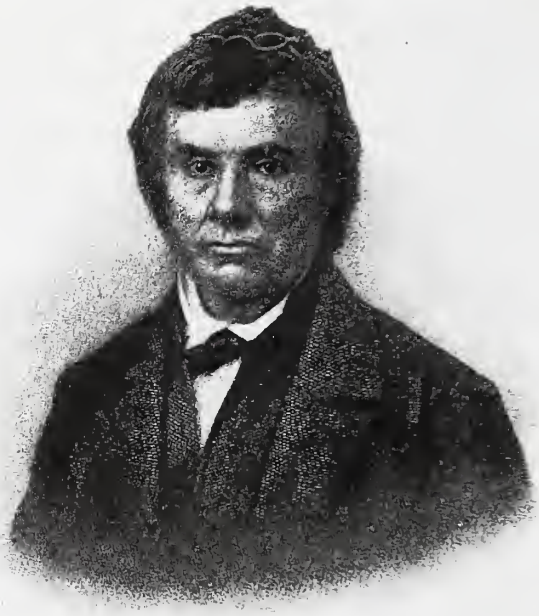
Deposited by Pascal P. Enos with David Appirson Co. the following articles to be shipped to Moses Scott of St. Louis

3 Beadsteads, two large Trunks

1 Bureau 2 dos Windsor chairs

1 Rocking chair, two Tables one

small chest & trunk.



PETER CARTWRIGHT

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF PETER CARTWRIGHT

By William Epler

When a child I heard so much of the courage and daring of the Rev. Peter Cartwright, I became to have fears of the man. This feeling remained with me, in a modified degree, as I grew older, until one hot Sunday afternoon in early August, 1870, when the mistaken impression was removed, under the following circumstances:

The doctor came to hold a quarterly conference at old Zion Church, near Little Indian, Cass County, Illinois, he being the Presiding Elder of the district. The business of the Conference was attended to on Saturday, as was the custom. On the Sunday following, services were held at 11 o'clock a. m. and in the afternoon also. At both services sermons by the Presiding Elder were expected. The day, as stated above, was hot. The good doctor preached a sermon, at the eleven o'clock hour. Went to my father's (John Epler) for dinner. When the time came to go back to the church for the afternoon service, he remarked to my father, "The weather is so warm, I do not think I should be required to go down to the church to preach another sermon this afternoon. I must return home this evening (18 miles). There will be a good preacher there, he can talk to the people. I shall lie here on the grass, in the shade of one of these trees, until the sun further declines, then return home." I heard this decision and I determined at once to be one of the party to lie under the tree on the grass, as it will be a good chance to hear the doctor talk and learn something of his career from first hands.

Everyone left the premises for the afternoon service, except the doctor, my father and myself. The place of rest chosen was on the bluegrass in the inviting shade of a hard maple. The conversation, as might have been expected, was concerning the early settlement of the county, early times, generally, the deep snow, etc. The doctor was in his 80's, my father 75. I, who was a silent listener, soon began to have a real liking for the old pioneer. I noticed his bland manner,

his kindly expressions and absence of harsh criticism. My childish distrust vanished, felt free to put in a word, occasionally, and did. I remarked to him, "Doctor, in books I have read of experiences you had with Gen. Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage in Tennessee. The story ran about as follows: You had an appointment in the neighborhood of the Hermitage, where you regularly preached. On one occasion, you were preaching, the General for the first time attended service that day, coming in a little late, when a brother, seated behind, twitched the skirt of your coat, exclaiming in a whisper, 'be careful, Gen. Jackson has just stepped in.' You announced, in a voice so that all could hear, 'Who cares for Gen. Jackson, he will go to hell, like any other man, if he does not repent of his sins.' This produced consternation, all thought, at the first opportunity the General would surely cane you, if not worse, but it did not turn out in that way. The first opportunity the General had, he cordially greeted you, took you by the hand, commended your manner of presenting Bible truths, adding, 'if I had ten thousand men like you, I could drive the British off this continent,' and invited you to the Hermitage for dinner." The doctor replied: "There is no truth in the story, as found in print. It is true, I had a preaching place in the neighborhood of the Hermitage. The General, occasionally, came to our meetings, and I had been invited to the Hermitage, we were always on friendly terms." "Doctor, here is another. Tradition, says Mike Fink, was the terror and fistic autocrat in an early day from the falls of the Ohio to New Orleans, among flatboat men. His custom was, before forming new acquaintances with strangers, to challenge them for a combat, a real combat, no pretentious affair. His object was to ascertain how worthy they would be as companions. On first meeting you, the usual challenge followed. You promptly accepted, sailed into him, giving a good thrashing. Ever after you were good friends." At this he laughed. I think his reply was, he never saw Mr. Fink, but had often heard of him. My father who had been on the rivers as flatboat man, corroborated that part of the story, as to Mike's personality and to his domineering tendencies.

The doctor listened to these book stories, in the most patient good humor, convincing me further of his mild disposition. But don't think for a moment, the doctor was wholly made up of mildness and amiability, as the following incident

would seem to contradict: In early August, 1860, the writer attended a camp meeting at Black Oak Grove, near Ebenezer Church, three or four miles northwest from Jacksonville, on the Sabbath day. Dr. Cartwright preached the morning sermon, to be followed in the afternoon by the Rev. Peter Akers. Dr. Akers was a profound and deeply learned man. When he was to preach in the afternoon, it was necessary for him to begin early, so he could finish before a late hour.

The horn to assemble the people was promptly blown. As this camp meeting was near Jacksonville, it was to be expected many of the town's people would be present, especially of the younger class, and so it was. At the blowing of the horn many of these young people gathered around the outside row of seats in standing positions, quiet and respectful enough, excepting many of the young gentlemen did not remove their hats, and not a few were smoking cigars, never thinking they were violating camp meeting propriety. Dr. Cartwright arose, looked around. He began his remarks by stating the want of reverence of many when attending Divine service, especially at camp meetings. With a sweep of his arm, and an eye of no mild type, he exclaimed: "I mean those young people, standing around with hats on, smoking cigars; if *their hearts were as soft as their heads,* such irreverence and such impudent conduct would be foreign to their sense of propriety." Needless to say, in an instant every hat was doffed and every cigar under foot, and soon the standing circle had vanished.

This camp meeting incident was ten years previous to the hot Sunday afternoon under the maple tree. The ten intervening years may have had a mellowing effect, doubtless had. The facts are, Peter Cartwright was equal to any emergency during the active period of his life, and he knew how to deal with it. He resisted wrong wherever he found it, sometimes with a mailed fist (so tradition says), sometimes with a soft glove, as the case might have been. The following bits of early history were inherited from my parents: It about 1825, as they relate, the Sangamo country, out in Illinois, was attracting much attention in Clark county, Indiana. The praise of that country was without limit by those who had "spied out the land," its beautiful groves, its expansive fertile prairies, its wild fruits, in fact every feature and charm required to make a new country attractive, belonged to it. Here let me

add, I am a native of the Sangamo country, born and raised in it, and can, without prejudice, indorse every praise it received.

My parents related this. About the year 1826 the annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held in Charlestown, Clark Co., Ind. The Conference District was vast in extent, embracing, as it did, Indiana, Illinois, parts of Kentucky and Ohio. Peter Cartwright represented the Sangamo country. After the business of the conference was transacted, he was requested by the people to address them. Taking for his theme, "The Sangamo Country," he obligingly consented. In his address he gave an account of its advantages and its disadvantages, its landscape beauties, its fertile prairies, its wild animals and wild fruits, all in all, a truthful and charming description of the country. Among other things, he said: "Brick houses do not grow on trees in that country, but there were two nice large brick houses within a mile of his log cabin home." Two brothers, by the name of Broadwell, came into the country, made a settlement, laid out a town site, and built the two houses. They doubtless came from Kentucky, as they named their embryo city "Claysville."

One of these houses was intended for a public inn, two stories high, double galleries on north and south sides. For years it was the wonder of the Sangamo country. This pioneer inn is still standing, though in a neglected and ruined condition, galleries long since gone, and decay everywhere visible. The writer remembers, when a boy, in the 40's and early 50's, this inn was headquarters for the Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle buyers. These cattle buyers were there most of each winter, buying up the fatted cattle of the country, of which there were many, driving them, the next spring and summer, to the far eastern markets, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York City and Boston. The other brick house was a nice dwelling, was so considered then, and would be now. It was removed some years ago by the B. & O. Railroad Company, being in the way when the company was making betterments along its line. "Claysville" is, or was, located one mile east of the beautiful little city of Pleasant Plains.

This address of Rev. Cartwright resulted in a number of good families removing from Clark Co., Indiana, to the Sangamo country. All came just before the deep snow, or one year afterwards. Among the number may be found the names of

Crum, Beggs, Epler, Hopkins, Robinson of Sugar Grove, Robinson of Hebron, Morgan Co., Garner and the Cosner brothers, perhaps others, all settling west of and within a few miles of the Cartwright home. All became permanent and successful farmers, all raised large and respectable families. Their coming aided greatly in bringing prosperity to this sparsely settled land, and that prosperity continues, for where can be found a better citizenship of more prosperous communities than can be found within few hours' horseback ride from the old Cartwright home?

Of all the people in this Cartwright hegira, the writer knows of but one now living, that one is my cousin, Mrs. Sarah Cunningham, of Cass County, now nearly 96 years old, born, Hopkins.

Before proceeding further, I will state Dr. Cartwright erected for himself, before or soon after the deep snow, a very comfortable two story brick house, located about one mile northwest of Pleasant Plains, in which he passed the evening of his life.

The activities of the Doctor in the interest of the old fashioned camp meetings were ceaseless and effective. He early saw their value to the pioneer settlers and to the country's development. First settlements were "few and far between," making the church worship of a later day quite impossible. At these camp meetings the pioneers assembled, bringing their households, with camp equipage, "for man and beast," usually for a week's stay, frequently longer, coming long distances, frequently as much as a day's travel.

No argument is necessary to establish the helpfulness of these meetings during pioneer days. Not only were ethical questions considered, but business of an everyday character, the various phases of agriculture, as to the best methods, all being new and untried, doubtless shared equal attention (on the side of course), each profiting by experiences of others.

"Black Oak Grove," at Ebenezer, about four miles northwest of Jacksonville, was one of the prominent camp grounds, in the Doctor's district and, it may be said, a favorite of the Reverend Akers. "The Robinson Camp Ground," at Hebron, Morgan Co., about seven miles northeast from Jacksonville, was another prominent place. "The Garner Camp Ground," located on Little Panther Creek, Cass County, about six miles

east of Virginia, was a camp in early days. Still another, and the most modern, the "Holmes Camp Ground," about four miles northeast from Virginia, in Cass County. The Holmes succeeded the Garner. A Cumberland Presbyterian church camp meeting place, widely known, maintained for many years, was located on Rock Creek, Sangamon County. Besides the camp meetings above mentioned, the Baptist association conducted meetings, of much the same character in various parts of the country. One was annually held at the head of Indian Creek, near the home of the Rev. William Crow. Rev. William Crow was a very early settler, coming in the 20's, before the deep snow, a man possessing many sterling qualities and highly regarded.

We had not thought, at the beginning of these recollections of elaborating on camp meetings, but we found, to write of the work of Peter Cartwright, leaving camp meetings out would be like writing up the war record of George Washington leaving out "Valley Forge and the Crossing of the Delaware." So, some account of them had to be written.

It may not be considered amiss, to mention in these recollections the peaceful, though sensational death of his aged consort who survived him. She was attending an experience meeting in the nearby Bethel Church. All old fashioned Methodists know what an experience meeting is, or was; almost obsolete now. She gave her religious experience in a very touching manner, concluding by saying, "I am just waiting for the Chariot," took her seat, leaning her head forward on the back of the seat in front. Rev. Harding Wallace was in charge of the meeting. When the congregation was dismissed, he noticed she did not move, going up to her, he was unable to get response. She was dead. He announced to the waiting people, "the Chariot has come."

The camp meetings served their purpose well and have long since gone into disuse, being no longer necessary, and indications too plainly point to the fact, that with them are going the country churches, the auto, the village church, the pealing organ are closing their doors. Is this changing condition for the best?

The fame of Peter Cartwright is assured, as the years pass he is becoming more widely known. His unselfish work in planting the *Cross* in so many distant wilds, is receiving

more and more appreciation. Story and song will magnify his work, as the muses delight in flattering the great, or nearly great at least. He will be long remembered in the Sangamo country.

Of the old John Epler estate, the land part has been kept in the highest state of efficiency, but the old house, the house built in 1837-38, the first built with saw mill lumber in that section, is abandoned to bats and decay. The brood has gone, its spacious apartments, once filled with joy and love, are being used for the shelter and keep of agricultural implements. Tenants and employed help, not particularly interested in its upkeep, occupied it for years. Its imposing outside chimneys have disappeared. It stands as solidly on its foundation as when first erected.

The yard in which it is located is overgrown by weeds, but that maple tree still stands, though with its fading foliage, testifying to the surrounding neglect.

During all the years since, the writer seldom passed that tree without calling to mind what was done and said in its generous shade during that hot Sunday afternoon in August, 1870.

*HISTORY OF THE SELMA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

ARTICLE WRITTEN IN 1909, BY A. V. PIERSON.

It is rumored that the Methodist Episcopal Church at Selma is to be closed and that regular preaching services will be discontinued indefinitely. It is hoped that these reports may prove to be unfounded and that some way may be devised by which public services may be continued in that historic church, for it was at the Patton settlement that the first Methodist class and the second Methodist church was organized in McLean County.

John Patton, the first white man to settle in the present confines of Lexington township, came to the Mackinaw about the first of March, 1829. His arrival with his large family at the Kickapoo town, situated about half a mile east of where Pleasant Hill now stands, caused quite a commotion among the dusky citizens of the village, and after their council it was somewhat doubtful whether Patton would be allowed to wear his scalp lock where it would do him the most good, or be deprived of it altogether. But Patton, by his mechanical skill so won their favor that the Indians not only reversed their verdict of death, but also gave him two of their pole cabins, in which he lived until he could build a house of his own.

John Patton was a devout Methodist, as were several members of his family. His son-in-law, Aaron Foster, one of the most influential men in the new settlement, was also of the same faith; and it was in this first house erected by a white man in Lexington township that the first Methodist class of eight members was organized with Joseph Brumhead as leader. This was in 1830, and was, I believe, the first Methodist class organized in our county.

In this same house in 1838 the first Methodist church outside of Bloomington and the second church of that denomination in our county was organized of which Mrs. Mary A. Patton, who has but recently passed to her reward was the last surviving charter member. The Pattons, Aaron Foster

*The church building was moved to the cemetery nearby where it is now used as a chapel for funeral services.

and Isaac Smalley were largely instrumental in the organization of the church and its upbuilding. This church, planted in the wilderness as it were, grew in members and influence, and the congregation had so increased in numbers that it was difficult to find a house that would accommodate it.

The meetings for public worship were always held at the home of John Patton, not only because it was here the church was organized, but also because of the better facilities for the accommodation of the congregation, for Patton had added to his original log cabin until his home consisted of a house of hewn logs twenty by fifty-two feet, one and a half stories high, with a covered porch, ten feet wide, running the full length of the house on the south. It was the most commodious dwelling in all the settlement.

After the laying out of Pleasant Hill by Mr. Smalley in 1840 the society determined to build a house of worship in the newly laid out town. Everything being ready the house and parsonage were built on lots donated for that purpose; this was in 1845, or '46—authorities differ as to which year it was. The house was built by Mr. White, of Bloomington, and stood on the ground where the present Methodist Episcopal Church building now stands, facing east on what then was known as Winchester Street. The frame was of hewn timbers, which were of most generous proportions; the cross ties on which the purlin posts rested were 8 by 10 inches, and for fear they would not be strong enough, about four feet from the base of the purlin posts, a six by six inch piece was mortised into these posts, and these pieces were connected with the 8 by 10 cross ties by two 4 by 6 braces. Thus did our fathers build.

The siding and shingles were of black walnut, as were also the doors and window frames. The siding was sawed at the Haner mill on the Mackinaw, which was located west of Pleasant Hill on the farm now owned by Mr. Charles Becker. The seats were of dressed linn or basswood; underneath the seats, and extending almost to the floor was a thin board of the same material as the seats. Why it was put there I am unable to tell, but I know that it was as resonant as a bass drum, and when some luckless youngster's heels would come in forcible contact with it, as was frequently the case, the effect was quite startling. Not only did everyone in the church know of it, but it appeared as though the noise could

be heard about three blocks outside. The offending youngster generally suffered a total collapse.

Like all Methodist churches this one had a mourner's bench. Those were the days of the non-scouring plow, which, in my judgment, offered more and greater inducements to profanity and general backsliding than any other implement ever devised by man. No matter how uncertain a man's position might be on the doctrine of total depravity, let him wrestle with one of those plows when it was fully possessed to do evil, and at the end of the struggle he would be a firm believer in the total depravity of all things animate and inanimate and then would be willing to add a few things extra for good measure. Because of these conditions and the fervid and effective preaching of those days, this mourner's bench was crowded at every revival meeting.

The pulpit was of walnut, with steps leading up to it and was enclosed by a walnut railing with two gates, having wooden hinges, for entrance to the pulpit. This railing with its cunning workmanship, was the wonder and admiration of all the small boys, until for some fancied or real transgression during services some of us youngsters were confined within this sacred enclosure to insure our good behavior. The cure was very effective. But after that experience we always wrote "Ichabod" over that particular handiwork.

As was the custom of that day the men and women were seated separately, and any man who disregarded this rule by seating himself on the woman's side of the house was invariably asked to explain matters to some of the officers of the church. During the Civil war a number of our soldier dead were buried from the doors of this old church, Joseph C. Parker, Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry, being the first soldier whose funeral was held in the church. The Rev. G. B. Snedaker, an able and patriotic minister, was in charge of the Selma circuit at that time, and was always in great demand on such occasions.

The old church has witnessed many stirring revivals, the altar being crowded with seekers and many were added to the church of such as shall be saved. During this period the church had some strong men among its laymen. Among them were the Pattons, Aaron Foster, Isaac Smalley, John Houston, Patrick Hopkins, Andrew Smith and Absalom Enoch.

The old building being too small to accommodate the growing congregation, it was determined to build a new house. The present structure was built during the war, possibly in the year 1863. The new building was much larger in every way than the old one, and was built by Mr. Timothy Roberts, of Lexington. At this time the church entered an era of great prosperity, Selma charge being one of the strongest in the conference, and enjoyed the ministrations of some strong men. A result of this was, that some of the greatest and most notable revivals in the history of the church occurred during this period. Those which occurred during the pastorates of the noted preachers Lowe Day, Frank Smith and John Rodgers were especially notable.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Underwood the church was wonderfully agitated over the question of instrumental music. This was the first time in the history of the church that this matter became serious. Up to this time the only instrument allowed was the tuning fork, and the attempt to place an organ in the church met with most strenuous opposition, and it took time and the most skillful diplomacy before the matter was peaceably adjusted and the organ permitted to remain.

Among those who were prominent in the later years of the church's life I will name Henry McCracken, David McCracken and George H. McCracken, father, son and grandson, three generations, all of them prominent in the work of the church; C. W. Matheny, William Bratton, Thomas E. Scrimger, David Parkhill, William Berryman, John B. Crumb, Isaac Windle, Crawford Bailey, D. T. Douglass, Moses Cochran, Thomas Cohagan and William Crumbaker.

Of the ladies I will mention Mrs. Julia Scrimger, Mrs. Amanda McCracken, Mrs. Nancy Bratton and Mrs. Joseph Enoch. There have gone from the membership of the church into the ministry: George E. Scrimger, Marion V. Crumbaker, Frank Forman, Joseph A. Smith and Thomas B. Adams and George H. McCracken.

For more than seventy years this church has been a faithful witness and has stood for all that is best, and the Lord has blessed it most wonderfully in the years that have gone, and it will be a great misfortune to the community to have the doors of this historic church closed.

DEATH OF MISS MARY COLES, 1834-1920, THE DAUGHTER OF EDWARD COLES, SECOND GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS.

By W. T. Norton

A Link With the Past Severed.

Miss Mary Coles, daughter of Edward Coles, second Governor of Illinois, died at her home in Philadelphia on the 27th of October, at the venerable age of 86 years. It may seem strange to some that a daughter of a man who was Governor of our State nearly a hundred years ago should have lived almost to the present day. It is accounted for in this way: Edward Coles during the thirteen years of his residence in Illinois was a bachelor. He left the State in 1832 or 1833, permanently, and made his home in Philadelphia, where he married Miss Sally Logan Roberts. He was then 47 years of age. Three children were born of this union, one daughter and two sons. The younger son was visiting his kinsmen in Virginia in 1861, at the time the Civil War broke out and in the mistaken enthusiasm of youth joined the Confederate army, to the great grief of his father, and was killed at the battle of Roanoke. The older son, Edward Coles, Jr., while a summer visitor at Bar Harbor, Maine, a few years ago, was killed in a runaway accident. He left two daughters who are residents of Philadelphia. After his removal from Illinois, Governor Coles made his home in Philadelphia during the remainder of his life. He died there in 1868 at the advanced age of 82. He lived to see the principles of liberty, for which he sacrificed so much, triumphant over the land. He is famous in our State history as the man who saved Illinois during his administration from becoming a slave State. The late Hon. E. B. Washburne, in his "Sketch of Edward Coles," relates the events of his remarkable career, in detail, and as this volume is found in the State Historical Library, and, in fact, in almost every public library in the State, I will not repeat the story of his chivalric and philanthropic career. The son of a Virginia planter, of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, he inherited from his father's estate a retinue of 25 slaves and a thousand acres of land. He was early in life impressed with the sin and

curse of slavery and determined never to own or traffic in human beings. Under the laws of his State he could not free the slaves he inherited and would not sell them. There only remained the recourse to move to a free State and give them their liberty. He made a prospecting tour in the West and decided to locate in Madison County, Ill. Returning to Virginia, he made his arrangements for the migration. After vexatious delays he bade farewell to his kindred and friends, and started on his long journey. On the way down the Ohio with his slaves in flatboats he gave them all their liberty. But they refused to leave him and followed his fortunes to Illinois. Locating in Madison county, he purchased lands in what is now Pin Oak township and gave each head of family 160 acres of land and provided, otherwise, for the remainder. In 1822 he was elected Governor and at once aroused the hostility of the pro-slavery element by advocating in his inaugural address to the Legislature the repeal of the infamous "Black Laws" of the State. The members of the Legislature retaliated by passing a resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution to admit slavery. The campaign which followed was the bitterest in the annals of the State, but through the heroic and unremitting labors of the Governor and his associates resulted in the triumph of the anti-slavery party and a guarantee that Illinois would always remain a free State. The fame of Edward Coles centers in the fact that he consecrated Illinois to freedom.

Miss Mary Coles, the subject of this sketch, was born in Philadelphia in 1834 and that city remained her home during her long useful life. She resembled her father in her strong convictions and fearlessness in holding them. Her devotion to her Master, to her church, and her love for souls was conspicuous. She was wonderfully alive to new methods and the needs of the new era. Her life was devoted to religion and philanthropy. During the later years of her life she was afflicted with blindness, but she rose above the handicaps of this affliction and never ceased her efforts for the good of others to which she had consecrated her life.

She did much more than deaconess work in the diocese of Pennsylvania. She founded two boarding houses for working girls in Philadelphia in addition to her many other benevolent works. In her devotion to others she emulated and

duplicated the life-work of her father. Her good works live after her. For instance, in her will she left the generous sum of $145,000 for missionary work among Indians and Negroes. A relative writes: "No one could enumerate all her deeds of kindness and of love or speak too highly of her generosity." She passed away very peacefully, on the date named above, and is at rest in Woodlands cemetery, Philadelphia, beside her illustrious father. From the "Church News of the Diocese of Pennsylvania" I take this tribute, written by Miss Florence F. Caldwell, a member of her Bible class:

"At a special meeting of the Tuesday Missionary Bible class the following minute was passed:

Miss Coles passed from death into life and from darkness into light, on the morning of Oct. 27, 1920, in the 86th year of her life. Of her devoted family life, of her many warm friendships, of her boundless hospitality, it is not ours to speak, nor of that inner consecrated life known only to herself and her God. But the Tuesday Missionary class wishes to express its deep gratitude for her influence upon its members during the 47 years that she was its teacher and devoted friend.

Miss Coles' distinguishing characteristics were singleness of purpose, absolute sincerity, and a passionate love for the souls of men. Her greatest desire for her class was that they shall have their hearts filled with "a personal love for a personal Christ."

She strove to give her pupils not only a deeper knowledge of the Bible, which she knew so well, but also by faithful, constant repetition to so regulate their daily lives by prayer, by reading of the Bible and by the practice of the homely virtues of punctuality, faithfulness and responsibility, that they should influence the lives of those around them. How rich a harvest has been reaped from her precepts and her example!

And she opened before her class the wide world of missions, in which her own interest was so unfailing and so intense. Her knowledge was no superficial thing, but entered into every detail of the field at home and abroad. Not only by her generous benefactions but for her personal kindness, she was known to the missionaries far and wide. Hospitals, schools, missions, all the organized life of the church, claimed her interest, and her burning desire was that her class should feel the same devotion and sympathy. She used every means

in her power to accomplish this end, with what success is known to many a mission station at home and abroad. In teaching missions her precept was: 'Every man has a right to know that Christ has come.'

But beyond all this was the influence of her consistent life, her personal interest in the members of her class, and her wise and tender sympathy for each and every one, and also her 'rejoicing with those who did rejoice.' These are the memories that will last to the end of life.

In darkness and in silence the later years of her life were spent. With what fortitude, faith and courage she bore these trials all who knew her can bear witness. She loved to choose a text for her class—may we not choose one for her: "The path of the just is as the shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

SOME THINGS I DID IN MY 88TH YEAR.

By Charles E. Cox*

Started in November on a trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific—a 4,000 mile journey.

Spent the winter on the F. A. Vanderlip 16,000 acre Palos Verdas Ranch. With me were my daughter, Mrs. Waldo P. Adams, my grandson, John Mann Vanderlip, his nurse and a maid.

We lived in the middle of three thousand acres of peas, beans, tomatoes and cucumbers. You could drive seven miles through this field of vegetables. They begin to plant in December, beginning with peas, then beans, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Besides 3,000 acres of vegetables, there are 8,000 acres of barley.

The ranch has fourteen miles of ocean front; it lies between San Pedro and Redondo, and is opposite the Catalina Islands.

We had a very completely equipped bungalow, surrounded with all kinds of flowers and flowering shrubs. It is on a high elevation, giving a magnificent view of the ocean and the Catalina Islands.

About a mile from the house is Portuguese Bend, where there had been a whaling station, now a very popular place for picnics, where we had many with Los Angeles people.

I, with my little grandson, planted a little garden, bordered with flowers. We planted peas, beans, lettuce, potatoes carrots and corn; all were ready for use by the middle of April, except the corn, which was in silk when we left in May for our return trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic, making eight thousand miles travel.

The most interesting and exciting event was to witness a sham battle by the Pacific Naval Fleet stationed at San Pedro. Admiral Rodman had planned the most extensive battle ever

*Charles Epperson Cox, born in Montgomery County, Indiana, Sept. 28, 1833, came with parents to Illinois, 1837. Colonel Cox was prominent in business and political circles in Illinois for many years. In 1861 he was auditor in the Provost Marshal's office in Springfield, later was active and influential in securing congressional action for improvement of Mississippi valley rivers and harbors.

held on the Pacific. His fleet comprised 7 large warships and numerous destroyers, submarines, transports, aeroplanes, and hydroplanes.

The fleet started at 9 A. M. A fleet of destroyers preceded the battleships, towing targets quite a distance behind to represent the enemy, a few camouflage ships making a smoke screen to conceal the movements of the battle ships. When 20 miles out to sea the enemy was sighted six miles away. When the battle began, each ship had captive balloons some five hundred feet high. Aeroplanes circling over the enemy would wigwag the position to the man in the balloon, and he would telephone to the gunners. There were seven battleships, all mounted with large guns. When the battle started, all fired at once, the large guns and then smaller ones; the firing kept up eight minutes. In that time $180,000 worth of ammunition was fired. It was a most thrilling sight to witness the wonderful display of fireworks.

It was my good fortune to be a guest of Captain Willard, commanding the "New Mexico," Admiral Rodman's flag ship. This is the largest ship in the navy.

Manned with 1700 seamen, armed with six 14-inch guns 3 forward and 3 aft—with 12 five inch guns—6 at each end. The large guns firing 1,400 pound shells, are mounted on steel-turrets 14 inches thick. I stood by these turrets while they fired. The concussion was terrific; we all had our ears filled with cotton. It was a wonderful experience to me. As I said, the "New Mexico" is the largest ship in the navy and is run by electricity. I believe it takes 50 barrels of oil a day to generate sufficient power to run the ship and operate the guns.

During our stay at the ranch, we motored over 1,000 miles.

In June I went with the whole Vanderlip family with two cars on a motor trip of about 500 miles, up through the Berkshire Hills. We touched Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

After the Vanderlips sailed for Europe, my daughter, Mrs. Clover Henry, her daughter, the younger two of the Vanderlip children and their nurse, in the big Pierce-Arrow touring car, motored up into New Hampshire where Frank A., Jr., was in camp. We stayed there a few days and then went to Scarborough, Maine, where we left the children and nurse.

Clover and I then motored up to Augusta, Maine, and spent a couple of days with my nephew, Dr. A. O. Thomas, who is state superintendent of schools.

We then started home down the coast, all the way from Augusta to New York, stopping at Boston and Providence. In all we motored 1,300 miles. We had delightful weather most of the time. It was a great pleasure to go through the historic places in all of the New England States. My daughter was a delightful companion, on account of her knowledge of the country.

I am now in my 89th year, and am as well physically as I was at 80 when I passed examination for insurance. I have an assessment policy. Being in California, I did not receive my assessment notice. When I got back I asked for re-examination. After a good deal of parley, they sent their doctor, who, after a thorough examination, said that I had passed as good an examination as a man of 30. Upon receiving his report, they wrote me that my condition was A1, and I was reinstated.

EARLY JUVENILE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.*

Constitution.

Art. I. This Society shall be called the Sangamon County Juvenile Temperance Society.

Art. II. Any person may become a member by signing the pledge of total abstinence from ardent spirit.

Art. III. The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice President and Secretary.

Art. IV. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at its meetings to maintain order and he may call a meeting whenever he thinks best.

Art. V. The Vice President shall perform these duties whenever the President is absent.

Art. VI. The Secretary shall keep a list of the names of the Society, record its transactions in a book for the purpose.

Art. VII. The Officers shall be chosen by the members by ballot.

Art. VIII. Any member of the Soc. capable may be appointed to deliver and address at some meeting of the Society.

Pledge.

I, believing that the drink of ardent spirits is unnecessary and injurious and that the evils of Intemperance can never be prevented while its use is continued, do promise that I will not, except as a medicine, use ardent spirits in any way.

Members.

M. Clark	John P. McKibbon
E. G. Phelps	G. H. Bergen
S. Loyd	F. E. Smith
Robert Latham	W. H. Bennet
Isaac A. Hawley	W. B. Bennet

*Original copy presented to Illinois State Historical Library by Miss Louise I Enos. Date not given. It must have been between 1835 and 1845. Many of the persons mentioned became prominent citizens of Springfield, Ill.

James H. Matheny
F. Dicas
J. Meeker
T. H. Bergen
W. Jayne
G. I. Bergen
John Moore
William Dicky
J. W. Smith
Z. A. Enos
I. B. Phelps
V. P. Richmond
C. P. Slater
J. S. Stafford
John C. Lamb

W. W. Taylor
A. G. Herndon
P. P. Enos
W. L. Todd
Elliot Herndon
Charles Webster
C. W. Matheny
Julia M. Jayne
Elizabeth Todd
Martha Enos*
Jane A. Stone
Susan A. Phelps
Mary Ann Elkin
Adaline Elkin
Lucy E. Clark

*Died at age of thirteen years.

EDITORIALS

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CHARLES F. GUNTHER COLLECTION.

The important collection of historical material of the late Charles F. Gunther of Chicago has been acquired by the Chicago Historical Society.

Mr. Gunther spent a great deal of money and devoted much time to building up this collection. He was a shrewd business man, and he bought his collection through business methods. He began in a small way, and of course his knowledge increased as he became familiar with the objects offered him by dealers and private individuals. As time passed his reputation as a dealer became well known, and he purchased manuscripts, pictures of all kinds, oil and water color portraits, engravings, prints and photographs, various articles connected with the lives of historical personages, and some books and pamphlets. The great value of the collection lies in its manuscripts and pictures. The Chicago Historical Society will probably dispose of some items of the collection not within the scope of its work.

Committees have been formed to raise the money necessary for the purchase of the collection. A committee of ladies has been instrumental in raising the fifty thousand dollars required as a first payment. The purchase price is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but a reasonable time will be allowed the Society by the Gunther family in which to raise the money.

Mr. Gunther at one time offered the collection to the city of Chicago as a gift on the condition that a fire-proof building be erected in which to care for it and make it accessible to the public. The city not having accepted the gift on these conditions, it became on the death of Mr. Gunther the property of his wife and son. The collection contains some rare Lincoln material and some very valuable early Chicago historical material. It also includes Shakespeare material, and material relating to the life of Napoleon Bonaparte. It will require years to arrange and classify the collection.

Many of the most prominent men and women of Chicago formed the committees for its purchase and in doing so expressed the opinion that the Chicago Historical Society is one of the most valuable and potent forces for good in the city of Chicago. Its influence extends to all educational or cultural movements. Its officials are called upon for advice and aid in all observances, exhibitions and pageants, and the Society welcomes to its rooms all ages and classes of citizens. Nearly all distinguished visitors to the city are entertained by the Society. They are taken to see the collection in order that they may visualize and in some measure acquire an idea of the development of Chicago and the northwest.

Nearly all private collections, like that of Mr. Gunther, upon the death of their owners are sold and scattered. It is indeed fortunate that this great collection has been purchased by an institution where it will be preserved. Of course some items are to be sold but these may be called collections in themselves.

Major William H. Lambert of Philadelphia who died a few years ago owned what was then the greatest collection of Lincolniana in existence. When he died no one of his family felt able to keep the collection intact and so it was sold at auction, item by item, and the collection is now widely scattered. Dealers prefer to sell historical material to individual collectors for it is then almost sure at some time to come again on the market and it usually commands a higher price.

When State Societies or strong institutions purchase material, it is not likely to again be offered for sale. It is permanently placed. In all sales some rare articles become lost to the knowledge of the dealers. A private collector in

a small way may purchase them or an individual may for some personal reason acquire some item. It is sometimes years before they are traced.

Historical Societies are much more than custodians of interesting material. They serve many practical uses. Files of newspapers are used daily in practical business affairs. Unless people know of some agency willing to receive and care for it much valuable and interesting historical material is actually thrown away or destroyed. Old letters, diaries, plats of towns or of subdivisions of towns are greatly prized by historical societies.

The Illinois State Historical Society from time to time issues a circular describing the kind of material wanted. Members of the Society should be its field workers, its special agents in securing it. The Historical Society urges its members to do this work as their individual service and contribution to the Society and to the extension of its work and influence.

AMERICAN INDIAN DAY.

September 24.

American Indian Day was celebrated throughout Illinois on September 24. The day has been set aside by the Legislature for "appropriate exercises in commemoration of the American Indians." Programs were given in public schools. The exercises in the Chicago district were under the auspices of the Indian Fellowship league, organized last March. Governor Lowden is an honorary member of the league. Milford Chandler is president.

One of the features of the celebration was a real Indian camp in the forest preserve at Palatine on the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. Indian chiefs from surrounding states representing all the tribes which formerly roamed Illinois, pitched their tepees near Camp Reinberg in Palatine and held their various ceremonies and dances for three days.

ILLINOIS WOMEN MAY VOTE AS SOON AS SECRETARY OF STATE COLBY ISSUES THE OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

Illinois women excepting those residing in cities that have election commissioners, will be enfranchised the minute Secretary Colby issues the proclamation of suffrage ratification. In all cities, towns, villages, townships and counties, except where the election commission has been adopted, no registration is required, and the women may vote on election day. In the ten or eleven cities having election commissioners a registration before August 25 is necessary as this is the last day to register before the September primaries.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN L. R. LONG

Captain Lother Raymond Long, a marine officer on duty in France, met a mysterious death, according to advices received by the navy department, September 7, 1920. Captain Long was a native of Illinois. His body was found at Bayronville, France. His death was the result of a gunshot wound.

ILLINOIS COAL COMPANY BUYS $1,000,000 WORTH OF COAL PROPERTIES

Transfer of the properties of the Pittsburgh Coal Company in Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, and Bond counties, which are among the best workings in the central part of the State, to the Illinois Coal and Coke Company, was announced September 6, 1920. The consideration was said to be $1,000,000. The Montour mines north of Springfield, and those at Virden and Girard together with all equipments and 25,000 acres of coal lands adjoining, are included in the transfer.

The present output of about 30,000 tons a month will be increased by the new company, and the shaft at Auburn, which has been sealed for several years, will be reopened.

"THE FOUNTAIN OF TIME."

Lorado Taft's Masterpiece.

The plaster model of "The Fountain of Time," Lorado Taft's heroic sculptured group, was completed Tuesday, August 24, after years of work by Mr. Taft. It stands at the head of the Midway on the west side of Cottage Grove Avenue. On September 1, 1920, the water for the first time was turned on in the great fountain. The allegorical group comprises scores of figures, arising from mystery, moving through life, and vanishing in mystery. Some are dancing, some proceed sorrowfully, some are Galahads, some are satyrs. Towering over all is Mr. Taft's conception of Father Time. The huge, weird figure dominates the movement of the pushing throng it faces.

Lorado Taft is a professor in the Art Institute, and an associate professor of the University of Illinois. During the war he taught art in several of the American Expeditionary Forces Universities in France. He ranks among the greatest of American sculptors.

JULIET L. BANE APPOINTED STATE LEADER OF HOME ECONOMIC EXTENSION SERVICE.

Juliet L. Bane has been appointed state leader of home economic extension service in Illinois and associate professor of home economics at the University of Illinois. She received her A. B. degree at the University and her A. M. degree at Chicago. She did emergency work in the food conservation program during the war with the central west as her territory.

DR. W. N. C. CARLTON, LIBRARIAN OF THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO, APPOINTED LIBRARIAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, for the last ten years librarian of the Newberry library in Chicago, has been appointed librarian of the American library in Paris, and European representative of the American Library Association in all library activities in Europe. Dr. Carlton will also have under his immediate direction the A. L. A. library at Coblenz.

RAIL COMPANIES DISSOLVE.

Notices of dissolution of the Alton & Southern Railroad Company and of the Alton & Southern Railway, both of East St. Louis, were filed August 11, with the Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS TOWN LEADS IN PROPORTIONATE INCREASE IN POPULATION IN CENSUS REPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Georgia's 1920 population, with the exception of one enumeration district not returned by the supervisor, is 2,893,601, the Census Bureau announced August 2. Ten years ago the population was 2,609,121. The rate of growth for the ten years was 10.9 per cent, the smallest in the history of the State.

Wood River, in Madison county, Illinois, is given a population of 3,476, an increase of 4,038.1 per cent. That is the highest rate of growth shown by any place in the United States thus far in the fourteenth census. Wood River's 1910 population was 84. Part of the town's large increase was due to the annexation of Benbow City, which had a population of 205, and East Wood River which had 400 people ten years ago.

ISHAM RANDOLPH, DRAINAGE CANAL BUILDER, DEAD.

Isham Randolph, widely known Chicago civil engineer, who as chief engineer of the sanitary district directed the building of the drainage canal, died August 2, at his home, 1365 East Forty-eighth Street, Chicago, of bronchial pneumonia. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Randolph, at one time considered for leadership in the completion of the Panama Canal, was a self made engineer. To use his own terms he "broke into the engineering ranks with an ax nearly fifty years ago."

Born in Virginia on March 25, 1848, the outbreak of the Civil War in his boyhood and the subsequent blasting of his family fortunes in the strife, forced him to forego a technical education.

His first position was with the old Winchester and Strasburg railway, doing the humblest and hardest of work with the engineers and surveyors. There he remained until 1872, when he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, making surveys up the Chicago extension of the line. In 1880 he came to Chicago as chief engineer of the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad. After other important railway work he established himself in Chicago in 1888 as a civil engineer in general practice. When the decision was reached to construct the drainage canal, he was the fifth man chosen as chief engineer. When he entered upon this work, June 7, 1893, only about 5 per cent of the work had been done. It was he who, on the night of January 17th, 1900, led a party to the gates at Lockport and let the water through from the lake for the first time to head off an injunction which he had learned was to be asked of the Supreme court at Washington by St. Louis next day. In 1903, as the canal was nearing completion, Mr. Randolph became involved with Lyman E. Cooley, its first engineer, regarding mechanical problems presented. The controversy attracted nation-wide attention, but Mr. Randolph was able to demonstrate the correctness of his theories and the canal was completed successfully.

In 1907 Mr. Randolph resigned as chief engineer of the district and accepted the position of consulting engineer. From 1905 to 1906 he was a member of many civic and engineering bodies and was active in his profession in many national and civic engineering projects.

Among his important works, aside from the canal, was the obelisk dam above the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara. His own design, it revolutionized dam construction in this country, being built upright and later tipped over into the stream.

Mr. Randolph is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Henry Taylor Randolph, whom he married at Chicago in 1882 and a son, Robert Isham Randolph.

C. H. MACDOWELL MADE KNIGHT OF CROWN BY ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Charles H. MacDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works, who served the government as a "dollar a year man" during the war, was officially notified August 2, by the Italian government commission that he has been made a Knight of the Crown of Italy. Mr. MacDowell worked with the Italians, both in Washington and in Paris, assisting them in economic problems. In addition to the Italian decoration, Mr. MacDowell has also received the Order of Commander, Crown of Belgium, from King Albert and the French Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was a member of the United States Peace Commission.

EDWARD BURGESS BUTLER GIVES PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, SITE FOR ART MUSEUM.

Edward Burgess Butler, art connoisseur, who retired from the presidency of Butler Brothers, wholesale merchants of Chicago, six years ago, has donated the site for a new Art Museum for the city of Pasadena, California. Mr. Butler, whose home is in Winnetka, is at present in Pasadena. Mr. Butler was 60 years old when he gave up the presidency of his firm to Homer A. Stillwell. At the time he said he wanted to "play." He was 16 years old when he began his career with the firm of Butler, Rogers & Co., in Boston as bundle boy. When he retired he immediately took up the study of art.

Mr. Butler is a director of the Chicago Art Institute, and donor of the George Inness room of paintings. He has achieved some fame as a painter of California landscapes.

ILLINOIS TO PAY $60,000 FOR OLD CAPITOL AT VANDALIA.

Major Joseph C. Burtchi of Vandalia closed a contract with the State in Vandalia, August 5, for the sale of the old Vandalia Court House, which at one time was the Illinois capitol. The State will pay $60,000 for the historic building and preserve it as a memorial.

ILLINOIS WATERWAY.

Actual construction work on the Illinois Waterway for which an expenditure of $20,000,000 was authorized in an amendment to the State constitution voted in 1908, will begin the middle of October, it was announced on September 9 by Director Frank I. Bennett of the State Department of Public Works and Buildings.

The first work will be done at Marseilles and Starved Rock. The project, the culmination of over 100 years of agitation, will extend from Lockport, on the Des Plaines River, a distance of sixty-five miles, and will connect approximately 15,000 miles of improved waterways in the Mississippi Valley and make continuous navigation between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes.

LAKES-TO-GULF LOCK CONTRACT TO BE LET SOON.

Governor Frank O. Lowden said Tuesday, August 31st, in a report received by the federal power commission at Washington, that the great lakes to the gulf waterway has taken on definite shape, and that the contract for one of the locks will be let within a few days. It will be part of the Lockport-Utica inland waterway link, which, when completed, will give 15,000 miles of inland waterways for barge transportation between the great lakes and the gulf.

In his letter, Governor Lowden asked for surplus water from the link for the development of power. Because of the great expense, plans for detailed power development have not been prepared, Governor Lowden said. He said federal approval would be asked first.

LAKES TO GULF CONTRACT.

Bids for construction of the Marseilles lock, the first step in the three year $20,000,000 program which will connect Chicago and the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico, were opened Monday, October 18, 1920, in the offices of the State department of public works and buildings. Five firms submitted bids. Green & Sons Co., 563 McCormick building, bid $1,373,115, the lowest offer and the contract probably will go to that company.

M. G. Barnes, chief engineer of the division of waterways said: "According to the terms of the contract, which will probably be awarded in a few days, construction must be started in thirty days and completed within two years. That means Thanksgiving Day will see work on the lock well under way.

"Specifications for the construction of the lock and dam at Starved Rock have been prepared and will be advertised, and the first of the year should see work on this improvement started. Then contracts for the deepening and widening of the channel will be let, and the entire improvement will be under way.

"We are working on a three year program and at the end of that time, Chicago will be connected with the Mississippi Valley by thousands of miles of improved waterways, and the Great Lakes to the Gulf channel, the result of 100 years of agitation, will be a reality."

Other bids received were:

Bates & Rogers	$1,547,152.50
Oscar Daniels Company	1,610,588.00
Grant Smith & Co.	1,825,659.20
Thompson, Black & Co.	2,200,513.00

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NEW BERLIN, ILLINOIS, CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

Several hundred people from Springfield, Chatham, Jacksonville, Pleasant Plains, Farmington and Edinburg joined in the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church at New Berlin, Illinois, October 4th. Both dinner and supper were served in the hall at the high school, and over six hundred persons were in attendance.

The ministers were, Rev. E. Wegehaupt and wife, Chatham, Illinois; Rev. J. Kuppler and wife, Jacksonville, Illinois; Rev. E. Gross, Pleasant Plains; Prof. R. Neitzel and wife, Concordia College; Rev. J. Herzer and wife, and Prof. R. Schoknect and wife, all of Springfield.

Divine service in the German language was held at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, with a sermon by Rev. Fedderson.

Rev. Frederick Brand, pastor of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church preached the sermon in the afternoon and the evening speaker was Prof. L. Wessel of Concordia College, Springfield. Special music was a feature of the day's program. Miss M. Meyer, accompanied by Prof. Schoknect on the organ, sang a beautiful solo.

Rev. H. Wittrock, who has been pastor of the church since 1912, has resigned and will serve the Lutheran Church at Mt. Pulaski. He will leave in the course of a few weeks. Prof. R. Neitzel of Concordia College, Springfield, will serve the congregation until Rev. Wittrock's successor is named. A call has been extended to Rev. Claudius Hein of Minnesota.

MRS. SUSANNA DAVIDSON FRY, PIONEER WORKER AMONG WOMEN, DIES.

Funeral services for Mrs. Susanna Davidson Fry were held in Bloomington, Illinois, October 12, 1920. Mrs. Fry was a pioneer worker in behalf of women's interests. For many years she held the chair of belles-lettres in Illinois Wesleyan University, and was one of the judges of the liberal arts department of the Chicago World's Fair. She was a prominent worker in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and an intimate friend of Frances E. Willard.

IMMIGRANTS TO CHICAGO APPROACH PRE-WAR TOTAL.

Miss Grace Abbott, executive secretary of the Illinois Immigrants' commission, says the number of foreigners arriving in Chicago is fast approaching the total who came before the war. She says the State is sure to have new problems to deal with as a result of the influx.

The people now arriving come from suffering and devastated regions of Europe, and will no doubt bear the impress of what they have endured during the last six years.

The Illinois Commission expects to achieve results by study of the changing conditions, by keeping in touch with immigrant groups, and by making accessible to them official and private agencies, which can be of assistance during their period of readjustment.

GOVERNOR LOWDEN NAMES PILGRIM COMMITTEE.

The 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was celebrated in New York City in September under auspices of the Sulgrave Institution. On September 18, a reception of guests from England and Holland was held on the arrival of the ship Caronia.

The committee appointed by Governor Lowden for Illinois to act with the Sulgrave Institute in promoting the Tercentenary celebration, was composed of the following named persons:

General Charles Dawes
Rev. William O. Waters
Mrs. Seymour Morris,
Paul Blatchford
John W. Alvord
Edgar M. Snow
Rev. J. J. K. McClure
Miss Cornelia Williams
Mrs. Henry Purmot
Frank A. Alden
Emmons J. Alden
Charles Alden
Miss Caroline Alden Huling

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION UNVEILS TABLET IN MEMORY OF MEMBERS WHO FELL IN THE WORLD WAR.

A bronze tablet in honor of the members of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, "who made the supreme sacrifice" during the war, was dedicated in Elmwood Cemetery, September 12, by the Union.

On the tablet are inscribed the names of Roy J. Broderson, Frank Devaney, Emil Kummer, Francis B. Laramie, Gerald D. Martin, Felix W. McGlone, Frank T. McNally, George F. Miller, Paul R. Motzny, W. H. Niemann, Robert S. Smith, Thomas F. Stanek, Joseph J. Witzel, Frank B. Swift and William Zalavak.

The Rev. F. C. Spalding prayed, there was a roll call, a volley of farewell shots, and a solitary bugle blowing taps. After the tablet had been unveiled there were addresses by Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnston, Barratt O'Hara, and E. M. McGuire of the Buck Privates Society, A. E. F.

HONOR WAR HEROES.

Mrs. T. M. Farley and Mrs. William Anderson, gold star mothers, unveiled a monument October 10, 1920, in Thatcher's Woods, River Forest, in memory of the boys who "went west" in the World War.

The tablet was presented by the Gold Star Mother's Association, of which Mrs. B. W. Swift is president. Five hundred persons witnessed the ceremony.

The entire forest preserve was dressed in gold and reds of autumn. A thick carpet of leaves covered the ground. Addresses were made by Bishop Samuel Fallows, Chief Forester Ransom E. Kennicott, the Rev. John L. O'Donnell, former Captain and Chaplain of the 132d infantry; Judge Fisher, Gen. Abel Davis, and Mrs. Swift. Several County Commissioners attended the ceremony.

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS, MEMORIAL PARK NAMED AFTER WAR HERO.

Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Ingersoll have presented the Rockford Park Commission $50,000. This was announced by the Rockford Commission, October 26, 1920. It is a memorial to their son, Lieutenant Clayton C. Ingersoll, who lost his life in France while in aviation service. The gift will be used to complete the purchase of a public park which will bear Lieutenant Ingersoll's name.

STATUES OF FORMER GOVERNORS PALMER AND YATES TO BE PLACED ON STATE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The Illinois department of public works and buildings awarded Tuesday, October 19, 1920, contracts for bronze monuments to the memory of John M. Palmer, Major General of Volunteers in the Civil War, former governor and United States Senator, and for the Civil War governor, Richard Yates. They are to be placed in positions in the State House grounds. The contract for the Palmer statue was awarded to Leonard Crunelle of Chicago, and Albin Polacek of Chicago will make the Yates statue.

ILLINOIS WOMEN TO GET SEPARATE BALLOT BOXES

Separate ballot boxes for women and separate tally sheets were ordered by Attorney General Brundage and Secretary of State Emmerson in telegrams, September 3, 1920, to all Illinois county clerks. This step is necessary because of the possibility of litigation over suffrage.

METHODISTS PURCHASE SITE FOR TWENTY-STORY TEMPLE IN THE LOOP, CHICAGO.

Announcement of the appointment of the Rev. John Thompson, D. D., Superintendent of City Missions, to be pastor of the First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington Streets, was made October 27, 1920, by Bishop Thomas Nicholson.

Dr. Thompson will have supervision of the planning and construction of the great twenty story temple which is to replace the building which has long been a land mark on the corner. Provision for a ground space of eighty feet on Washington and one hundred and eighty-two feet on Clark Street was made through the purchase of the fee and leasehold at 21-27 North Clark Street, announced October 27, by Senator George W. Dixon, chairman of the board of trustees. The purchase was from the Kohn estate and Harry C. Moir for a consideration of $580,000. The transaction ends years of negotiation begun by the late Arthur Dixon.

Several of the lower stories will be used for housing the Sunday School, the Epworth League activities, and social and recreational rooms. With the completion of the new building, the church, which was established in Chicago in 1833, and has been on the present site since 1834, will enlarge its scope to include civic, social and educational departments aimed to meet the needs of a central church in a great city.

"I regard the project as one of the most significant enterprises in the history of Methodism in the last quarter of a century," Bishop Nicholson said. "It will be a great office and business building; but its chief interest will be its religious side. There will be a great auditorium seating 3,000 persons. It is planned to have a commanding pulpit with all

year round evangelistic and other enterprises. There will be a room just off the street for quiet prayer. The rescue work of the Juvenile Court, the Americanization program, the French Church, and the down town mission work will be provided for."

EQUIPMENT FOR STATE MUSEUM IN CENTENNIAL BUILDING SELECTED

The selection of equipment for the State Museum, which will be moved to the Centennial Memorial Building upon its completion, was considered by the board of State Museum advisers recently. More than $200,000 will be necessary for the equipment.

Members of the board who met were: Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; Prof. Henry B. Ward of the University of Illinois; Charles F. Owen, and Charles F. Millspaugh of the Field Museum, Chicago, and Edward W. Payne of Springfield.

Two men who still know the art of making glass flowers have been located, and a group of flowers peculiar to the State may be incorporated in the exhibit.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM VINCENT, CIVIL WAR VETERAN, DIES AT THE AGE OF 97 YEARS.

Captain William Vincent died at his home in Galena, Illinois, October thirteenth, 1920, aged 97 years. He was captain of Co. A, 96th Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War, and was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga. He is survived by two brothers, four children, twenty-five grandchildren, and fifteen great-grandchildren.

CLAYTON E. CRAFTS, FORMER SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DIES IN CHICAGO.

Clayton Edward Crafts, attorney and former speaker of the Illinois legislature, died at his residence, 5448 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, August 26, 1920. He was 72 years old and a Chicago pioneer.

Mr. Crafts came to Chicago in 1869 to practice law. He was elected to the State legislature in 1881, and served continuously until 1894. In 1891-92 he was Speaker, the first Democrat to hold the position since 1863. He was Chairman of the Democratic campaign committee of Cook county in 1888, when the party carried Cook county for Cleveland and Palmer.

Mr. Crafts is survived by two brothers, P. M. Crafts of Mantua, Ohio, and Stanley C. Crafts, and a son and daughter, Hawky K. Crafts and Mrs. Frederick W. Job of Chicago.

REV. THOMAS DAVENAL BUTLER, CLERGYMAN AND CIVIL WAR VETERAN, DIES.

The Rev. Thomas Davenal Butler, for more than sixty years a clergyman of the Christian church, died at his home in Batavia, Illinois, October 17, 1920, aged 83 years. He was known nationally as church editor of the New York Independent, and associate editor of the Christian Standard of Cincinnati, and the Christian Century of Chicago. He was a Civil War veteran.

COL. GEORGE L. PITTENGER, PIONEER OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, DIES.

Col. George L. Pittenger, 76 years of age, distinguished pioneer citizen of southern Illinois, died at Centralia, October 27, 1920. He was a former mine owner and Colonel on Governors Tanner and Yates staffs, builder of part of the city of Centralia, and the Pittenger Hotel and Opera House, and veteran of the Civil War. Colonel Pittenger raised a regiment for the Spanish-American War. He leaves a widow and one son, George.

JOHN HUSTON, FORMERLY MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE, DIES AT BLANDINVILLE, ILLINOIS.

John Huston, former member of the Illinois Legislature from the Thirty-second district, died September 16, 1920, of heart trouble at his home in Blandinville. John Huston was born near Blandinville, in 1848; his parents settled there in

1829. His father, John Huston, was in the Black-Hawk war, the first treasurer of McDonough county, member of the legislature in 1850 and Constitutional Convention of 1848.

John Huston, second, completed his education at the Old South College, Abingdon. In 1870 he married Allie Lovitt, He engaged in farming and breeding live stock. In the 80's he was in the front rank as an importer of Percherons. He went into the banking business in 1895, the title being the Huston Banking Company, of which he was president. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature 1908, 1910, 1912, 1914. He was a member of the first commission for the observance of the Illinois State Centennial.

MRS. ANNA BURIAN, 104 YEARS OF AGE, DIES IN CHICAGO.

Mrs. Anna Burian, 104 years old, a resident of Chicago since 1875 and reputed to be the city's oldest inhabitant, realized her wish and died on August 15.

"I have outlived my span," she had often observed to her family. "My husband, my friends, all the old familiar faces are gone. I alone am left." Her husband died in 1880. They had six children. All are dead. There are eleven grandchildren, still living, and forty-six great grandchildren, all of whom are alive and residents of Chicago.

Mrs. Burian made her home with a granddaughter, Mrs. James Lhotak, 2313 West Fiftieth Street. She was what the world terms an old-fashioned woman. She rounded out each day with her knitting, Bible reading and housework. She had never been inside of a motion picture theater. She retained full possession of her faculties until the last. She had never worn spectacles. Death occurred after a brief coughing spell.

She was an exemplar of the healthful attributes of country life. There was no restless age in Bohemia when she lived there. For twenty-five years she worked beside her husband in the harvest fields performing what would be considered men's labor in this country. It was to that period that she ascribed her remarkable health and vigor. Mrs. Lhotak recalled one of her habitual expressions: "My goodness, I think I'll live forever and I have seen so much now that I'm tired and want to go. It has been a wonderful 100 years."

When she was born May 23, 1816, in the little town of Smolci, Bohemia, when that ethnographic waif was the vassal of Francis I of Austria. Kings and emperors have since become passe. Bohemia is now a part of the Czecho-Slovak republic. Mrs. Burian remembered the Civil War, the Franco-Prussian War, the Spanish-American War, in each of which she had relatives. In her life-time there were perfected the steam engine, the telephone, and telegraph, the subsea cable, the automobile and the airplane. It was when recalling these inventions and the consequent advancement of mankind since 1816 that she was wont to tell her great-grandchildren: "I have lived in the greatest century the world has known."

Mrs. Burian was buried in St. Adelbert's Cemetery, Chicago.

MRS. MARY HART OF LIBERTYVILLE, OLDEST RESIDENT OF LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS, DIES.

Mrs. Mary Hart of Libertyville who was a resident of Lake Bluff when that community was called Rockland, and is believed to be the oldest resident of Lake county, died at her home, aged 90 years. Up to her ninetieth anniversary in March, she was quite active.

LETTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON FOUND IN DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

A letter signed by George Washington and a bas-relief of Washington in his youth were among the interesting things which were put on exhibition by the Decatur Daughters of the American Revolution in the Art Institute in Decatur. The letter is of more than usual interest because no one in Decatur seemed to know of its existence until a few days ago.

When the attic of the Millikin homestead was being cleaned the letter, with other documents which had at one time belonged to Capt. William Bartlett, was found among papers which had belonged to Mr. and Mrs. James Millikin.

The letter was written in Cambridge, Mass., November 5, 1775, by Washington's secretary but signed boldly by "G. Washington." It was written to Captain Bartlett and con-

tains directions for the transfer of some prisoners. It had been folded to form its own envelope and addressed on the outside. Because of several other letters also belonging to Capt. Bartlett which were with this letter, it is thought that the Revolutionary captain was an ancestor of Mrs. Millikin.

The Washington bas-relief was presented to the D. A. R. by Mrs. Elizabeth Wells on October 7, 1920, who gives it to be kept in the D. A. R. exhibit in the Art Institute. It is the first gift of the sort. It was made by Giselle Durfee after a die made by Lorado Taft.

SEASON'S FIRST MEETING.

The meeting of the Stephen Decatur chapter Thursday, October 7, 1920, was the first of the season. Because the women wished to see the unusually interesting collection of relics, all of which antedate the Civil war, no program was planned. Mrs. J. K. Stafford is the chairman of the committee which collected the relics, most of which belong to members of the chapter. In the collection are chairs, old willow ware tea sets, quaint old pierced copper lanterns, pewter plates, brass candle sticks, pressed glass and charming but enormous old combs.

Relics of the Revolutionary war are more in evidence than those of the Civil war. Bunglesome old muskets of Colonial days, worn powder horns and a sword used by one of Napoleon soldiers in the retreat from Moscow are among the mute reminders of earlier wars which are in the exhibit. Hooked rugs of wonderful colors hand woven bed spreads, and candle molds speak for the part women had in the earlier life of the country.

WILL ADD TO LIBRARY.

In the short business session which preceded the opening of the exhibition the members decided to make every effort to add to the reference library of the chapter. The chapter already owns a number of lineage books and probably a dozen copies of histories of counties from which some of the members come. To this collection it is proposed to add books on genealogy and all county histories or other similar books which can be obtained.

As these books can not usually be bought, it is the plan of the chapter to ask the owners to loan them. They will be

marked with the owners and the chapter names and will be placed in the reference room of the city library where all interested may have easy access to them. No one will be allowed to remove them from the room.

The exhibit of relics was open during the month of October. The articles were well displayed in the two south rooms on the second floor of the Art Institute.

GIFTS OF BOOKS, LETTERS, PICTURES AND MANUSCRIPTS TO THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

Banks Family of Maine. By Charles Edward Banks, M. D., Boston, 1890. Gift of Col. Charles E. Banks, 2018 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Bonython Family of Maine. By Charles Edward Banks, M. D., Pub. not given. Gift of Col. Charles E. Banks, 2018 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

Conkling Family. History of the Conkling Family. Typewritten copy. Gift of Miss Alice Conkling, Springfield, Illinois.

Connecticut, Litchfield, Conn. Historic Litchfield. Address delivered at the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Town of Litchfield, August 1, 1920. By Hon. Morris W. Seymour, LL. D.

Connecticut. Litchfield, Conn. The Bi-Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of Litchfield, Conn. By Alain C. White, Litchfield, Conn., Historical Society. These two items gift of Mrs. Morris W. Seymour, Litchfield, Conn.

Currency. Five Dollar Bill on Railroad Bank, paid during the Civil War to an employee of the Railroad Decatur, Illinois, Bank. Gift of Mrs. H. C. Ettinger, Springfield, Illinois.

DeLang, Marie Charlotte. 1826-1914. Article from The Chicago Inter-Ocean, November 30, 1913. Gift of Mr. Frederick C. Delang, No. 555 Longwood Ave., Glencoe, Illinois.

Felt, Dorr E. "Is Organized Labor Slipping?" Address delivered before the National Association of Employment Managers, Chicago, December 13, 1919.

Felt, Dorr E. "Labor's Position in the Economic Structure." An address delivered before the Manufacturers and Wholesale Merchants Board. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, October 15, 1919. These two items gift of Mr. Dorr E. Felt, 1713-1735 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois State. Franklin County, Illinois War History, 1832-1919. Gift of Mr. Hal Trovillion, Herron, Illinois.

Illinois State. Goodman, (Mrs.) L. Belle. Illinois Voters' Handbook, 1914. Gift of Mrs. L. Belle Goodman, Champaign, Illinois.

Illinois Land Book, of various Counties and Townships. Belonged to Chas. T. Hillyer, President of the Charter Oak National Bank of Hartford, Conn., who was interested to a very large extent in loans upon western lands. This volume was secured with other books, maps, etc., in the attic of the Hillyer homestead in Hartford, Conn., by Mr. George S. Godard, State Librarian, Connecticut State Library, and by him presented to the Illinois State Historical Library.

Illinois State. Williamson County, Illinois, in the World War, 1917, 1918. Gift of Mr. Hal Trovillion, Herron, Illinois.

Lincoln, Abraham. Lincoln at Gettysburg. From the original painting by Fletcher C. Ransom. Reproduced and published by The Gerlach-Barklow Company, Joliet, Illinois. Gift of The Gerlach-Barklow Company, Joliet, Illinois.

Lincoln, Abraham. Framed wreath of Arbor Vitae. This wreath was on the casket of Abraham Lincoln at the time of his funeral in Springfield, and one of the members of the committee who cared for the flowers, handed it to Doctor Philip Gillett, Superintendent of the School for the Deaf in Jacksonville, as a souvenir, and it has been retained by the family of Doctor Gillett until this time, and by them presented to the Illinois State Historical Library.

Lytle Family. Chart of, prepared by Leonard Lytle of Detroit, Mich. Gift of Mr. Leonard Lytle of Detroit, Mich.

Maps. Illinois Traveller. H. S. Tanner. Map, 1830. Published in Philadelphia. Gift of Mrs. Clara Kern Bayliss, Kent, Ohio.

Means, (Rev.) W. E. The First Old Methodist Episcopal Church, Paris, Illinois, 1837-1855. By Rev. W. E. Means. Gift of Rev. W. E. Means, Paris, Illinois.

Newspapers. DeKalb County News, March 6, 1867, to December 18, 1867. (Except May 8, July 10.) January 8, 1868, to February 26, 1868. DeKalb Printing Association. R. Hopkins, President.

Newspapers. DeKalb County News. March 4, 1868, to December 23, 1868. (Except July 8.) January 6, 1869, to May 26, 1869. DeKalb Printing Association. K. Stiles, Ed. Gift of H. W. Fay. Custodian Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Illinois.

Newspapers. Montgomery News, June 8, 1920, containing an account of the Silver Anniversary for Rev. Ezra Keller, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Hillsboro, Illinois. Gift of Mr. I. S. Blackwelder, Chicago.

Park College, Mo., Bulletin. Catalog Number, 1920-1921. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

Robbins, Edward E. Memorial Address on the Life and Character of Edward Everett Robbins, delivered in the House of Representatives of the United States, January 27, 1919. Gift of Hon. Richard Yates, Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Shabbona. Ottawa Indian Chief. Photograph. Gift of H. W. Fay, Custodian Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Illinois.

Venner, Thomas. Thomas Venner, the Boston Wine-Cooper and fifth monarchy man. Reprinted from the New England Historical and Genealogical Register for October, 1893.Gift of Col. Charles E. Banks, 2018 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

The Washington Sketch Book. Supplement No. 5 for Illinois. (2 copies.) Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

The Wonder Book of the World War. Gift of Mrs. George A. Lawrence, Galesburg, Illinois.

NECROLOGY

ALONZO L. KIMBER

1862-1920

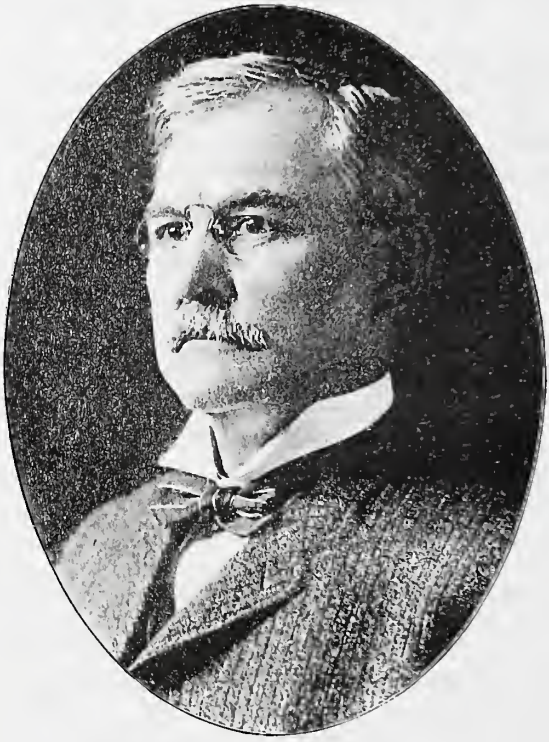
By Anne C. Dickson

The Society lost one of its most loyal and enthusiastic supporters when Alonzo L. Kimber passed away in Chicago, on October 14th, 1920.

Born in Waverly, Illinois, January 5th, 1862, he was the son of Alonzo L. Kimber, formerly of Ohio, and Mary Cecilia Evans Kimber, born in Carrollton, Illinois. He attended the Waverly public school until the death of his father, in 1880, when he went into the Waverly bank, which he left in about a year to attend Brown's Business College, in Jacksonville, Illinois, from which he graduated. He then accepted a position in the Jacksonville National Bank, staying there for eleven years and leaving to take charge of a mercantile agency in Chicago. In a short time, he entered the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and spent the last twenty-four years of his life with that institution, being a trusted and valued member of the force.

On December 14th, 1893, he was married at Jacksonville to Margaret Hall of that city, who, with one daughter, Mary Cecilia, survives him. Two children died in infancy.

Mr. Kimber was a man of unusually high ideals, with a strong love for the beautiful and the highest expressions of art, literature and music. An inveterate reader of the best books, he was usually found to be immersed in some classic, during his leisure hours, and his collection of works pertaining to the history of Illinois is perhaps the best one owned by an individual. He was well known to the dealers in several cities, and enjoyed nothing more than the finding of some rare old musty tome telling of early days in the Prairie State. Masonry also appealed to him, and he was affiliated with Waverly Lodge No. 118. He was Eminent Commander of Jacksonville Commandery No. 31 Knights Templar in his 28th year, and also a member of the Chicago Temple of Shriners. The Masons conducted his funeral, held at Wav-



HON. EDWARD L. MERRITT

erly on October 16th, and the services in the beautiful, quiet cemetery there were impressive in their solemnity.

The members of the Society, which included many of his close friends, will miss his quiet appreciation of the best offerings, for he enjoyed the meetings and attended whenever it was possible for him to do so.

HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON MERRITT

1836-1920

By Henry Wilson Clendenin

Few Illinois men of his day and generation lived as long and as active a life as a publicist as Hon. Edward L. Merritt, the subject of this sketch. He was born in New York City, June 25, 1836, and came to Illinois five years later with his father, Hon. John W. Merritt, a lawyer and a member of the law firm of O'Connor, Brady and Merritt. The Merritt family first settled on a farm near Lebanon, St. Clair county, and subsequently moved to Salem, Marion county.

It was during his life in Salem that Mr. Merritt began his study of public affairs. He had as tutors, beside his father, Judge Silas Bryan, father of William Jennings Bryan; William R. Morrison and other public men well versed in Illinois and national questions, and was well fitted when he came to Springfield in 1864 to publish and edit the Illinois State Register, to take his place as one of the leading journalists of the state. He was then in his twenty-eighth year. He continued with the State Register for thirteen years, or until 1877, when he sold the above newspaper to a company composed of Governor John M. Palmer and several other citizens of Springfield.

It was while identified with the State Register that Mr. Merritt became widely known throughout the state. He served as a member of the Democratic state central committee from the Springfield congressional district for twelve years, the greater part of the time as its secretary. A few years after he declined further service on the committee, he served as first assistant secretary of the Democratic national convention which nominated Governor Grover Cleveland of New York, for President of the United States, and also held the

same positions in the national Democratic conventions that renominated President Cleveland in 1888 and 1892.

As an editorial writer Mr. Merritt was forceful, courageous, accurate. His editorials carried weight and gave him large influence in public affairs. Long after he relinquished his connection with journalism, and until a short time before his death he contributed to a number of papers, and with that courage that distinguished him he invariably signed the articles with his full name. Among the newspapers in which his articles appeared were the St. Louis Republic, the Chicago Tribune and the State Register, and they attracted wide attention.

Mr. Merritt was an honorary pallbearer at the burial of Abraham Lincoln, and his reminiscences of the funeral services in Springfield, which he published in the State Register in 1909, were copied and commented upon by newspapers all over the country. The Chicago Tribune copied the article in full, and paid tribute to Mr. Merritt's ability as a writer, although the Tribune was frequently opposed to Mr. Merritt's political views.

In 1866, President Andrew Johnson appointed Mr. Merritt, United States Pension Agent at Springfield. He was appointed a member of the Springfield board of education in 1875, and was reappointed in 1878 and again in 1881.

In the campaign of 1874, when the Democrats elected a nominee on their state ticket for the second time since 1856, the campaign was under his direction, while in 1876 he again managed the campaign.

From 1887 to 1888 he was editor and general manager of the Omaha, Nebraska, Herald, one of the largest newspapers west of the Mississippi river at that time. It is now Senator Hitchcock's World-Herald. William Jennings Bryan was editor of this paper within a few years after this time, and Mr. Merritt formed a close friendship with the Great Commoner that lasted throughout his life.

He was elected state representative from the Sangamon county district in 1890, and served in the Thirty-seventh general assembly. He was reelected to the Thirty-eighth general assembly in 1892, and was again reelected in 1894 from this district. While serving in the legislature during these three terms, he was the author of many important laws. Among

these was the law increasing the fees for articles of incorporation issued by the secretary of state, and this measure has brought millions of dollars in revenue to Illinois. In 1914 he again entered the lower house of the general assembly from the Forty-fifth district, serving his fourth term in the state legislature. During that period he was the author of many good laws, which won for him such commendation.

Under President Grover Cleveland, Mr. Merritt held the position of Appraiser of Abandoned U. S. Military Reservations.

Edward L. Merritt was married three times. His first marriage was in 1860, to Miss Rebecca J. Tong. She died in 1868, leaving him three children: Lyda J., Wesley and Edward, the latter dying in infancy. His second marriage took place in December, 1870, when he was united with Miss Charlotte C. George. To them five children were born: Frederick, Mrs. Caroline Pasfield of Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Susan D. Loring of Boston, Mass.; William E. and Mary S. She passed away in February, 1897. He was united in marriage for the third time on June 29, 1910, with Miss Caroline Shaw of Springfield, Illinois, who survives him.

During Mr. Edward L. Merritt's public and semi-public career of nearly sixty years, most of them spent in Springfield, he gained many close friends, political and social, not only in Illinois but also in other states. He was what is called "a good mixer," and found time to cultivate the companionship of those whose friendship he prized. Those of the host of his friends now living remember him with more than ordinary feelings of affection and of appreciation of his many admirable traits of character.

In private life Mr. Merritt was a good citizen—always interested in every good work for the betterment of the city. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church and for many years served on its official board. He also belonged to a number of civic societies and social clubs, among these the Illinois State Historical Society, of which he was a very early member.

Mr. Merritt was a patriotic citizen and was active in patriotic work during the Civil war. He assisted in raising a volunteer regiment for service in the Civil war, but was prevented from serving with it from circumstances which

were not his fault. He felt that he could have attained high rank, as his brother, Wesley Merritt did, had he not been prevented from serving.

Mr. Merritt was a kind and devoted husband and father. His home was a family sanctuary and he took great pride in his children, to all of whom he gave a good education. All of his children, except one that died in infancy, are living today. One of these, William E., was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy.

Hon. John W. Merritt, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was a lawyer and journalist, served in an official capacity with the state constitutional convention of 1862. Edward L. Merritt's brother, Thomas E. Merritt, served as representative and senator for many years in the general assembly of Illinois, and his brother, Wesley Merritt, who graduated from West Point Military Academy, entered the Civil war as a lieutenant of cavalry at the beginning of the war. He won by his bravery and gallantry repeated promotions, until at the close of the war he was a major general. He was present at the surrender of General Robert E. Lee at Appomatox. He took part in "Sheridan's Ride," and was a close friend of both Generals Grant and Sheridan, who regarded him as one of the best and bravest cavalry commanders in the war for the preservation of the Union.

In preparing this sketch of the life and activities of Hon. Edward Livingston Merritt, the writer of course could touch only on the high points of his career, and of these very briefly. It is to such men as the subject of this sketch the State of Illinois owes much for its growth and greatness. The people of the state have not fully appreciated their services, much of it unselfish and unremunerated. It is the private citizen, after all, that makes the state and builds up its institutions. Official life may polish the surface. It may bring into the limelight and add brilliancy to the record, but it is to the quiet, unobtrusive men and women, some of them perhaps plodders, that the solid foundation and the superstructure to a very large extent owe their strength and permanence.

And in these Edward Livingston Merritt performed his share if not more. He passed over to his reward full of years, September 4, 1920, in his eighty-fifth year.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND SOCIETY.

No. 1. *A Bihliography of Newspapers publisbed in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared hy Edmund J. James, Pb. D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared hy Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited hy Edmund J. James, Ph. D. 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of tbe Illinois State Historical Society for tbe year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D. 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphahetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Lihrary. Authors, Titles and Suhjects. Compiled hy Jessie Palmer Weher. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6 to 26. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1919. (Nos. 6 to 18 out of print.)

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited hy H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. CLVI and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. I. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. 627 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governor's Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. XXXII and 317 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. V. Virginia Series. Vol. II, Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. L and 681 pp. 8vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I, Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. CIV and 610 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII. Executive Series, Vol. II. Governors' Letter Books, 1840-1853. Edited hy Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. CXVIII and 469 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. CLXVII and 715 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series, Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. I. The Critical Period, 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. LVII and 597 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XI. British Series, Vol. II. The New Regime, 1765-1767. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. XXVIII and 700 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1916.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XII. Bibliographical Series, Vol. III. The County Archives of the State of Illinois. By Theodore Calvin Pease. CXLI and 730 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIII. Constitutional Series, Vol. I. Illinois Constitutions. Edited by Emil Joseph Verlie. 231 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIV. Constitutional Series, Vol. II. The Constitutional Debates of 1847. Edited with introduction and notes by Arthur Charles Cole, XV and 1018 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XV. Biographical Series, Vol. I. Life of Governor Edward Coles. By E. B. Washburne. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 435 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, Ill., 1920.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 1, September, 1905. Illinois in the Eighteenth Century. By Clarence Walworth Alvord. 38 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1905.

*Bulletin of the Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 2. June 1, 1906. Laws of the Territory of Illinois, 1809-1811. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. 34 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1906.

*Circular Illinois State Historical Library, Vol. I, No. 1. November, 1905. An Outline for the Study of Illinois State History. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber and Georgia L. Osborne. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1905.

*Publication No. 18. List of Genealogical Works in the Illinois State Historical Library. Compiled by Georgia L. Osborne. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

*Publication No. 25. List of Genealogical Works in the Illinois State Historical Library. Supplement to Publication No. 18. Compiled by Georgia L. Osborne. 8 vo. Springfield, 1918.

Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 1. April, 1908, to Vol. XIII, No. 3. October, 1920.

Journals out of print, Vols. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, No. 1 of Vol. IX, No. 2 of Vol. X.

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AN APPEAL TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Objects of Collection Desired by the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

(*Members please read this letter.*)

Books and pamphlets on American history, biography, and genealogy, particularly those relating to the West; works on Indian tribes, and American archæology and ethnology; reports of societies and institutions of every kind, educational, economic, social, political, cooperative, fraternal, statistical, industrial, charitable; scientific publications of states or societies; books or pamphlets relating to all wars in which Illinois has taken part, especially the collection of material relating to the recent great war, and the wars with the Indians; privately printed works; newspapers; maps and charts; engravings; photographs; autographs; coins; antiquities; encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographical works. Especially do we desire—

EVERYTHING RELATING TO ILLINOIS.

1. Every book or pamphlet on any subject relating to Illinois, or any part of it; also every book or pamphlet written by an Illinois citizen, whether published in Illinois or elsewhere; materials for Illinois history; old letters, journals.

2. Manuscripts; narratives of the pioneers of Illinois; original papers on the early history and settlement of the territory; adventures and conflicts during the early settlement, the Indian troubles, or the great rebellion, or other wars; biographies of the pioneers; prominent citizens and public men of every county, either living or deceased, together with their portraits and autographs; a sketch of the settlements of every township, village and neighborhood in the State, with the names of the first settlers. We solicit articles on every subject connected with Illinois history.

3. City ordinances, proceedings of mayor and council; reports of committees of council; pamphlets or papers of any kind printed by authority of the city; reports of boards of trade and commercial associations; maps of cities and plats of town sites or of additions thereto.

4. Pamphlets of all kinds; annual reports of societies; sermons or addresses delivered in the State; minutes of church conventions, synods, or other ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois; political addresses; railroad reports; all such, whether published in pamphlet or newspaper.

5. Catalogues and reports of colleges and other institutions of learning; annual or other reports of school boards, school superintendents and school committees, educational pamphlets, programs and papers of every kind, no matter how small or apparently unimportant.

6. Copies of the earlier laws, journals and reports of our territorial and State Legislatures; earlier Governors' messages and reports of State Officers; reports of State charitable and other State institutions.

7. Files of Illinois newspapers and magazines, especially complete volumes of past years, or single numbers even. Publishers are earnestly requested to contribute their publications regularly, all of which will be carefully preserved and bound.

8. Maps of the State, or of counties or townships, of any date; views and engravings of buildings or historic places; drawings or photographs of scenery, paintings, portraits, etc., connected with Illinois history.

9. Curiosities of all kinds; coins, medals, paintings, portraits, engravings; statuary; war relics; autograph letters of distinguished persons, etc.

10. Facts illustrative of our Indian tribes—their history, characteristics, religion, etc., sketches of prominent chiefs, orators and warriors, together with contributions of Indian weapons, costumes, ornaments, curiosities and implements; also stone axes, spears, arrow heads, pottery, or other relics.

It is important that the work of collecting historical material in regard to the part taken by Illinois in the great war be done immediately, before important local material be lost or destroyed.

In brief everything that, by the most liberal construction, can illustrate the history of Illinois, its early settlement, its progress, or present condition. All will be of interest to succeeding generations. Contributions will be credited to the donors in the published reports of the Library and Society, and will be carefully preserved in the Statehouse as the property of the State, for the use and benefit of the people for all time.

Your attention is called to the important duty of collecting and preserving everything relating to the part taken by the State of Illinois in the great World War.

Communications or gifts may be addressed to the Librarian and Secretary.

(Mrs.) Jessie Palmer Weber.

DR. DAVID NELSON.

DR. DAVID NELSON AND HIS TIMES.

By William A. Richardson, Jr.

Of all the men of mark who have lived and labored among us, Dr. David Nelson seems to be the one we have selected to first acquaint the newcomer with our notabilities. We begin by asking if he or she is familiar with the old hymn "Just Before The Shining Shore." If an acquaintance is shown, we launch forth with our story of how and when the hymn was written by Dr. Nelson. No two of us tell the same story, but we all stress the fact that the lights of Quincy, as seen by the Doctor, a fugitive, from the Missouri side of the Mississippi river, was the "Shining Shore," and inspired the hymn. It is getting harder and harder in these degenerate days, when the Bible is no longer read, really read, and hymns are less familiarly known, to find people who are familiar with this old hymn that has been sung around the world. How we are to begin introducing our notabilities to the stranger in the future I do not know.

For some reason Dr. Nelson's picturesque character has always fascinated me, and I have often thought I would like to try to reproduce the man,—his personality, his work, his influence. To this end, not long ago, I tried to gather data. I found some, but in a fragmentary form. I wrote to everyone I thought could help me,—descendants, relatives of former scholars at the old Mission Institute, to one of the scholars, a nonagenarian. But I got but little aid. I got letters with the information that he wrote "Just Before The Shining Shore," with, sometimes, a story of how and where it was written.

Here is a short sketch of the Doctor's life that is taken from the Library of Universal Knowledge: "Nelson, David, 1793-1844; born in Tennessee; graduated at Washington college, Tennessee; studied medicine in Danville, Kentucky, and in the Philadelphia medical school; returned to Kentucky

at the age of nineteen, intending to practice his profession, but the War of 1812 having commenced, he joined a Kentucky regiment as a surgeon, and went to Canada. He resumed his medical practice at Jonesborough, his native town. Religiously educated, he had early made a profession of religion, but while in the army he became an infidel. He soon, however, became convinced of the truth of the Bible, and determined to enter the ministry. He was licensed to preach in April, 1825. He preached three years in Tennessee, and published also at Rogersville the "Calvinistic Magazine." In 1828 he succeeded his brother Samuel as Pastor of the Presbyterian church in Danville, Kentucky. In 1830 he removed to Missouri and established Marion college, near Palmyra, of which he was the first president. Earnestly advocating the cause of emancipation he found it expedient to leave Missouri, and in 1836 he removed to Illinois, where he established at Oakland, near Quincy, a school for the education of young men for the ministry. He exhausted his pecuniary means and the institution failed."

Rev. James Gallaher, in answer to a letter from a friend in the East, after first telling that he was born and educated in the same neighborhood, graduated at the same college, licensed and ordained by the same presbytery and for many years associated with him as co-editor of Calvinistic Magazine, and fellow-laborer in preaching the gospel in the great and growing West,—says that the parents of Dr. Nelson settled in Washington county, Tennessee, at a very early date in its history; that his father, Henry Nelson, was for many years of his life a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church; that his mother's maiden name was Kelsey; and that her family stood high for intelligence and respectability. Mr. Gallaher says that in his and Dr. Nelson's youth, no man left his house without his rifle and weapons of defense; that farmers went in companies to plant and cultivate the fields, two or three standing guard at different points; and that when they met for public worship the same precaution was taken to guard against being surprised by the Indians. He says: "Although the Indians were hostile a number of pious families had associated together and formed a Christian church." Their preacher was Rev. Samuel Dosk, a graduate of Princeton col-

lege, who founded at an early day a literary institution, known at first as Martin Academy, but ultimately as Washington college. Mr. Gallagher leaves this dark, unpleasant picture as evidence, apparently, of the efficacy of prayer: "The first time I remember to have seen Dr. Nelson after his return from the army, he was hurrying along the streets of Jonesborough with a naked dirk in his hand, the very image of a reckless desperado. There had been a street fight in the village and Nelson was in the midst of it, apparently highly entertained and ready to act his part. At this period, his mother was much engaged in prayer in his behalf. She was a woman of deep piety. I saw and conversed with her often about this time. She had, in her heart, set aside this son, from his childhood, for the service of God in the ministry. She lived to receive an answer of peace. Her son regarded himself, while he lived as a brand plucked from the burning in answer to the prayers of a mother."

I do not think that Mr. Gallaher intended, with his story, to leave the impression that Dr. Nelson was a drink fiend, for, later on in his letter, he tells his correspondent that the Doctor never drank; that he reproved others for doing so, etc. The only other inference is that he was a devil-possessed Infidel. It seems to me that the Doctor and those who sketch his life play-up the infidel feature more than the facts warrant. Dr. Nelson's infidelity seems to have been more of a pose or affectation than a conviction. I am going to let the Doctor tell what I mean. I quote from his "Cause and Cure of Infidelity": "I had not been brought to embrace infidelity by pursuing the writings of the unbelievers. * * * My parents were professors of religion, with a plain education, but well informed in holy things. * * * I never remember to have heard the truth of inspiration questioned until the age of sixteen; when, having passed through the usual college course, I went to read medicine in Danville, Kentucky. As soon as I mixed with society I entered the company of some of the admirers of the French philosophy. They seemed to believe that in disregarding inspiration there was something peculiarly original and lofty. Their remarks impressed me, but not deeply. That their sarcasm and jeers influenced me towards infidelity was because men love darkness more

than light; for their arguments were so destitute of fact, ignorant as I was, I could sometimes see that they in reality favored the otherside. I had some longing after the character of singular intellectual independence and some leaning toward the dignified mien; but I did not assume either as yet, for my habits of morality remained and my reverence for superior age and deeper research. It was necessary that I should receive praise from some source before all diffidence or modesty should be swallowed up in self esteem. And this intoxicating poison was not wanted." Then the Doctor tells of his service in the army as surgeon, first on the Northern Lakes and afterwards at Mobile. He says that at Mobile he became acquainted with many officers of the regular army; "whose intimacy was not calculated to lead him toward God." Under such influences, the Doctor says he advanced rapidly in unbelief. He goes on to say that he was a Deist, but moving on to Atheism,—when he was mercifully arrested. The Doctor says that, up to this time, he had not read a volume of the unbelievers production; when, casually, Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary was loaned him. He found in it not one fair argument, one truth unmixed with a lie. He sought other books, but they were all mixtures of hatred and untruth. I quote the Doctor: "About this time, when passing from place to place, it was not an uncommon night's occurrence to meet in a circle around the tavern fire and before the evening passed to hear remarks on Christianity. I listened and the objections were all of the same class as those I had been reading, or weaker. * * * They would take some case of crime recorded in the Bible, name it, repeat it, and place it in different attitudes with unusual delight. * * * Being the son of an old praying man, who had compelled me to hear the book he loved read twice every day, I do not remember that I ever laughed in the midst of our hilarity." Then he goes on to say: "Strange to tell, these facts, these discoveries, and even these feelings had no further influence upon me than to strengthen my resolve to read further and examine my old doubts more accurately." Dr. Rose says that Dr. Nelson heard a sermon by Dr. Elias Cornelius of the American Board, about this time, which "fired his heart with love for the souls of men." Mr. Magoun thought it was Rev. Jeremiah Evarts

who uncovered for him the "first tablet of the law." Anyway, he was converted, studied theology, probably under the noted Gideon Blackburn, was licensed to preach, and occupied pulpits in the Presbyterian churches at Jonesborough, Tennessee, and Danville, Kentucky.

Now, camp-meetings began among Presbyterians in Kentucky at Cane Ridge about the year 1800, and there was a great religious revival that swept over Kentucky and Tennessee at the beginning of the 19th Century; so great that the demand for an additional number of ministers in that region led the Presbytery of Cumberland to license and ordain a number of young men, who had not received the required classical and theological training for the gospel ministry. And yet Dr. Nelson seems to have met only Infidels,—self-complacent, smartish young free- thinkers,—with their uncritical criticism of the Bible.

About the year 1829, Dr. Nelson emigrated from Kentucky to Marion County, Missouri, and settled in what is now Union Township, about thirteen miles northwest of Palmyra. The location was on the border of the frontier settlements. The land was unentered beyond. Not long after coming, Dr. Nelson conceived the idea of establishing a college for the education of young men for the ministry. This was to be accomplished by the manual labor system, each student working so many hours each day to pay for his board and tuition. Associated with him were Dr. David Clark and Mr. William Muldrow. On January 15, 1831, a charter for Marion College was granted them. Dr. Nelson was chosen the first president. The friends of the institution, who were chiefly members of the Presbyterian church, contributed to the extent of their ability to give the college a start. Mr. Muldrow, as agent, visited the East in the interest of the institution. He was successful, and made other trips with equal success. William Muldrow was a remarkable man,—he built Marion City and the first bit of railroad west of the Mississippi, so it is claimed. "In his plausible yet forcible language," Mr. Muldrow described the advantages presented by Marion County of that day,—the vast area of unappropriated lands which were to be had for $1.25 per acre. The Eastern gentlemen not

only gave liberally to the support of Marion College, but they invested in the "wild lands" as they were called.

"In 1836 a large tract of land was entered by the Trustees of Marion College, with funds raised in the East, on which to erect a preparatory department to qualify students to enter the college proper. The preparatory or 'Lower College' tract was located about twelve miles southeast of the 'Upper College,' and six miles southwest of Palmyra. Rev. Ezra Stiles Ely, of Philadelphia, was placed in charge of the Lower College. The faculties of both schools were chiefly divines from the East, induced to emigrate by Mr. Muldrow. They were men of learning, of high character, and of rigid morality. They were, also, for the most part, men of means and not averse to adding to their possessions by legitimate speculation and honest investment. Dr. Ely brought with him about one hundred thousand dollars, all of which he invested."

I have culled the above from the E. F. Perkins' History of Marion County. He goes on to say: "Perhaps the college would have flourished for an indefinite period, but for the opinions of Dr. Nelson and others on the subject of slavery. * * * The anti-abolition crusade of 1835-36 brought matters to a crisis."

Dr. Nelson lived at Jonesborough, Tennessee, during the years from 1820 to 1824, when Elihu Embree and Benjamin Lundy were publishing anti-slavery papers there; and yet he took his Negro slaves from Tennessee to Kentucky and from Kentucky to Missouri. What had happened in the meantime? And, again, if Lundy was permitted to publish his "Genius of Universal Emancipation" at Jonesborough and Baltimore and Washington, what had made the slaveholders of Missouri so sensitive to anti-slavery opinion and so intolerant?

In order to try to answer these questions and try to understand the epoch it is necessary, in as short a manner as I can, to review the slavery question up to 1836.

The thirties of the 19th Century was a most restless, active, progressive decade. It was during this decade that railways began to be built, which brought a vast number of immigrants to the United States to build them. Steamboats

greatly increased in number and size to take care of the immense and increasing traffic upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At this time the cultivation of cotton was increasing in the Western Gulf States of the South, and slaves, in fear of being sold "down the river," as they expressed it, followed the North Star to Canada in increasing numbers. At this time, also, the stream of emigrants from the East into Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois increased greatly in size. A telegraph line was established in England in 1835. In 1837, Sir Rowland Hill published a pamphlet recommending a low and uniform rate of postage, and in 1840 his principle was established by law. In 1830, France deposed her Bourbon king, Charles X., and established a constitutional monarchy. In 1832 the English Reform Bill was passed, which gave the middle class a right to take part in their Government. Then came the repeal of the laws granting special privileges to the upper class. At this time the brutal treatment of women and children in the mines, factories and other occupations, the savage criminal laws and punishments, and the inhuman treatment of lunatics began to shock people. Investigations began, and reforms followed. This was the time of organized voluntary effort to help the helpless, relieve suffering, and to raise the fallen. It was then that the public school system began in England, and the heavy tax was taken off of the newspapers. In 1833, England emancipated the slaves in all her colonies.

Some say this was the old Puritan leaven at work. If so it was a humanized Puritanism. Some say that it came from the stirrings that the French revolution had planted in men's hearts. Wherever it came from and to whatever due it was during the much-abused Pre and Early Victorian Age, with its excess of sentiment, it may be, that the English found a public conscience.

Did none of this stirring of conscience this "heart interest," find its way to the United States? Yes, and to almost all parts of the Western civilized world. It would seem strange, nay, marvelous, if the iniquity of slavery should escape all this humane searching of the conscience!

Slavery existed in all the original thirteen Colonies, though just before the Revolution most of their leading men looked upon it as morally wrong, and some of the Quakers in

Pennsylvania were advocating emancipation. The Declaration of Independence, with its "rights of man," strengthened this sentiment. As new Constitutions were adopted by the Northern Colonies the slaves were freed,—slavery there having been little more than a household institution, and the Negro, with his shiftlessness, I suspect, was something of a trial to the orderly, neat, trim New England housewife. When Virginia ceded the Northwest Territory to all the Colonies she devoted it to freedom and it was so dedicated by the Ordinance of 1787. At the end of the War of Independence there was a critical period of American history, and there was great need for a strong central Government. When they came to build a new Constitution they found that the people of the Southern Colonies had had a harder time with their conscience; that slavery was more profitable at the South than it had been at the North; and that concessions had to be made. So, for the sake of a union, compromises were necessary. But the Constitution prohibited the importation of African slaves after the year 1808,—against the protests of the shipowners of Boston and other New England ports, who found it profitable to "deal in wool and ivory," as the grim euphonism of the day put it. It was thought that this prohibition, with a quickened conscience and enlightened public opinion, would ultimately cause the decay of slavery. Perhaps it might have done so had not Eli Whitney invented his cotton-gin in 1793. This machine so cheapened the preparation of the cotton for the market that the raising of cotton became the dominant industry of the lower South. Within five years after Whitney's invention cotton had displaced indigo as the great Southern staple, and the slave States had become the cotton field of the world. This development of the culture of cotton was pregnant with consequences to both sections. In the North, manufactures and commerce were developed. In the South the price of slaves was constantly increasing. Although the North had ceased to own and employ slaves, it did not cease to approve of the use of slave labor in the South. It participated in the gains of slavery. The cotton-planter borrowed money at a high rate of interest from the Northern capitalist. He bought his goods in the Northern markets. He sent his cotton to the North for sale. The

Northern merchant made money at his hands, and was in no haste to overthrow an institution with which his relations were so agreeable. There was a great deal of human nature on both sides; a great many "entangling alliances" between conscience and self-interest. Notwithstanding all this, in 1816, "The National Colonization Society" was organized at Washington City, with Bushrod Washington as its president, and the "African Repository" as its organ. "Its expressed object was to encourage emancipation by procuring a place outside of the United States, preferably Africa, to which negroes could be aided in emigrating. Its branches spread into almost every State, and for fourteen years its organization warmly furthered by every philanthropist in the South as well as the North, "Henry Clay, Charles Carroll and James Madison, in the South were as heartily colonizationists as Bishop Hopkins, Rufus King, William Henry Harrison and Dr. Channing, in the North.

Then came the world movement, the time spirit, that wrought so mightily in England. In 1831, William Lloyd Garrison established "The Liberator" in Boston, demanding immediate emancipation. The New England Anti-Slavery Society was founded. Similar organizations sprang up in other Northern States. In 1833 a small group of men and women met in Philadelphia to establish the American Anti-Slavery Society. In a few years hundreds of anti-slavery societies sprang up and more than five hundred thousand anti-slavery documents had been distributed. Able and earnest men, such as Theodore D. Weld and Samuel J. May traversed the Northern States as the agents of the national society, founding branches and lecturing on Abolition. On one of Mr. Weld's trips Dr. Nelson heard him, espoused the cause, and freed his slaves. It is said that nearly every person noted after 1831 as an Abolitionists was before that year a Colonizationist. This does not seem to have been the case with Dr. Nelson. His conversion seems to have been as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus.

The result of all this was a storm of indignation from the slaveholders. They declared that the Abolition literature sent among them was incendiary and intended to excite insurrection among their slaves. The Nat Turner rebellion in

Virginia was then still fresh in their minds. They made demands on the people of the North. They called for the suppression of the Abolitionists and their work by public opinion and by State action. Public feeling in the North was already so bitter against the Abolitionists that it hardly needed the impulse of the Southern demand. In nearly every Northern State the work of putting down the Abolitionists went on. Fifteen hundred influential names were signed to a call for an anti-abolition meeting in Faneuil Hall. The great orators of Boston addressed an excited multitude. In 1834, President Jackson, in his annual message, called attention to "the fearful excitement produced in the South by the attempts to circulate through the mails inflammatory appeals addressed to the slaves.

* * *

This imperfect review will help, I hope, to show the feverish condition of the country in the early thirties of the 19th Century; the constant fear under which the slaveholders lived of a negro insurrection; and what happened in Marion County, Missouri, in 1836—in fact, an attempt to answer our questions.

* * *

Mr. Perkins, in his History of Marion County, says: "The founding of Marion College, the laying out of Marion City and the extraordinary efforts of Willian Muldrow, Dr. Ely, and others, induced a large emigration from Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Eastern and Northern States to the county, and among the emigrants were many Abolitionists. Among the emigrants who landed at Hannibal in May, 1836, were two men, Williams and Garrett, who were emissaries of the anti-slavery society. Among the effects of these men was a box filled with tracts and pamphlets. Garrett and Williams had settled in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and here the box had been conveyed. There was intense excitement throughout the country. A company of armed men was organized at Palmyra, marched up to Philadelphia, made Garrett and Williams prisoners, and carried away the box." On the way back to Palmyra, on the North river, the company halted. A hollow square was formed, the prisoners in the center. Captain

Wright addressed them, giving them the choice of leaving the State immediately or of being hung. They left the State.

Either this same body of men at this time or another body under Captain Wright soon after, rode up to Dr Nelson's house surrounded it, and demanded the Abolition papers they understood were there. Dr. Nelson warned them not to enter his yard. Either they were more intent upon getting Garrett and Williams, or for some other reason, they rode away with a threat that they would come again.

Soon after this, Sunday, May 22, 1836, Dr. John Bosely was stabbed. I am going to let Dr. William Nelson, a son of Dr. David Nelson, tell the story:

"Not long after the mob visited our house, father had an appointment to preach on the camp-ground of his church, a few miles from the college. It was Sunday and a large crowd was there to hear him. After the sermon William Muldrow presented him a colonization paper to be read. Father objected. He said he feared it would stir up the mob again. But Muldrow reassured him, so father read it. Then a Dr. Bosely rushed up to the pulpit with his cane raised to strike father, but Muldrow rushed up to Bosely and told him that he had had the paper read. Then Bosely struck at Muldrow, but the cane was knocked to one side by Mr. Ringer. Muldrow taunted Bosely with some of his Kentucky history. Bosely drew a spear from his cane and tried to run it through Muldrow, but Muldrow grabbed and broke it. Then Bosely drew a pistol, pointed it at Muldrow and snapped it twice. Then Muldrow drew a knife and stabbed Bosely. A general fight followed. Several men tied red handkerchiefs around their waists, got on their horses and started to raise a mob. Father started for home, but mother, who was frantic, persuaded him to start for Quincy."

For three days, Dr. Nelson hid in the brush and traveled by night, frequently seeing some of these red-handkerchieved regulators pass along the road from his concealment. At length he came to the river bank and, by some means, got a message to friends in Quincy. Mr. Magoun says that during his flight "he commenced his famous book, 'Cause and Cure of Infidelity.'" "Hiding in the bushes," he says, "with the Mississippi at the foot of the bluff, 'gliding swifty by,' and

'friends passing over' to and from a Free State, a safe landing in which he could 'almost discover,' he also wrote, on the back of letters, the Christian psalm, 'My days are gliding swiftly by.' " He goes on: "Two Quincy church members * * * at dusk paddled a 'dug-out' across the river and fished in the slough. Learning by signs just where Dr. Nelson was they let their boat float down toward the Missouri 'strand.' With huge strides down came the fugitive evangelist and college founder from his concealment. The slave-holder scouts were foiled. Well out in the river, Dr. Nelson asked if they had brought him anything to eat? His days of tramping, hiding, hymn-making, praying, reflecting, when it was unsafe to resort to a house, had well-nigh starved him. 'Something in the bag,' replied one of the brethren, rowing with all his might. Diving into the bag, the brave but famished Tennessean brought up some dried codfish and crackers. Laughing heartily he said: 'Well, I'm dependent on Yankees, and shall have to be a Yankee after this, and I may as well begin on crackers and codfish.' "

* * *

Dr. Nelson landed safely and went to Rufus Brown's old Log Cabin Hotel, where the Newcomb Hotel now stands. Most exaggerated news of the affair at the camp-meeting ran round the town. It was said that the Doctor had stabbed Bosely. On the following day a number of persons from Quincy with some from Missouri demanded that Dr. Nelson be given up. "A self-constituted committee of citizens of Quincy waited upon the Doctor, protesting against his coming here, and especially against his alleged purpose to remove here with his family." Dr. William Nelson says: "Father was sitting at the top of the stairs reading. Two members of the mob were sent to take him * * * and when one of them put his hand on father's shoulder, he looked up at him and asked if he had legal papers. The man replied that they had not, but would take him without them. Father was up, with his chair raised above his head, and ordered them to go down stairs immediately. They did so." "There had been no legal claim made for him;" says General Tillson, "he had committed no offense and he was protected. After a day or

two of vaporing the excitement died away." Muldrow was placed in custody, afterward tried and acquitted, and Dr. Bosely recovered from his wound; but Dr. Nelson was never allowed to come back to Missouri in peace. After Dr. Nelson had lived in Illinois for some time some of the members of his old church at Philadelphia invited him to preach for them on a sacramental occasion. He agreed to do so, with the assurance that no reference should be made to Abolitionism. But he was warned not to come. Hearing of the character of the opposition he did not go. Connected with Marion College from its birth to its death as members of the faculty were Dr. Ezra Stiles Ely, Dr. Wm. S. Potts, Dr. Hiram P. Goodrich, Prof. Marks, Prof. McKee, Prof. Hays, Prof. Reach, Prof. Blatchford, and Prof. Thompson. All these men were Presbyterians at a time when Presbyteriansim and Abolitionism were synonymous in Marion County; yet they were allowed to live peaceful lives and they were respected by their neighbors. Why was Dr. Nelson singled out for hate? Rev. Asa Turner says "he did not attack slavery publicly." He also says that he did not remember the least crimination of any one by Dr. Nelson. And this makes it all the more inexplicable.

Soon after Dr. Nelson came to Quincy "a notice appeared in the Illinois Bounty Land Register, of June 10, 1836, for a 'county meeting' in the public square, on the 18th of June, of all citizens of Adams County friendly to peace and good order, and opposed to the introduction of Abolition Societies and opposed to the discussion of the subject in the pulpit," according to Captain Asbury. He goes on to say that "the Views expressed in this notice called for an article from the pen of J. T. Holmes, printed in the Register June 15, 1836, whilst declaring no connection with any Abolition Society, he asserted the right of discussion." Rev. Asa Turner, after saying that he warned his church authorities of the mischief intended by this meeting, and of the preparation for meeting it by putting loaded guns under the platform of the pulpit of his church, the old "Lord's Barn," he says: "I was then lecturing on Sabbath afternoons on Acts in course. The mob at Ephesus was the subject for the Sabbath after. I felt that Dr. Nelson should not bear the wrath of the people alone.

The house was full to hear what I would say. I told them what I thought of mobs and of slavery. * * * At that a pro-slavery doctor cried out 'Presumptous!' Then the pro-slavery wrath seemed to turn from Dr. Nelson to me. But they concluded to take time and gather an organization strong enough to make victory sure. * * * They had not decided what to do with me, but said I could not stay in Quincy. * * * We were about to hold a two days' meeting, Saturday and Sunday. Dr. Nelson was to preach Saturday. That day was fixed upon for the deliverance of the town and county from two such dangerous men, the hour of public worship the time. On Saturday people from all parts of the county flocked into Quincy." Then follows an account of how Mr. J. T. Holmes, a justice of the peace, went to the leaders and told them that if there was a mob he would read the riot act and command them, in the name of the State to disperse; and that if they did not that bullets would follow; and that they would aim at the leaders, as they knew who they were. Mr. Turner goes on to say that "they passed some resolution versus Abolition; drank a little too much, fought a little, and went home." Saturday night, he said, was as quiet as Sunday.

Tradition has it that, after bringing his family from Missouri, Dr. Nelson lived in a house on the west side of Fourth street a little south of where the Public Library now stands; and that here he finished his hymn "Just Before the Shining Shore," and commenced to work on his "Cause and Cure of Infidelity."

Some authorities say that an Anti-Slavery society was established in Quincy in 1836, and some say it was in 1837. From all the above, I would judge there was such a society here in 1836. Whenever it was established Dr. Nelson was a member of it, if not the moving spirit.

* * *

On the 19th day of April, 1838, Edward B. Kimball and wife conveyed one hundred and eighty-five acres of land in Sections 3 and 4 of Melrose Township to Dr. Nelson. On the south one hundred and five acres of this land Dr. Nelson built him a house, where he lived and where he died. This

farm home he called "Oakland." The old house is still standing, on the Burton road, about three miles east of 24th street.

On the 30th day of October, 1838, Dr. Nelson and wife conveyed eighty acres off the north end of the above land to Asa Turner, Jr., in trust for use and benefit of Mission Institute Number First. The declaration of trust reads: "Believing that some more efficient and less expensive way ought to be adopted to supply the world with an educated Ministry of the Gospel than our common colleges and seminaries do at present afford, etc. Mr. Turner interpreted the lawyer's phraseology in this deed to mean that there was to be no tuition and that teachers were to support their families by labor, the students working for them portions of their time.

Mrs. Laura E. Cragin, Dr. Nelson's granddaughter, thinks that there was a chapel and some twenty small log cabins built out there for the students.

According to Mr. Turner, Dr. Nelson would go to the timber with the students, and when tired with work would sit down on a log and write his "Cause and Cure." It was finished there under the shade of four large oaks.

"When men are thinking intensely on one ideal others grow up around it," says the Centennial History of Illinois. "Thus in 1839 a peace society at Mission Institute near Quincy adopted a resolution declaring that wars promoted for the glory of rulers were paid for by their subjects."

* * *

Mrs. Sarah D. (Hall) Herritt, in her book, "A Keepsake," says: "About 1838, Rev. David Nelson had matured a plan for a literary institution, located near Quincy, Illinois. The school was designed to favor self-reliant persons of both sexes, who wished to devote themselves to the work of missions. Rev. Moses Hunter, of Alleghany, New York, had long been contemplating a project of this kind, and went West for a suitable location. Reaching Quincy, Illinois, he found Dr. Nelson on the ground, and already at work. After comparing notes, they decided to unite their efforts, and harmonize on the plan as he found it. A few acres of land were obtained two miles east of the river, where Mr. Hunter located, and began to invite students. Dr. Nelson had previ-

ously made a commencement five miles east of the river and had a few students about him."

On May, 28, 1840, Rufus Brown and wife conveyed to Henry H. Snow, Edward B. Kimball, Rufus Brown, Willard Keyes, and Moses Hunter two pieces of ground, one at what is now 24th and Maine, containing a little over eleven acres, and the other a forty acre tract, out among the sloughs, in the southwest corner of Melrose Township—good for nothing except as a landing place for run-away slaves from Missouri. This land was conveyed to said parties in trust for Institute No. 4—in another part of the deed called "Mission Institute." "Institute Number First" was out somewhere near the Terwische Woods on Broadway. Where Institutes 2 and 3 were, or were to be, I do not know.

The Institute land was forty rods wide and extended, practically, from what is now High street to Madison Park, then a cemetery. Dr. Nelson went East and raised funds for the new enterprise. The tract was surveyed and platted. What is now 25th street was opened through the tract with cross lanes opening from it, so that all parts of it were accessible. These roads and lanes were given names by some one acquainted with the Bible, I am told. The part between High street and the cemetery and 24th and 25th streets was set apart for college purposes, as was a lot north of High and west of 25th, where a chapel was built. The north part of the college ground was left as a campus. What college buildings there were, were on the south part of this ground. Some say there was a two-story brick building, used for recitation purposes only, on this ground. Some say there was also a good sized frame building that was used as a boarding house—for rooms and meals. Some say that the students were cared for in "lodges." Most people say the brick building was small. Mr. Walter Hubbard, who lived in that neighborhood when he was a boy, says it was three stories high, eight rooms to a story, and had a flat-roof. Mr. Hunter bought the land north of the chapel out to Broadway, and built him a home at what would now be 25th and Vermont, facing the house east. The rest of the Institute land, on the east side of 25th street, was divided into small lots, mostly acre lots, and sold; and the owners of property in the neigh-

borhood did the same. If there were student lodges they were put up by the owners of these lots, or on what I have called the "campus"—for all the rest of the land in the neighborhood was sold to individuals. James E. Burr was the only student who bought land.

"The Institute," as it was called, and this part of Quincy is still called—in some of the early deeds "The Theopolis Mission Institute"—was soon known as a nest of Abolitionists. Such men as Evan Williams, the man who was run out of Missouri in 1836, John K. Vandorn, James E. Furness, Edward B. Kimball, Dr. Richard Eells, Rufus Brown, Orin Kendall, Elijah Griswold, William Stoby, Alanson Work, James E. Burr, and others, bought property and built themselves homes or houses to rent.

* * *

At this time most men considered themselves insulted if they were called Abolitionists. Even Elijah P. Lovejoy, just before he was killed at Alton, in 1837, while declaring himself in favor of gradual emancipation, disclaimed the name Abolitionist. But these men at the "Institute" gloried in the name. And even most avowed Abolitionists, imbued as they were with respect for the law, did not care to entice slaves from their masters or serve as guides in their first steps of escape. Dr. Nelson was not only an avowed Abolitionist, but he justified his violation of the law of his State and Nation in abducting slaves from their masters by an appeal to the "Higher Law." Under the obligations of the Constitution the act of harboring and secreting slaves was made illegal. Because of the danger of detection the Underground Railway developed. Soon after 1835 the process was well established. In 1839, the first known fugitive was dispatched from Chicago to Canada. Through the efforts of Dr. Nelson, Quincy was made a point of entrance for slaves in the years 1839-40. By 1840, the practice of harboring and secreting slaves was widespread. Three great Underground Railway lines, with their terminals upon the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, were established across the State of Illinois. One started at Chester, another at Alton, and the other at Quincy. The

Quincy line followed substantially the route of the C. B. & Q. Ry.

From this time on handbills offering large rewards for the recovery of slaves, and notices in newspapers that negroes were committed to jail as run-away slaves, particularly describing them, and requiring the owner to come, prove his property, pay his charges, and take the man or woman away, were to be seen.

In 1840, the Liberty party was in the field with a ticket headed by Birney and Lamoyne. The State Anti-Slavery Society of Illinois, in convention at Princeton, decided on a course of neutrality; but the men in favor of a third party held a separate meeting, under the leadership of Dr. Nelson, and agreed to support the Liberty candidates. The result was a vote of one hundred and fifty-seven. The center of the agitation was in Adams County, which gave forty-two votes.

In 1840, Dr. Nelson laid the foundation stone of the Presbyterian church here. On March 4th, 1840 the society called Rev. J. J. Marks of Marion county, Missouri as its first pastor. Mr. Marks was a professor in the Marion College when Dr. Nelson was its president.

Another professor of Marion College came here about this time—Professor Blatchford. Mr. Blatchford bought the old Whitney place and called it "Hazeldean," or "Hazeldell." General Singleton bought it of Mr. Blatchford and called it "Boscobel."

On the 12th day of July, 1841, Alanson Work, James E. Burr, and George Thompson, three young men from the "Institute," crossed the Mississippi river into Missouri to free some slaves. They were apprehended, carried to Palmyra, indicted, tried, convicted and sentenced to twelve years imprisonment in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City. Writers of Illinois history say that Dr. Nelson instigated these young men to attempt this act. Perhaps he did. If not directly then by example. However the Mission Institute smarted under the charge that it had instigated or had anything to do with it. It went to some pains to say that Mr. Work was not connected with the Institution in any way.

It is said that in 1841 there was no law in Missouri to punish an attempt to entice slaves away from their masters.

At that day the testimony of a slave was not allowed against a white man, and as most of the important testimony against the "liberators" was the statements of the slaves made to their masters, and by them given in evidence on the trial, it was sought by the prisoners counsel, Samuel T. Glover, Uriel Wright and Calvin A. Warren, to exclude this testimony. Mr. Samuel T. Glover was a brother of our Col. John M. Glover. Calvin A. Warren was our well-known citizen. John M. Clemens, father of "Mark Twain," was one of the jurymen. The trial attracted large crowds, that sometimes grew excited and threatened to take the prisoners out and hang them. These young men were treated with contempt by their fellow prisoners while in the Marion county jail. According to the code of slave States "a nigger thief" was worse than a "horse thief." While in jail they were compelled to hear, so loudly was it spoken on the street, that if they were cleared on technicalities of law that "Judge Lynch would take care of them."

The Perkins History of Marion County says " Our people continued to be greatly troubled by the Abolitionists. During 1842 numerous raids were made upon the slave cabins by the Illinois "Liberators," and many valuable slaves were induced to escape. * * * In September, Dr. Eells, a prominent Abolitionist of Quincy, was arrested in the very act of spiriting away a negro. * * * Anti-abolition meetings were held in Marion, Lewis and Ralls counties, and strong denunciatory resolutions were adopted. Even Quincy held a meeting this year and denounced the Abolitionists in the severest terms. This meeting was presided over by W. G. Flood. A committee on resolutions was composed of Isaac N. Morris, Dr. J. N. Ralston, Samuel Holmes, C. K. Bacon and Dr. H. Rogers. The meeting was addressed by Hon. O. H. Browning."

Slaveholders had much to annoy and anger them. There were many good, kind, humane men who owned slaves; but, as Mr. Lincoln said, no one is good enough to own another.

* * *

I have always heard of the "Burning of the Institute," and have always thought all the Institute buildings went up

in the flames. The Quincy Whig, of March 16, 1843, gave the following account:

"Incendiary: At about 3 o'clock, a. m., on the night of the 8th instant, the chapel at Mission Institute (Theopolis) was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was instantly given, but the house was so envolved by the fire that it was impossible to save it. * * * The exercises of the institution had been suspended for the week, to attend a protracted meeting in Quincy. No fire had been made for five days past in the chapel. A light snow having fallen in the night, the incendiaries were readily tracked from the scene of their midnight work to the vicinity of the mills in the upper part of the city and so on to the river toward the Missouri shore; from which the inference is drawn that the incendiaries were from the other side of the river.

"Such acts as described above betray a horrible state of society indeed. The abolitionists decoy the slaves from their masters in Missouri and run them off, and the Missourians retaliate by burning down the property of the abolitionists. How long will such a state of things continue? As long as the practice is continued by the abolitionists of preying upon the property of the people of Missouri."

"There was an intensely hostile feeling on the part of the pro-slavery people of this county and of this part of Missouri against the Illinois abolitionists," says the Perkins History of Marion County. "The latter were continually throwing fire-brands into the communities of their Missouri neighbors and keeping our people in a state of constant irritation and apprehension. * * * When it was known that "Nelson College," as it was called here, was to be built just across the river, and that, in all probability, there would emanate therefrom not only abolition ideas, but from time to time practical abolitionists themselves, certain pro-slavery men in this and Lewis county swore that the building should never be completed. In the winter the weather was severe and in March there was a good ice-bridge across the Mississippi. One night a band of men set out from Ross's grocery, in Palmyra, for Quincy. In the crowd were some desperate men and hard cases, but there were also some respectable and prominent citizens. The college was burned without much

difficulty or resistance, and the party returned in safety to their Missouri homes. No attempt was ever made to arrest any of them. The act was generally indorsed by the pro-slavery people of the county as only a fair retaliation for the acts of the abolitionists in spiriting away the slaves."

* * *

Doctor Nelson died on the 17th of October, 1844, and, as General Tillson says, gradually after this time, "the estrangement over the slavery question between the people on two sides of the river became allayed; was less talked of and less thought of."

* * *

Rev. Moses Hunter died a few months after Dr. Nelson's death.

On the 26th of February, 1845, by act of the Legislature of Illinois, Asa Turner, Jr., Warren Nichols, Adam Nichols, Willard Keyes, Junius J. Marks and Orin Kendall, and their successors, were constituted a body corporate and politic by the name and style of the "Trustees of the Adelphia Theological Seminary."

Under this name, with Professor Leonard in charge, the old "Institute" struggled along until 1848. If later than that it did not advertise in the Quincy papers.

January 17, 1855, Henry H. Snow, Edward B. Kimball, Rufus Brown and Willard Keyes, after reciting that the deed of May 28, 1840, creating them trustees for the use and benefit of an Institution of Learning called Mission Institute No. 4, provided that in case said Mission Institute ever became extinct, the premises or proceeds should go to the American Board of Foreign Missions; that in fact said Mission Institute as a place of learning, by whatever name, had long since become and is now extinct, conveyed the old Mission Institute property to Jacob R. Hollowbush for eight hundred dollars, who soon after sold it off in parts and parcels.

The old flat-roof brick building stood until about the year 1868, when, after a Negro riot out there, it was torn

down. Mr. Walter Hubbard gives this account of the disturbance:

"This old building was rented to some colored people. They were endeavoring to hold a series of prayer meetings, when a lot of negroes from town came out to raise a row and have a dance. My father, Dr. Hubbard, had always taken an interest in the welfare of the Institute, and when the negroes from town began to raise a row, some of the resident negroes came to father, who lived near, to get him to stop the riot. He went and did stop it, and the town negroes started away, when some one ran after them and said that Dr. Hubbard was not an officer, and to come back and kill him. They came back, and came near doing so. He was severely cut in many places."

The large two-story frame building which stood on the west side of 25th street, between what is now Maine and Hampshire streets, which some say was used as a boarding house during the days of the Mission Institute, and which some say was built after the Institute ceased to exist, was destroyed by fire to the great joy of the neighborhood, in the later seventies or early eighties of the last century.

I have been unable to find a list of the teachers. Here and there I have seen a name mentioned as a teacher, and from this I make the following list:

Dr. Moses Hunter, Rev. Wm. P. Apthorp, Professor Leonard, Rev. Anson J. Carter, and Miss Sarah D. Hall. I cannot find that Dr. Nelson ever had anything to do with the faculty out there.

Captain Asbury says that Rev. Moses Hunter appeared an old man when he first came here. He was said to possess great knowledge and to be quite a superior man. He dressed himself in a sort of seamless robe, in imitation of the robe of Christ.

* * *

What of Dr. Nelson—of the man and his ways?

He was a large, powerful man. He was over six feet tall, with broad shoulders and a thick chest. He had a large head that was topped with a wealth of brown hair. Rev. Asa Turner, "Father Turner," as he was called, tells of his first

meeting Dr. Nelson in 1831, at one of his camp-meetings, near his home in Missouri, and describes the meeting:

"Around a hollow-square log shanties were built for temporary residence; within was a large shed covered with split boards, a platform of the same, with a shelf in front—'the stand.' The people assembled by the blowing of a horn. There was an early prayer-meeting and preaching three times a day. All was as orderly and quiet as any country congregation in New England." He goes on to say that the Doctor had a voice of great power and melody, and that it was a treat to hear him and Mr. Gallagher "sing the congregation back to the stand, after an interval in the worship."

"Dr. Nelson delighted much in preaching the gospel," says this same Mr. Gallagher. "This he regarded as God's appointed instrument for renovating and saving men. * * * He took a peculiar pleasure in preaching the gospel in destitute places—the wayside inn, the mountain top, the field, the grove, no place came amiss to him."

Mr. Gallagher goes on to say: "Some critic has remarked that the Iliad of Homer is a picture rather than a poem; that the scenes appear to stand out before the eye. * * * Such was the preaching of Nelson. When he addressed an assembly, you were a spectator rather than a hearer, and this characteristic largely entered into his conversation."

"As a preacher," says Mr. Turner, "I always regarded Dr. Nelson as one of the best. I never met a man who regarded the preaching of the gospel such an honor, such a privilege. * * * I have heard him preach to infidels with tears rolling down his cheeks, exhorting them to study the evidence of the Christian faith."

"He might suggest some choice thought at a prayer-meeting," says another, "then say a few words about it at some school-house, then preach about it on the Sabbath several times at different places, and thus brood over it for weeks, and finally surprise and thrill a Boston audience with eloquence and pathos."

"Before his conversion," says Mr. Gallagher, "he delighted to revel amidst the gorgeous beauties of the English classics. Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Montgomery, Byron, and Scott were his chosen companions; but after his

mind and heart were turned to the Lord, Dr. Watts became his favorite author.

"He could think as well sawing logs or shaving shingles," says Mr. Turner, "as in the best study in the world, and it was just as easy to arrange it on a log as in a rocking-chair."

Mr. Magoun says "he was a grand man, with a tender heart and a gentle disposition, but firm as a rock when principles were at stake." He goes on to say that "Dr. Nelson had no financial ability, no conception of the requisites of household comforts in the free North."

"I have seen Dr. Nelson," says another, "wearing a soiled collar, a seedy coat, with a sleeve torn half-way to the elbow." Others have seen him wearing a shoe and a boot. Surely this is not in keeping with the conventional minister of that day, with his top hat, standing collar, white tie, and black broad-cloth suit.

* * *

What about Dr. Nelson's work?

One of his admirers says that "he had a great turn of mind for poetical thought." He wrote "Just Before the Shining Shore," "Rest in Heaven," "A Fairer Land," and many other hymns. He wrote "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity," and "Wealth and Honor." Nothing remains but the "old sweet hymn," as Mr. Magoun calls it, and "The Cause and Cure of Infidelity." This book went through several editions in this country and in England. Dr. Nelson was widely known to the religious world of his day.

This book is divided into seventy chapters, and each chapter is nothing more or less than a sermon. To begin with, he asks this question: "If one of the causes of Infidelity consists in ignorance, then is it hard for us to understand the opposite of ignorance must be a promising remedy. We mean ignorance of the Bible and of the ancient literature connected with the Bible." His whole book is devoted to enlightenment. Here is a species of some of it:

"Go to the Universalist, and ask him if he hates God. He is indignant at the question. He thinks he loves his kind Creator ardently. And this is true that he does love a God whose character resembles that of the man before you in

some prominent traits. But place before him the God of the Bible—one who will say 'Depart' to the wicked * * *one who will see the smoke of their torment ascend up for ever and ever; and the Universalist will tell you he hates such a God."

Dr. Nelson was a Presbyterian when Presbyterianism, as far as doctrine is concerned, and Calvinism were synonymous. The five distinguishing features of the Calvinistic doctrine are:

The absolute sovereignty of God in creation, providence and redemption; the fall of man and his utter inability to save himself from the consequences of his transgression; the election from the fallen race by the sovereign grace of God of a certain number into eternal life; the provision made for Salvation in Jesus Christ; their effectual calling by the Holy Spirit; and their perseverance in divine grace assured by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

Edward Eggleston, in one of his stories, makes a Hard Shell Baptist preacher put the Calvanistic doctrine in a little cruder form, but it comes out at about the same place:

"Ef you're elected, you'y be saved; ef you a'nt, you'l be damned. God will take care of his elect. It's a sin to run Sunday-schools, or temp'rince s'cities, or to send missionaries. You let God's business alone. What's to be will be, and you can't hender it."

In the Presbyterian churches one occasionally sees something of this old Calvinistic doctrine in the hymns, but seldom hears anything about it from the pulpit.

Dr. Nelson was a deductive thinker of the old type. He followed his logic where it took him. He concealed nothing he found revealed in the Bible. He offered no apology for their earnest proclamation. But Dr. Nelson could not have written and published his book in the 20th Century; or if he had he could have gotten but little or no hearing among Biblical scholars.

"There is something almost unfilial in the stolid indifference with which we pass by old dogmas," says Henry Dwight Sedgwick. "Earnest generations thought, prayed, yearned over their interpretation of the meaning of life, and fashioned dogmas which they believed would light the steps

of their children and their children's children to endless generations, yet we scarcely look to see what these dogmas mean."

* * *

Now finally, what about Dr. Nelson's influence?

"The influence which the 'Mission Institute' exercised was not the most fortunate for itself or for the city," says General Tillson. "The original design was to establish a school to educate and qualify young people for duty as Christian missionaries in foreign lands. No purer idea could have been generated, and its philanthropic purpose, aided by the great prestige of Dr. Nelson's name as its founder and patron, gave great promise at its beginning, but it labored with limited means, its standard of scholarship was not of the highest and many of its students were deficient in rudimental acquirement. These causes operating upon the sensitive public sentiment of the times and of the locality, prevented it from obtaining the proper hold upon the public sympathy, and it finally died out."

Against this estimate of the Mission Institute by General Tillson I give one by Mrs. Sarah D. (Hall) Herritt:

"The death of these founders (Nelson and Hunter in 1844) occurred before a basis was formed. But as it was, during the few years of its existence, it sent more laborers than was ever done before under similar circumstances in so short a time. Its representatives were sent to almost every clime—New Zealand, Madeira, Africa, and to our aborigines; besides the numbers who have given their life service to our Home Mission work."

Who these scholars were Mrs. Herritt does not say. From letters and books and conversations I find only the following students at this old institution: George Thompson, James E. Burr, Thomas Garnick, William Herritt, Samuel Herritt, John Rendall, Miss Jane Ballard, afterwards Mrs. John Rendall, and Miss Anna Ballard. Miss Anna Ballard is living in California, wonderfully preserved in mind, body and memory.

Still Dr. Nelson's threefold efforts to establish colleges and schools were failures. Over at Philadelphia there are

some holes in the ground where once stood college buildings, with stones and broken bricks in the pits, all overgrown with weeds and brambles. Nothing remains of the efforts at "The Institute," or at "Oakland," except the old residence. Up to about eight years ago the cottage that was built by Alanson Work, just north of the college grounds, and that was the home of Henry Clay Work, the song writer, in his early youth, was still standing. There is one, possibly two small houses now standing that were there when Rev. Moses Hunter walked the earth in his seamless robe. The Cause and Cure of Infidelity is found only in old time collected libraries, mostly in and around Quincy. The "one sweet hymn" is gradually losing its place as hymnals are revised. Such is only another instance of the impermanence of the works of man.

Dr. Nelson was among the first Abolitionists of Illinois, before the Lovejoys would admit that they belonged to that despised sect. Some writers accord to Dr. Nelson more credit for starting the anti-slavery movement here than to the Lovejoys.

The Negro is free, but there is a school of thought that deprecates the efforts of the Abolitionists to that end. Perhaps the best expression of that thought has been given by the late Colonel Roosevelt. I quote from his "Life of Thomas H. Benton":

"The cause of the Abolitionists has had such a halo shed around it by the after course of events, which they themselves in reality did very little to shape, that it has been usual to speak of them with absurdly exaggerated praise. Their courage, and for the most part their sincerity cannot be too highly spoken of, but their share in abolishing slavery was far less than has commonly been represented; any single non-Abolitionist politician like Lincoln or Seward, did more than all the professional Abolitionists combined to bring about its destruction. The Abolition societies were only in a very restricted degree the cause of the growing feeling in the North against slavery; they are rather to be regarded as themselves manifestations or accompaniments of that feeling. The anti-slavery outburst in the Northern States over the admission of Missouri took place a dozen years before there

was an Abolition society in existence; and the influence of the professional Abolitionists upon the growth of the anti-slavery sentiment as often as not merely warped and twisted it out of proper shape, as when at one time they showed a strong inclination to adopt disunion views, although it was self-evident that by no possibility could slavery be abolished unless the Union was preserved.

"When the Abolitionist movement started it was avowedly designed to be cosmopolitan in character, the originators looked down upon any merely national or patriotic feeling. This again deservedly took away from their influence. In fact, it would have been most unfortunate had the majority of the Northerners been from the beginning in hearty accord with the Abolitionists; at best it would have resulted at that time in the disruption of the Union and the perpetuation of Slavery."

It is true that there was a sudden blaze of anti-slavery sentiment that broke out in 1820 at the time of the admission of Missouri as a slave State, but the blaze died out to mere embers, if not to ashes, as suddenly as it broke out. The North accepted the Missouri Compromise as a settlement of the slave question; as confining slavery within restricted territory, which meant its ultimate extinction. Says James G. Blaine: "The great political parties then dividing the country accepted the result and for the next twenty years no agitation of the slavery question appeared in any political convention, or affected any considerate body of the people." From 1820 conscience struggled with policy. Fear for the stability of the Union, "which by this time had become of general worship," prevailed. What agitation there was concerned itself with the violation of the right of petition, free speech, and free press. "Conscience, though drugged by policy, had never entirely slumbered," says Goldwin Smith. Among the Quakers of Pennsylvania it had remained awake. In a certain sense, the founder of Abolitionism was Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker. His circular was "the germ of the entire anti-slavery movement," says Horace Greeley. "Genius of Universal Emancipation" was the first Abolitionist paper. "The Abolitionists served to keep alive in the Northern mind that secret trouble of Conscience about

slavery, which later, in a ripe political situation, was to break out as a great force,'' says Carl Schurz.

You know that the Anti-Slavery society was composed of two wings steadily and at last decisively divergent—the political wing and the Garrisonian wing. The political wing wanted the work carried on as other reform measures are. The Garrison wing, which refused to vote, hold office or in any way recognize a Government which in any way recognized that there was such a thing as slavery, condemned the Constitution and denounced the churches and ministers for refusing to join the movement. If Colonel Roosevelt's strictures had been confined to the Garrisonians I could have agreed with him perfectly, for ''the violence of this branch, and even more the revolutionary and sometimes offensive social theories associated with it, made the others anxious to part company.'' These others took the name of the Liberty party. To this branch Dr. Nelson belonged. In 1840 they nominated James G. Birney for President and Francis J. LaMoyne for Vice President. From this time, for twenty years, politics revolved around the slavery question. Parties came and went, Presidents were made and unmade by it. In 1844, the Liberty party nominated James G. Birney for President and Thomas Morris, grandfather of our Thomas Lucian Morris, for Vice President, and they were strong enough to defeat Henry Clay, because of his equivocal position on the annexation of Texas. Then came the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the acquisition of a vast territory in the West. Then, in 1848, the Free Soil party, the successor of the Liberty party, was strong enough to defeat General Cass and elect General Taylor. Then came the Clay Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska bill, with its repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the formation of the Republican party, the break of Senator Douglas with President Buchanan, the division of the Democrat party into Northern and Southern parts, the Douglas-Lincoln debate, the election of Lincoln, the War of the States, the Emancipation Proclamation, and in Amendments to the Constitution.

The slavery problem is solved; but the race problem is still with us—almost a harder problem to solve than the slavery problem. There is now no fantastic, sentimental fus-

tian about "the new found brother. The brother is very badly treated. He is not wanted any where. Values go off when he moves into a neighborhood. He is not allowed to learn a trade in the North, or follow it there if he has learned one in the South. He is not allowed to vote in any State where there is danger of his being in the majority, and this suppression of his Constitutional right is justified in the name of civilization. He is mobbed and harried in the North as well as the South. And yet there are many refined, educated, yes, cultured men and women with black skins. There are many black men who could sit for the portrait that James Lane Allen has painted in his "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky."

I have often wondered what would happen if the "wild men", the communists and Bolsheviki, ever grow in numbers until they are a threatening menace. Will the black people, with their wrongs rankling in their hearts, be for the old order, or will they go over to the "Reds?"

We have to solve this problem, and solve it with justice; ever remembering, with Montesquieu, that "an injustice to one is a menace to all."

SHINING SHORE.

1.

My days are gliding swiftly by
And I a pilgrim stranger
Would not detain them as they fly
Those hours of toil and danger.

Chorus.

For oh, we stand on Jordan's strand
Our friends are passing over.
And just before, the shining shore
We may almost discover.

2.

We'll gird our loins, my brethren dear,
Our distant home discerning:
Our absent Lord has left us word
Let every lamp be burning.

Chorus.

3.

Should coming days be cold and dark
We need not cease our singing:
That perfect rest naught can molest
Where golden harps are ringing.

Chorus.

4.

Let sorrow's rudest tempest blow
Each cord on earth to sever;
Our King says "Come" and there's our home
For ever oh, for ever!

ROBERT T. LINCOLN AND JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

Interesting Political and Historical Letter from the James R. Doolittle Private Correspondence.

Contributed by DUANE MOWRY, of Milwaukee, Wis.

Introductory Note by the Contributor: Perhaps, the correspondence which follows is almost self-explanatory. And yet the letter in chief by Ex-Senator Doolittle uncovers, as it seems to the contributor, a lofty and unselfish patriotism which is altogether too rare among partisans of any and all shades of political parties.

It is not so long ago when the distinguished son of the great President Lincoln was in the political limelight. Many of us still living distinctly remember that. And it was a noble and worthy thought of the late Judge Doolittle to call to the attention of Robert T. Lincoln the possibilities of the Republican National Convention of 1884. And he felt, as the personal and political friend and associate of the martyred president, that he had a right, as well as an honest interest, in so doing.

The letter to the son, Robert, may not have disclosed great political foresight. Subsequent political events shows that it did not. Nevertheless, there is much of real political and historical interest in the letter, a letter, which Robert is frank to say is "remarkable."

Some of the political judgments indicated by Judge Doolittle may seem a bit harsh. And yet future historical judgments have confirmed the correctness of most of them. Mr. Doolittle knew men and measures of the civil war period as few of us now living knew them. And he was perfectly fearless in pronouncing his estimate of them and their place in the history of the country.

He was incontestably right upon this question of reconstruction following the close of the civil war. And his intense hatred of the carpetbag regime in the South was both pardonable and eminently just. A truer friend of the

country, both North and South, did not hold public office during this trying period. And it did great honor to his unselfish devotion to principle, that he preferred to lose cast with his fellow citizens in his home state, Wisconsin, rather than do violence to the behests of his conscience. But the judgment of history has long since approved his stand on the great national questions of that time.

It seems that Mr. Robert T. Lincoln did not take the subject of Mr. Doolittle's letter very seriously. And subsequent events seem to have justified Mr. Lincoln in that view. But the fact remains that the letter is worthy of the man and the occasion. And aside from that political fact, there is historical interest in the letter, which should have the light of day. And in that view, Mr. Robert Lincoln joins me.

(Private and Confidential) Chicago, Ill., June 3rd, 1884.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln.

My dear Sir:

My relations to your father were such, that although we have only met upon the terms of ordinary friendship, I feel authorized to speak in terms of the strictest confidence. You may not be aware of the fact that in the National Committee of 1860 at New York, I drew the call for the convention which nominated him. At that time there was no Republican Party in Pennsylvania or in New Jersey. There was a People's Party in the former, and a Union Party in the latter. How to bring them all together was the question. I drew a call addressed to the Republicans of the several states, to the members of the People's Party in Pennsylvania, and of the Union Party of New Jersey. I presume in that committee, of fifty persons nearly, including some wise counsellors with the committee, I made twenty speeches, before I could get it through their heads that if we did not invite Pennsylvania and New Jersey, we might just as well have no convention at all.

"What!" said they, "are we not Republicans? Will you lower the flag?" My reply was, let us invite them to our feast and present with the invitation the Bill of Fare. All

who are in favor of five things, naming them, and all who are opposed to five other things, are invited to take part.

After an all night's struggle it was adopted. Right then and there was victory organized. Pardon me if I refer to something never published. I do so only to let you know better the relations between your father and myself.

Before the Convention came off in 1860, the Hon. Preston King, of New York, occupied rooms adjoining mine in Capitol Hill. He was a devoted Seward man. The Blairs favored Bates, of St. Louis. The discussions about the nominee were frequent and earnest between King and myself. Again and again, I pressed him for his second choice after it would be found that Seward could not be nominated. While in his stubborn and honest loyalty to his friend, Seward, his constant reply was, "I have no second choice." I finally gave to him my best judgment upon the result in advance. Said I, "Mr. King, you will not nominate Seward. He has been too much identified with abolitionists who think the Constitution, as it stands, authorizes Congress to interfere with slavery. The Higher Law doctrine will not be approved by the Republican Party. Nor will Mr. Bates be nominated. He comes from a state where his education has not been enough in harmony with the masses of the Republican Party."

"But," I said, "there is Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois. He stands half way between the two, and he will, probably, be the nominee. As Mr. Lincoln is from the West, the Vice President will be from the East. As Mr. Lincoln is of Whig antecedents, the Vice President must be of Democratic antecedents. It would fall on you, Mr. King, if you would take it. But I know you would not, for that would seem to make you false to your friend, Seward. Therefore, the only man who can fill the Bill will be Hamlin, of Maine. Lincoln and Hamlin is probably to be our ticket."

All this talk was some two weeks before Mr. King came on to the Convention, here.

I claim no gift of prophecy. It was simply a move of *reasoning or guessing,* upon the political forces in operation. Instinct, perhaps.

Again, in a very trying hour, when the disasters of the war and the heavy drafts of soldiers and the burden of

taxes were pressing sore upon us, and there was a wide spread opposition to your father's re-nomination in 1864, when the Wades and Chandlers and Thad. Stevens had called a Bolting Convention and nominated Fremont at Cleveland; when Governor Yates and Joe Medill and Senator Trumbull were determined to throw him overboard, I was invited to speak at a mass meeting of 20,000 at Springfield, at your father's own home. Yates had a dinner party, and then it was resolved to set him aside, and Yates himself was chosen as the orator to lead the movement.

He first addressed the meeting. In a long speech he spoke of the affection and love for your father. "But and if," and "if and but," there might be "a painful necessity to choose some other standard bearer." I listened to that speech for an hour or more, with my soul stirred and roused nearer to the State of Inspiration than it ever was in before. When he finished they called on me. My voice, though it trembled with emotion, was still clear and reached every ear. "Fellow citizens: I believe in God. Under Him, and, next to Him, I believe in Abraham Lincoln." Those words broke the conspiracy in Illinois. Such cheers and shouts you never heard. Since the world began, there was never anything like it. When I got through Yates arose and said, "The people demand the re-election of Lincoln."

Now, you may ask why I should take the liberty of writing to you so long a personal letter. I will tell you frankly. It is this:

After your father was assassinated, the Republican Party, under Thad. Stevens and Stanton and others, was revolutionized. Stevens had more power than even Robespierre in the French Convention, with the men who followed him, and boldly avowed that we were "outside" the Constitution in dealing with States south of the Potomac. His great genius, iron will, intense hate, inflamed by the destruction of his iron works by the rebels, and inflamed by his interior life, and the sense of moral degradation which came from his living in open shame with the wife of a negro barber, whom he had stolen from Harrisburg, and which made him wish to drag down to his own disgusting amalgamating condition the people of the South, made him in that hour of

madness, when "judgment fled to brutish beasts and men lost their reason," a terrible despot and most tyrannical leader of the revolution inside the Republican Party. His great genius, his great passions, his intensity of hate, all flamed up, and blazed and burned like an electric light, and the lesser gas lights flickering around him, could hardly be seen, as moon and stars go out of sight in the blazing sun of midday.

As long as Stevens lived, he kept the party *outside* the Constitution. During that period, the crimes of that party against the Constitution are too terrible to be recounted. They made war on ten States; Aye! two years after peace and amnesty had been declared, they did what the Rebellion could not do, namely: They dissolved the Union by expelling ten States. They, "with a steel pen made of a bayonet," (to quote Garfield), erased the names of ten States in this Union, and wrote in their places "Five Military Provinces." They erased from the Constitution the sacred words, "Habeas Corpus," "the right of trial by jury;" and wrote in their places, Martial Law, Drum Head Courts Martial. They abolished all Civil Law from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and subjected 10,000,000 of people to the absolute military despotism of five generals of the army.

You know how I struggled against this revolution in the government; this trampling under foot of the Constitution which all of them, time and time again, had sworn to support.

But pass over all this, which I cannot think of without stirring my soul to its depths. Come down to Grant's time, after there was a pretense by the Republican leaders, that they had got once more back *inside* the Constitution.

The Southern States then were still held to have no rights under the Constitution which the powers at Washington were bound to respect; and, during all his terms, both of them, the Constitution was so loosely construed as to give to Congress and to the executive every power *not expressly denied;* and, during all that time the march towards Centralized Despotism was steady, constant, and with rapid and gigantic strides.

Grant, though a great soldier, was never any more fit for the civil duties of President, whose oath requires him to *support and defend the Constitution,* than he has proved him-

self to be fit for the head of a Banking House in Wall Street. He had and has no idea of the limitations imposed by the Constitution on federal power. He had and has no idea of the rights of the States reserved under the Constitution.

I believe this revolution now going on in favor of Centralism is surely undermining our Constitutional Liberties. For eighteen years, I have been in one long, desperate battle to resist it, and overcome it, and in trying to turn back the administration of the government upon the old idea of the fathers, namely:

That the Union is Sovereign in National affairs, only;

That the States are Sovereign in State affairs;

That the Constitution is over all, defining the powers of the Union, and reserving the powers and rights of the States, and that in all doubtful questions we should lean not in favor of, but against Centralization.

I said, I have struggled hard to resist this revolution. I have sought to do it by electing a Democratic President in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1880—four times. But that has failed. The revolution is going right on, with rapid strides.

In my heart of hearts, I have sometimes thought no help can come from man. That God alone is sufficient for this great work. How He may interfere to save our institutions is not for human nature to know. But I have sometimes thought it possible, in spite of your disinclination to take the place, that the Convention now here, in its sore distress, not knowing what they can do, will nominate you.

Should such a thing happen, then, my prayer to God is, that you may be chosen leader to bring back this Republican Party to *the true idea of the Constitution,* to the very ideas on which that party organized, and won its victory, in the election of your father in 1860.

Enclosed I send you a *statement of what in substance* I would hope to see in your letter of acceptance on three great questions, which, I hope, *if you are nominated,* will appear by the first of July, before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, of which I am to be a member from Wisconsin.

We do not know what may happen. But should this happen, I think I should see a silver lining on the sky, and that my hopes of the future would brighten. To save Re-

publican and Constitutional Liberty is all I desire for my countrymen. I ask nothing for myself. If its salvation can come by a Republican President, I will rejoice. If it comes by a Democratic President, I will rejoice. If it could come by a President chosen by a whole people, I would rejoice still more.

This letter is, of course, the confidential letter of a friend speaking from his heart to the honored son of his friend of many years.

Sincerely yours,

J. R. DOOLITTLE.

Note: The above is a carbon copy of what purports to be a letter written to the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, the son of the Martyred President, Abraham Lincoln, by the Hon. James R. Doolittle, for twelve years a United States Senator from Wisconsin, from 1857 to 1869. As the "carbon copy," which was found by the contributor among the private papers and documents of the late Ex-Senator Doolittle, was unsigned, I deemed it proper to ascertain if, in fact, such a letter had been received by Mr. Lincoln before offering it for publication. Also, if he would have any objection to its publication. The correspondence bearing upon the matter follows.—Duane Mowry.

2442 Chestnut Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
January 29, 1916.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lincoln: In a recent examination of the letters and documents of the late ex-Senator James R. Doolittle, I have found a typewritten copy of what purports to be a letter to you from Judge Doolittle. It is dated at Chicago as of June 3, 1884, and is marked "private and confidential." It deals with political and historical matters, and largely concerns your father, and, incidentally, yourself. It is, however, of enough general interest to warrant its publication.

I am writing to you to know if you have any objection to its publication? I do not make it a practice to publish letters written to the living, or written by the living, unless I have their permission to do so. I presume you know of this letter, and I need not identify it further or more particularly.

Awaiting your reply, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

DUANE MOWRY.

Mr. Lincoln's very prompt reply follows:

New York, February 4, 1916.

DUANE MOWRY, Esquire,
2442 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

My dear Mr. Mowry: Your favor respecting the letter of Senator Doolittle reaches me here via Chicago and Washington.

After thirty years I cannot recall any special letter from Senator Doolittle. Many such things have been destroyed. But if this one exists, it is now inaccessible, being in my old files in my closed-up house in Manchester, Vermont, where I cannot be until spring, either to look for the letter or for any preserved reply to it.

It is my guess that I would have no objection to its publication. I am to be at the Pullman Building, Chicago, next Monday and probably at least until Tuesday noon. If, therefore, you will send me for inspection your typewritten copy, I will examine it and return it to you with my reply, which, as I have said, will probably be an assent to your wish.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Following is the contributor's note inclosing the copy of Judge Doolittle's letter above mentioned:

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 6, 1916.

HON. ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Pullman Building,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Lincoln:

In accordance with the letter just received by special delivery from New York, I am enclosing the copy of Judge Doolittle's letter for your inspection and direction. It is possible, in addition to the permission to publish this letter, I may wish to make use of it in connection with a biography

of Senator Doolittle, which the heirs of Mr. Doolittle desire to have me prepare.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness in this matter, I beg to remain, Very truly yours,

DUANE MOWRY.

Mr. Lincoln's answer, returning the typewritten copy of Senator Doolittle's letter, is as follows:

The Pullman Company,
Office of the Chairman.

February 8, 1916.

My dear Mr. Mowry:

I found your letter of the 6th instant here on my arrival yesterday, but I have not been able to give it attention until now.

I return to you the typewritten copy or draft of the letter from Senator Doolittle, addressed to me and dated June 3d, 1884, which I have read with great interest and attention. It is so remarkable a letter that I am quite certain I should remember it if I had seen it before, but I do not recall it at all and I, therefore, have a very strong belief that it is a draft of a letter which he never sent to me. I have two possible ways of ascertaining my correctness as to this—my own file of letters received in which I have retained anything that I regarded as worth keeping when I went over my files some years ago, and I think this letter from Senator Doolittle would have been put in my permanent file at that time; next I have my letter press books in perfect order, and it is certain that I would have acknowledged to Senator Doolittle any such letter as this, and that a copy of my acknowledgment would be in its proper place. Unfortunately, all of these papers are in a special room of mine at my country place in Manchester, Vermont, which is for the winter entirely closed up, no person living in the house, its oversight being entrusted to employes living in nearby cottages, and the situation is such that I cannot have a search in this matter made by any one there. So do not expect to return to Vermont until late

next April, and therefore a search in this matter cannot be made before that time.

Feeling strongly, as I do, that Senator Doolittle never sent this letter to me, I feel, of course, that I have no right whatever to express an opinion as to its publication as a part of the work upon which you are engaged.

It occurs to me that the question of the letter having been sent might be solved by yourself if you find among the Senator's papers any acknowledgment from me. If you do find such a letter and will send it to me I will take pleasure in writing you further in this matter. Believe me,

Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

Duane Mowry, Esq.,
2442 Chestnut Street,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The contributor, not being quite satisfied with Mr. Lincoln's very courteous and full reply, sent him the following:

Milwaukee, Wis., February 15, 1916.

My dear Mr. Lincoln:

I have your favor of the 8th inst., with the Doolittle letter inclosed, or, as I believe it to be, the carbon copy of a letter directed to you by Judge Doolittle.

Since receiving your letter I have made a further search among the letters and documents of the late Senator Doolittle for the purpose of finding some evidence of the acknowledgment of the letter from you, but without success. I do not claim to have *all* of Judge Doolittle's private papers and correspondence. But I have many hundreds of these documents. Several hundred have already been presented to historical societies by myself. I am sure, however, that one from you was not included in the list.

I agree with you that the letter is important enough to have elicited a reply of some kind. I hope, when you return to your summer home in Vermont, you will feel inclined to

make an investigation of your letters and of your letter press books, with a view of establishing the existence of both.

I might add, in passing, that the Doolittle letter sounds like the great commoner. He was a strong party man, but above and beyond party fealty was his lofty and high-minded patriotism. It was his thought that you might have been the man of the hour for his country's good. This letter clearly foreshadows that idea. Although a Democrat in 1884, he would have preferred the success of a Republican presidential candidate, if such success would have spelled greater advantage to his country.

But I should not inflict this long letter on your attention.

Trusting to hear from you presently, I beg to remain,

Very truly yours,

DUANE MOWRY.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln,
The Pullman Company,
Chicago.

The final letter from Mr. Lincoln incloses a letter press copy of Mr. Lincoln's acknowledgment of the receipt of Senator Doolittle's letter, which is as follows:

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1884.

My dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 3d, which I have read with great interest.

I have not at any time supposed that the contingency would occur upon which your friendly suggestions were based, and I am not at all disappointed. Please accept the assurances of my appreciation of the kind sentiments you express.

I am, Very truly yours,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

HON. J. R. DOOLITTLE,
Chicago, Ill.

A part of Mr. Lincoln's final letter to the contributor, under date of May 20, 1916, is as follows:

I have delayed acknowledging your kindness so that I might upon getting here (in his Vermont home) look up my files in regard to the letter of Senator Doolittle. I have now done so and am not able to find that letter. It was probably destroyed with an immense number of old letters and papers when I broke up my residence in Chicago about five years ago, but I find in one of my letter books a letter to Senator Doolittle which acknowledges the receipt of a letter which is with little doubt the one of which you sent me a copy. I enclose you a copy of my reply from my letter book. Senator Doolittle's letter to me was dated June 3rd, and my acknowledgment of it June 9th. I find upon examination that the Republican National Convention in 1884 was held in Chicago on June 6th, Mr. Blaine being nominated on the fourth ballot, and the reference in my note to my lack of disappointment is explained by the fact that the number of votes necessary to a choice was something over four hundred, and that the highest vote for me was eight, and that six of my ardent supporters probably went over to Mr. Blaine on the last ballot.

Believe me, Very truly yours,

Robert T. Lincoln.

Duane Mowry, Esq.

THE INDIAN BORDER WAR OF 1876.

By Mrs. Cynthia J. Capron.

(From letters written by her husband, Lieut. Thaddeus H. Capron.)

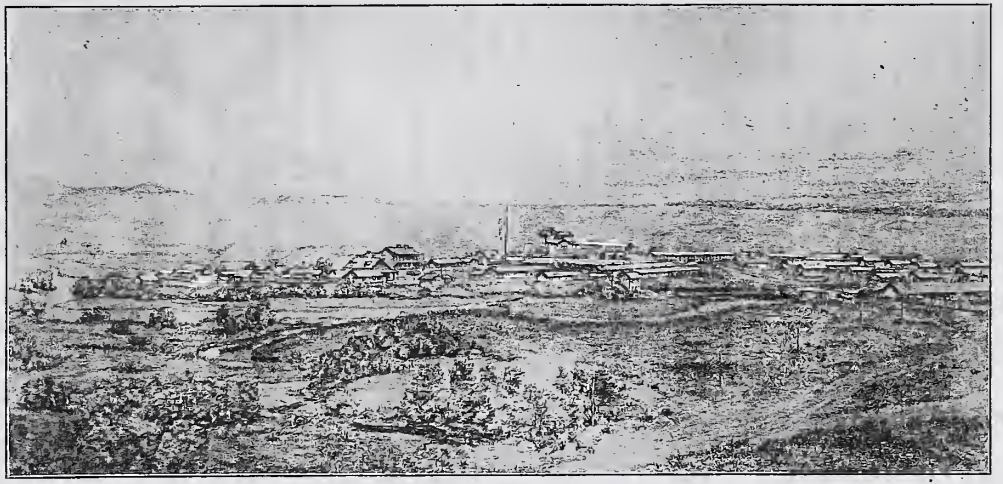
On the 7th of April of the centennial year a lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry was traveling northward from Cheyenne. The road was muddy and the weather cold, yet the family in the ambulance was in luxurious circumstances compared with the parties of men on their way to the Black Hills, who were passed every now and then. Most of them were on foot, with their baggage on wagons, some of which had been loaded too heavily and had broken down.

There was but one house the first twenty-five miles, and there they changed mules. The road to Chug Water was barren of interest, except the view of Chimney Rock. There was a small settlement at Chug Water, and the ambulance arrived there at 9 o'clock the first night, and at Fort Laramie before dark the second day. Hospitable doors were opened for the reception of the lieutenant and family, and old acquaintances welcomed them. In a few days they were domiciled in the best set of available quarters and the officers and ladies of the garrison called.

The commanding officer, General Bradley, had been detailed to assist in representing the army at the Centennial, and he with the members of his delightful family soon left, leaving Colonel Townsend in command.

For a little time things go on as usual in time of peace. The band comes out to guard mounting in the morning and the children play around, enjoying the maneuvers and the music; and again the band plays for an hour before sundown. Then the cannon boom announces the hour of "retreat" and simultaneously the flag is hauled down, and the sun disappears from the western horizon.

If there is no school the children recite their lessons to their parents. In mild weather people almost live on their



FORT LARAMIE.

porches, and generally, the houses were in those days built around a square—the parade ground—each house being in full view of the others.

There was a sense of nearness and a feeling of sociability which must be missed by the veterans now stationed in the large posts of the present day.

Fort Laramie is close to the Laramie River and not far from its confluence with the North Platte. There were adobe walls, with a corner house having small opening to shoot from, built by a fur company before the post was established. This was now the "corrall." Aside from this, there was nothing like fortifications at Fort Laramie.

There had been an expedition against the Indians in the winter before, which owing to the very cold weather at that time (30 degrees below zero), did not accomplish what was expected. Colonel Stanton, who had gone as a volunteer, and Captain Eagan were the heroes of the expedition.

April 9th General Crook telegraphed that he should protect the road to the Black Hills, which was equal to a notification to the soldiers that they would have a summer in tents. Indians had begun to kill people on the road to the Hills, and just before, Mr. Brown of the firm of Brown & Gilmore, was shot on the stage about seventy-five miles from Fort Laramie. He had gone to the Hills to establish a stage line and was on his way back.

The slaughter house and corrall at Red Cloud had been burned by Indians the week before. Preparations were at this time being made to send out a large expedition. Supplies were being sent to Fort Fetterman, eighty-one miles northwest of Fort Laramie, where the expedition was to start out.

Scouting parties were constantly going out from Fort Laramie and escort duty was often in demand. Finally the order came detailing Companies C, G and H of the Ninth Infantry to go on the expedition. Lieutenant Capron moved his family from "Bedlam" to a more desirable set of quarters, which had been vacated, and on May 22d he started for Fetterman with the three companies of infantry, commanded by Captains Burt, Burroughs and Munson, and Lieutenant Robertson and Dr. Albert Hartsuff.

After marching over a rough country, some of the hills being bare of vegetation, and finding sage brush, stunted pines and groves of cottonwood trees at intervals, our infantry was joined by the cavalry under Colonel Royall, May 27th, opposite Fort Fetterman. There was no communication by mail between Laramie and Fetterman, although there was by telegraph. The cavalry left Laramie after the infantry, the officers calling on the families of those gone before and offering to take letters.

The command which left Fetterman May 29th consisted of ten companies of the Third Cavalry under Major Evans and five companies of the Second Cavalry under Major Noyes, all commanded by Colonel Royall. Three companies of the Ninth were under Major Burt, and Captain Luhn's and Captain Caine's companies of the Fourth Infantry, all commanded by Colonel Chambers. (This was written a number of years ago.) Of the officers mentioned in Lieutenant Capron's diary and letters one was Captain J. G. Bourke, aide to General Crook. He wrote much upon anthropology and folk lore and was president of the American Folk Lore Society of Philadelphia. Some of his works were "The Snake Dance of the Moqui," "An Apache Campaign" and "On the Border with Crook." He died in June, 1896.

Another aide of General Crook's was Lieutenant Walter S. Schuyler, late colonel of the Forty-sixth Infantry.

There was Lieutenant Lemly, now a retired captain; Lieutenant Emmett Crawford, beloved of his comrades, who was slain by Mexican troops in 1886; Lieutenant Charles King, adjutant of the Fifth Cavalry, now General King, the famous author.

General Crook died in 1890, regretted by all. Colonel Royall died a few years ago. Captain Guy V. Henry, who was seriously wounded, lived to be a general and governor of Porto Rico. He died October 27, 1899. General Merritt has been retired, a major general. General S. S. Sumner, now in the Philippines, was in 1876 the captain of a company in the Fifth Cavalry, which did good service. Captain Montgomery, now a major on the retired list, was also a captain in that regiment. His company, seated upon their gray

horses, was universally admired; handsome captain, a fit commander.

The good "Old Munson," as he was affectionately called, has joined the majority. The story of how, at the battle of Slim Butts, he at the risk of his life, rescued a squaw from among the flying bullets, has been told in print more than once.

Other officers mentioned are: Dewees, Andruss, Andrews, Furey, Q. M., Stanton, P. M., Foster, Luhn, Noyes, Nickerson, Burke, Seton, Sibley, Kingsbury, Caine, Carpenter, Van Vliet, Meinhold, Tobey, Vroom, Davis, Bubb and Rockefeller.

Reporters Strahorn, for the New York Times and Rocky Mountain News; Wasson, of the Alta California; Davenport, New York Herald; McMillan, Inter Ocean, and Finerty, of the Chicago Times.

At this time the Cheyenne papers represented the road to the Black Hills as guarded well, and a stream of fortune hunters was going through their city. Indians were committing depredations on the Sydney and Loup River routes as well as this, probably the same who drew rations at the agencies. Some of the most loyal Indians at Red Cloud agency stood guard every night for fear the northern hostiles would burn the agency buildings, as they threatened to do if they did not go with them. Red Cloud was supposed to remain only to get rations, guns and ammunition for the hostile Indians. There was no restriction as to ammunition. They could have all they could buy.

It was supposed that General Crook had a very narrow escape from a war party after he left Red Cloud agency, where he had tried in vain to enlist some Indians as soldiers to go with him on the expedition. Lieutenant Griffith and family expected to leave Red Cloud with General Crook, but were detained till nearly an hour after the general's party left, and could not overtake it. They took into the ambulance four of the general's escort, left on the way for them, and soon after met the mail carrier and asked him how far ahead the general was, and he said about a mile. A little farther on they met another man on horseback. This was ten or fifteen miles from Red Cloud.

The next morning after they broke camp a courier arrived from Red Cloud with dispatches to tell General Crook that the mail carrier had been found dead a short distance from where Lieutenant Griffith met him. The mail was not disturbed, but the horse was taken. The other man they had met was missing, but his horse was found. It was thought a party of Indians was after General Crook, as signal fires were sent up when he started in the morning.

Lieutenant Capron writes home: "Camp on Tongue River, June 8, 1876. We are making a halt here for today at least, and I avail myself of the first opportunity to write to the dear ones at home. I have been in excellent health and hope it may continue, and I return to you, ere many weeks, sound and hearty, if I am sunburnt and ragged.

"At Fetterman we were reduced to a wall tent to each company (the men in shelter tents), therefore Captain Munson and I tent together for the trip. During the evening at our first camp quite a number called upon us and we entertained them as well as our circumstances would admit, inviting them to take seats on the ground in front of our domicile. General Crook established his headquarters with our part of the command. Our march was over exceedingly poor country, there being little but sage brush and alkali upon the surface. Burt and Munson took their twenty-mile march on foot and were a little tired upon arriving in camp. We reached the South Fork of the Cheyenne River at 3 p. m., where we found a very good camping ground, with plenty of wood and water which was strongly tinctured with alkali. The night was cold and Captain and I decided to consolidate our bedding and sleep together. In the morning it was snowing. We left camp at 5:30, our company leading and I walking.

"The first casualty of the trip occurred that day. A man of the cavalry accidentally shot himself, receiving a wound of which he died the night before reaching our present camp—and was buried here last evening, the ten companies of the Third Cavalry turning out and attending the funeral.

"At Buffalo Wallow we found good grazing for our animals and plenty of alkali water. We have found very little game so far—an antelope or sage hen now and then.

"June 1st was a cold and disagreeable day. C. Company being with the train, the Captain and I rode our animals and the men occasionally rode on the wagons. We reached a high divide which the road followed for a long distance. From it we could see the Big Horn Mountains on one side covered with snow, and on the other Pumpkin Buttes, a succession of round hills apparently nearly flat on top. From their peculiar formation and their height they can be distinguished a long distance away. We could see Laramie Peak at the left. At 1:30 we camped on a fork of Powder River at the point known as Antelope Springs. Burt, who was out hunting, stated that he found a fresh trail of a small party of Indians, about fifteen in number. The two companies of the Third returned, not having found any practicable route shortening our present road.

"June 2d our road led down the valley of the Dry Powder for thirteen miles. This stream or dry run is quite heavily timbered with cottonwood and the valley is about one-fourth mile in width, while rugged high bluffs in most places form its boundaries. Occasionally we found water holes, and in one place found coal in the bed of the creek and also in the bank.

"After leaving this valley we crossed over a succession of hills for about three miles, coming into the valley of Powder River about one mile below Fort Reno, which is located on a table land on the opposite side of the river. The location was a good one from a military point of view, but it is a bleak, barren country, with nothing in natural scenery to attract, the water more or less alkali, and in the days of the post and garrison it was unsafe to leave without an escort. It must have been anything but a desirable place to be stationed. Little now remains of the post—a few adobe walls and the numerous graves of those who died from disease or fell victims to the Indians.

"General Crook rather expected to find 200 Crow Indians at this place and had sent two companies of cavalry ahead of us to meet them; but we found no Crow Indians, and the general sent his guides to their country, distant about 200 miles. They are expected to meet us on Tongue River. I was

on duty as "officer of the day" and was awake and watchful at night. On the morning of the 3d, the march before us being a long one, an early start was taken. The country we passed over was a nice rolling prairie, with a fair growth of grass and no sage brush. We were nearing the mountains and the scenery was grand, reminding me of California. We camped at Crazy Woman's Creek, having marched twenty-six miles. Captain Munson indulged in the walking exercise and upon arriving in camp was pretty well used up, at least for the day. I walked about one-half the distance. In the afternoon I was taken with sick headache, and till about 2 in the morning did not sleep. Upon waking found myself quite weak and miserable. I kept as quiet as possible during the day, marching with the command on the back of my pony.

"We continued our way to Fort Phil Kearney, the road leading but a few miles from the foothills at the base of the Big Horn Mountains. Antelope were seen quite often trotting over the hills and standing on the highest points watching our movements. A few were killed, but more escaped the shots of the few hunters we had out.

"We arrived at Clear Fork Creek at 2 p. m., having marched twenty-two miles. During the day it was quite warm and often a glance was cast toward the snow clad peaks, with a wish for a few moments in closer proximity. Clear Fork is a beautiful stream with swift current and rocky bottom. It was the first good water since leaving Fetterman. Fish were quite plenty. They could not be caught with hook and line and the men resorted to other means—shooting, seining and spearing.

"I sat on the bank of the stream for half an hour, watching the water bound its way over the rocky bed. Its music cheered me and I went to sleep that night listening to its murmur. Was awakened before 4 o'clock by Boyer announcing that breakfast was ready, and at 4:30 we were again on the road.

"From the heights a beautiful view presented itself. On one side the snow-capped mountains and foothills covered with bright verdure, and on the other a beautiful sheet of water nestling among the hills. At this point we made a halt

so that all might fully enjoy it. Our road then led us through little valleys covered with fine grass, amidst which were a profusion of wild flowers; then high hills, the ascent of which was gradual, but of considerable length, which I fully realized as I was leading the column and company on foot.

"At last we rounded a prominent point and in a beautiful little valley we saw the remains of Fort Phil Kearney, of which very little was left. A portion of the charred stockade and a few posts at the corner of an old brick yard, with a huge pile of broken brick; the sweeps and boxes for mixing the clay; and last the cemetery, which contains all that remains of those who met their fate at the Fetterman massacre. They lie buried in one large grave—eighty-one! The vandals had broken down the monument of brick that was erected to mark their resting place, but the immense grave had not been disturbed. The place was one of the worst that could have been selected for a military post, as it was almost surrounded by high hills, from which the Indians could fire into the post.

"After bathing in the cool stream and donning clean clothes, we felt like new beings, and Munson and I started off on our round to call on the officers of the cavalry camp. Returning to our tent at 10 o'clock, we were soon asleep. The announcement that breakfast was ready came at 4 o'clock."

After a hasty toilet they emerged from their tent and partook of broiled buffalo steak, fried potatoes, hot biscuit and coffee. At 5 they were on the road and making for Tongue River.

Over the ridge was the rock that marked the spot where Fetterman's command perished; and where it is said Colonel Fetterman and another officer shot each other. The position was a strong one, but the poor fellows were there with little or no ammunition, surrounded by thousands of Indians.

Lieutenant Capron wrote: "Their fate has taught us a lasting lesson, by which all will profit, and the care which we now take in having ammunition in abundance will prevent such a catastrophe again." This the 8th of June, and the Custer massacre on the 25th by the same Indians. Crook's command was pursuing and battled with on the 17th of the same month. It will be seen in the account of the battle that

the cavalry escaped Custer's fate by being recalled after they had started for the village.

The road followed the direction of Reno Creek and afterwards Prairie Dog Creek. They went into camp on a plateau with plenty of fine grazing and wood and water. During the day buffalo had been seen and some were killed. Major Noyes had left with an escort on a fishing excursion, but not finding the command that night he "camped in the country," as one of his men expressed it. During his absence he saw several elk and four grizzlies.

They were now in the very heart of the Indian country, yet they found no late Indian signs, and up to the time of their arrival at Tongue River could not be positive that an Indian had been seen. This was explained later when their large deserted camp on the Rosebud was found.

In coming down a hill near Phil Kearney, Sergeant O'Leary of Company C, Ninth Infantry, was tipped over in an ambulance and had his back hurt and an arm broken. With true soldierly pride he had walked every step of the way until this unlucky morning, and being quite unwell the surgeon ordered him into the ambulance. Nothing to do but obey orders in the army.

The first night after arriving on the Tongue River an Indian appeared on the bluffs across the river from camp and went through a harangue, only one question of which could be understood—whether there were any half-breeds or Crows with them. At first they thought he might be one of the friendly Crows they were expecting. There were all kinds of conjectures, but they finally concluded that he was a Sioux brave showing his daring in this way. Some feared the scouts had been captured and that he had come to brag of it. Scouts had been sent to friendly Indians, and Crows, Snakes and Utes were expected. These allies were to find out where the villages were and assist in fighting.

The afternoon of the 9th at six o'clock, just after inspection, the pickets, who were on the bluffs the same side of the river, but further down, commenced firing and signaling to the command. They had anticipated an attack from this direction, if there was one, and at first they were puzzled to tell in what direction the Indians were. Then they saw over

the river on the opposite bluffs several Indians who fired into the camp. He says: "The leaden missives came very near, but did no damage at first. Companies C, G and H were soon formed and counted off by fours, as if for drill or dress parade, and marched to the support of the pickets on the hills. As they marched along in good style and until they took a position in the hills, the Indians kept up a strong fire upon them, but for some reason no one was hit. Four companies of Cavalry mounted and crossed the river above camp, then dismounting they deployed a skirmish line, and advanced to the bluffs driving the enemy from his place in fine style. Two Cavalry men were slightly wounded, and two horses in our camp; one mule in the Cavalry camp." This little affair gave those who were inclined to be timid great confidence, and they were confirmed in the belief some people had those days, that a few white men could whip a large number of Indians.

Upon the troops leaving Fort Laramie, one captain who did not go, said that with his company he could repulse all the Indians who might attack him. When General Crook sent couriers with dispatches to Fetterman or Laramie, one letter from each officer was allowed, and a few from the private soldiers. These opportunities were very rare and one time the officers mail was forgotten when a messenger was sent. They soon raised a purse of $75 with which another courier was hired.

At Fort Laramie reports often came in of Indians going from the agencies to join the hostiles. At one time agency Indians said there were 2700 lodges with Sitting Bull, that Sitting Bull sent his compliments to General Crook and General Crook would have no trouble finding him; to just follow the Indians; that there would be a midnight attack upon the troops every night after they left Fetterman. At another time Sitting Bull sent word to Red Cloud agency that he had plenty of reinforcements to fight Crook, but if they found they had not, they would turn back and destroy everything north of the Platte river—the agencies first.

Towards the middle of June some officers went down to Cheyenne to attend a court martial. They stopped at Philips' ranch one night, and while there, about forty Indians drove off a lot of stock from a ranch a mile north of them.

When General Sheridan came through Fort Laramie he was very anxious about Crook.

The news of the attack of the 9th came after he had left for Red Cloud, and the dispatch was sent to him. He visited the military post but not the agency. Upon this trip he saw but one Indian, and this satisfied the General that the Indians had gone north. Upon his return to Laramie he ordered the companies of the 5th Cavalry, that were there awaiting orders, to go nearby to the Black Hills, and then strike off for Powder River towards General Crook. It was supposed before this that they were going to Red Cloud.

General Sheridan left for the east June 20th, and the next day another dispatch came from General Crook, and as was customary, an orderly carried it to all the officers' quarters so that the families of those in the field might read it, as well as others who were interested. This is an exact copy: "Snakes and crows joined General Crook 15th inst. Crook left next day for Sioux encampment with four days' rations. Infantry all mounted went with him. Gibbon is near Sioux encampment. Crook hopes to meet him and Terry there and have a grand time. Gruard, Renshaw, and Big Bat, got through O. K. Came back with 180 Crows."

This was the expedition which encountered the Indians and fought them on the Rosebud June 17th, and returned to their camps the 19th.

The scouts, Frank Gruard and Louis Richard (pronounced Reshaw) were quite famous, and did good service throughout the summer.

Early in June Spotted Tail went through Laramie on his way to Denver. Whatever his chief business was he took back a large quantity of ammunition; but this was not known till later in the summer.

The remains of his daughter and those of another member of his tribe had reposed for years on two high platforms near the hospital. At this time it was not known whether Spotted Tail was really friendly to us.

From a letter I wrote June 23rd: "Gen. Crook's forces camped on the field the night of their fight with the Sioux; but owing to short rations, they were obliged to return to their camp. This is unfortunate as nothing less than exterm-

ination will prevent Indians from claiming the victory. A decisive battle might have sufficed, but now the soldiers will have to be out all summer, hard at work, riding in hot weather, enduring hunger and thirst, and fighting warriors who number three for every soldier, and every one mounted and armed as well as the soldier.

No one can accuse the government of partiality for the white man on the frontier; for through its Indian traders it has supplied for years the best arms and ammunition to the Indians, so that their camps are perfect magazines.

The Sioux chief Spotted Tail was at this post a few days ago. When he passed through on his way to Cheyenne he said he was going to Denver, and told several different stories about the object of his journey. On his return, he sent the remains of his daughter home to the agency, which some consider a sign of future hostility.

His daughter requested him to be always the white man's friend, and that she might be left near the fort, where her spirit could hear the martial music. He has been friendly and has kept most of his people from the war path. He says he told Sitting Bull two years ago, he might live with him, but he would not, and he doesn't care now if Gen. Crook does whip him.

Spotted Tail is the best representative of his nation, as to sagacity, dignity and good manners. When invited to dine with a gentleman he regards all the niceties of etiquette as strictly as the gentleman himself. He was dressed in green pantaloons trimmed at the side with Indian ornamentation; a pair of small moccasins elaborately beaded, a large, dark blue blanket tidily disposed, having a white stripe down the middle of the back. His hair is smooth and black. One of the ladies invited him into her house and although he must have understood what was said, he answered only through an interpreter. Several ladies went in to see him, and made a good deal of him, giving him some polite compliments which pleased him. They asked how the ladies at the agency were when he left. He said the ladies had never invited him to their house, nor had they ever shaken hands with him. That seemed to imply that he didn't know how they were.

I asked if he remembered going out with Lieut. Capron after ponies. He said yes, and he hadn't found them yet; the white men had taken a good many of his ponies, but he didn't care.

Eight companies of the 5th Cavalry left yesterday for the North. Buffalo Bill goes with them as guide.

I remember his fine figure as he stood by the Sutler store, straight and slender, with his scarlet shirt belted in, and his long hair distinguishing him as the well known character so much more widely known since.

When Gen. Crook started out June 16th with cavalry and mounted infantry, it was to strike into the hills and overtake the Indians; so wagons and baggage were left in camp. The first day they saw large herds of buffalo. They camped about eight o'clock on the Rosebud.

The next morning they started with the expectation of making a fifty mile march but very soon Indian signs were discovered in the shape of cloths nailed to trees (which meant fight), and in a few minutes their Indians reported that they had found some Indians, and went out to skirmish with them.

In the meantime the command was halted, and ready for whatever might occur. Lieut. Capron writes: "The General waited for developments in order to make his disposition of troops. The developments soon came in the shape of a general attack upon us by the Sioux. They commenced the attack upon our front, but in a short time they were in all directions.

About 8:30 the battle fairly opened; the troops advancing in different directions to hold positions and repulse the attack. It was repulsed, our positions held, and assistance was given at a point where very strong resistance was made. Nine companies of the cavalry were made a party to go and charge the village supposed to be located about ten miles distant.

"Our command of mounted infantry were at first ordered to go with this party, but were afterwards ordered elsewhere. Burt and Burrowes were ordered to cover the withdrawal of some of the cavalry companies, in order to get them ready for the trip to the village.

"They made a nice advance and took the position they were ordered to proceed to. Two companies of the 4th Infantry and Co. C were ordered to drive the Indians from a position in our front. We deployed, and made an advance, driving the Indians for nearly two miles. Gen. Crook's horse was shot under him when near our line. The party going after the village was ordered back, as the entire force of Indians was massing in front of their village, and it was thought that they would not be strong enough to maintain themselves. We fought nearly six hours. Col. Henry of the 3rd Cavalry is seriously wounded. Our loss was nine killed and twenty-one wounded. Loss of Sioux estimated to be one hundred."

Letter of June 25th—Camp on Wind River: "We left our camp on Goose Creek the 21st. C. Co. and Luhns of the 4th are on our way to Fetterman with the supply train (104 wagons) and have with us the sick and wounded. Col. Chambers is in command. We travel with great care, and keep a continual lookout. Going back, we are to have six more companies—five infantry and one cavalry."

Here was a week's travel in army wagons, for the wounded men, and when they reached Fetterman there were 83 miles more to Rock Creek Station on the Union Pacific. When they returned to camp after the battle there were one and a half days of being dragged behind horses on small trees arranged so that a man could lie upon them. There was no alternative, for at any time, the whole command might be following after the Indians. Col. Henry, they said, bore all this without a murmur, and I have no doubt the others also did.

From diary of June 27th:

"Capt. Nickerson and I left the train and started ahead. When about twenty miles out, Nickerson being quite tired, I left him when within four miles of Fetterman and went on to see about ferry boat, and get news from home. Crossed but once when the cable broke, and no crossing except in a small boat. The wounded were all ferried over in this manner, and officers had to go to and from camp and post in the small boat. DeLaney has given up his leave and joins company 40. Expect him tonight."

That night at 8 o'clock, with three men of his company who volunteered to go (Sergeant Butler, Dillon and Granberry), Lieutenant Capron left, riding on horseback until morning, when they hid themselves and rested three hours. They arrived at Fort Laramie at half past 2 in the afternoon, having ridden eighty-one miles in eighteen and a half hours without a change of horses. Having received the news of the death of his two-years-old son, he made this special trip home.

While Lieutenant Capron was in Fort Laramie a telegram came, of which the following is a copy: "Agent telegraphs from Red Cloud that Indians have come in and say that another fight has taken place between northern Indians and some troops, *not Crooks,* and that during the fight a village was entirely destroyed. (For General Crook.)"

When the news of the Custer fight reached Fort Laramie it was surmised that the report the Indians had given out—of victory for the government troops—had been for the purpose of leading Crook into an attack, for which they would be prepared.

An account of the Custer massacre, giving the statement of a trapper who says he was a prisoner in the camp of Sitting Bull and saw the fight, I copy from an old paper. Ridgely was taken prisoner in the Black Hills, but claimed to come from Fort Garry, and on account of being a British subject was treated kindly. He escaped just after the battle. Quotation:

"Ridgely says that Sitting Bull organized his forces to drive the miners out of the Black Hills. Mounted couriers from Sitting Bull's camp had for eight days watched every move of the military previous to Custer's attack. Ridgely says the Indians observed every movement of Custer's force, its division into small detachments being noted with manifestations of extreme delight. Ambuscades were at once prepared by the Indians, and Ridgely states that while the Indians stood ready for the attack, many of them climbed on the side hills overlooking Custer's line of march.

"The Indian camp was divided by a bluff or ridge, the point of which ran towards the Rosebud and in the direction of one of the available fords on the river. The Indians had crossed the river to camp by this ford, and Custer had followed their trail down to the water's edge.

"From this point of observation there were but twenty-five tepees visible to Custer, but there were seventy-five double tepees behind the bluffs not to be seen by the soldiers. Custer attacked the smaller village and was immediately met by a force of 1,500 or 2,000 Indians in regular order of battle.

"Ridgely says he stood on the side of a hill where he had a complete view of the battle, which was not more than a mile and a half distant. Custer began the fight in a ravine near the ford, and fully one-half his command seemed to be unhorsed at the first fire. Then the soldiers retreated towards the hill in the rear and were shot down on the way with surprising rapidity, the commanding officer falling from his horse in the middle of the engagement, which commenced at 11 a. m. and did not last more than forty-five minutes.

"After the massacre the Indians returned to camp with six prisoners, and delirious with joy over their success.

"Ridgely says Custer's command had been slaughtered before a shot was fired by Reno's force attacking the lower end of camp about 2 p. m."

Lieutenant Capron returned from Fort Laramie to Fetterman, making the ride in one day and night. When he returned to the road after a rest in the hills where he was hiding with his men, he found a fresh trail of about twelve Indians who had passed since he had left the road.

He writes: "Col. Chambers informed me soon after my arrival that he wanted me as adjutant of the infantry battallion for the expedition and I have this duty to perform instead of company duty. In many respects it will be far pleasanter and I consider it something of an honor to be selected for the position, having as we have a command of ten companies."

There was some delay in getting the stores ferried over the river but the train left July 4th.

July 8th he says: "Louis Richard joined us today and brought us fearful news, that of the death of Custer and most of his command. At first, we could hardly believe that such news was true. A few hours after, were received another dispatch confirming the first in most particulars. We all have confidence in our commanding general, and feel that he

will be careful in his movements, and look after his command."

July 9th: "The command was quite melancholy, and the topic of conversation was the loss of General Custer and his command. Louis Richard says that on Monday the 3d, twelve Cheyennes made an attack on five men, and without doubt it was the party whose trail I came across as I went on the road after my rest."

"July 11—When near Phil Kearney we saw in the distance a column of horsemen, whether Indians or Cavalry we could not make out. They proved to be Wells' and Rawolles' companies of the 2nd Cavalry, which had been ordered out to meet the train and assist in guarding it through the camp. We learned from them that Sibley and Finerty of the Times, had been out with a scouting party of twenty-five soldiers and two guides. A number of Indians attacked them, and they were obliged to make their escape on foot, taking to the timber and rocks, and fortunately getting through to camp."

They arrived at General Crook's camp on Goose Creek July 13th, and many came out to meet them. Here the scenery was fine—mountains in the background covered with dense forests of pine, and nearer, cliffs of granite several hundred feet in heighth. On the 24th word was received that the 5th Cavalry would not come as soon as expected. Washakie, a very fine looking and intelligent Indian, was there with 220 of his Snake Indians. Communication with General Terry was carried on by means of couriers, and cooperation planned. All was ready, and they were only waiting for the 5th Cavalry.

The General became very uneasy. General Crook's reply, accepting the offer to send him the 5th Cavalry, did not reach Laramie until July 17th. Just about this time, it was at Rawhide Creek, twenty miles from Laramie.

Supposing General Merritt was too far away to know of their movements, a party of from six to eight hundred Cheyenne Indians left Red Cloud for the north. General Merritt was notified, and he intercepted them, turning them back, and following to their agency. After this there was some delay, General Merritt fearing trouble at Red Cloud. He finally started about the time that General Crook received word of their delay.

A newspaper item tells how the Indians were located. "It was in the Sioux campaign, twenty-one years ago. Stanton (now General Stanton) with General Merritt and his command, had travelled twenty-five miles that day. It was midday at Rawhide Buttes, when a dispatch from Sheridan overtook them. He ordered Merritt to discover at once what the Indians at Red Cloud Agency were doing. Sheridan understood that they were making war medicine, and about to leave the agency and join Sitting Bull. Red Cloud Agency was just an even hundred miles from Rawhide Buttes as the crow flies, without trail or path between.

Stanton with twenty-five miles already behind him that day, took four of his scouts and started. They rode in on the Red Cloud Agency at midnight. They had covered the one hundred miles in just twelve hours—half of it in the dark."

The story of the surprise of the war party on their way to join Sitting Bull by the 5th Cavalry, as told by General King in the Chicago Inter Ocean, March 31, 1889, is the most brilliant bit of word painting I ever read. As it appears in "Campaigning with Crook" it is toned down and not so striking.

Meanwhile General Crook's command was patiently waiting.

The last of July, clouds of grasshoppers filled the air, and crawled on the ground as in the year 1874 in Nebraska. They remained only a short time, however.

"August 2nd, scouts came in with the information that the Indians were not far away, below them. The same day others came with the news that Gen. Merritt was approaching, and that all were well at Laramie but very anxious. Orders were issued to move the next day, which they did, and joined Gen. Merritt's command at their camp that night.

The 5th Cavalry and 9th Infantry had served together before, and there was a pleasant reunion and talk of Arizona campaigns.

Captains Mason, Montgomery, Price, Hayes, and Woodson, were among the officers who called at the infantry camp that evening.

"One day just before the news came of the Custer tragedy, there were but thirteen men reported for duty at Fort Laramie.

"Three companies were stationed there nominally, but escort duty, and guarding the road, and going after Indians, sometimes left a very small garrison.

There was a long time after this, that no one knew where the main body of Indians was, and it seemed quite possible that Sitting Bull might make a raid as he threatened to do. As the soldiers were in the North he could capture a post full of supplies for his army very easily. He did not choose to try this, but before the time Gen. Crook was ready to start out and push things, these cunning Indians had divided up and were getting supplies in the old way—from isolated ranches, and poorly guarded wagon trains.

Beginning about the 1st of August, after General Merritt was out of their way; small bands infested the country around Laramie, and further away.

They would run off stock between Laramie and Fetterman and from near Cheyenne to the Black Hills. They had a rendezvous from which it was supposed they sent captured horses to their headquarters. They were very rarely punished, for before a call for the one cavalry company left between Cheyenne and Gen. Crook, could reach them, and the cavalry start out, they were gone beyond hope of catching them—Captain Egan's company was always going on these disappointing trips. There was no use saying nothing could be done even when every one knew it.

On August 5th the command again left the wagon train. This time the infantry on foot. Pack mules carried a blanket and overcoat for each man, and 150 rounds of ammunition. They took 15 days rations—field rations—which means hard bread, bacon, coffee and sugar.

Major Furey was left in charge of the train with 200 citizen employees. Major Arthur and two surgeons remained with him. The command consisted of 25 companies of cavalry under Gen. Merritt, ten companies of infantry under Col. Chambers, and about 300 Indians and scouts giving a total of about 2000 men.

The second day they marched along the Tongue River. The bluffs came down to the waters edge, frequently making it necessary to cross the river, which they did thirteen times that day. Lieut. Capron says in his diary that once in crossing, he was obliged to jump from his horse into the water above his knees, which seemed to cheer up the men a little who had to wade across. There was a chance to wash and dry their clothing when they arrived at camp. The next day they crossed over to the Rosebud. They continued with the hard marches along this river or creek, and on the 8th the scouts found large trails about ten miles farther down than the place of the fight of the 17th of June. It was very large and indicated that all the Indians were moving. At first they thought the trail more recent than they afterwards supposed it to be.

A night march was ordered hoping to overtake the hostiles. Lieut. Capron says: "At 6:30 the entire command started for a night march in pursuit, finding the trails easily. Before dark we passed the ground occupied by their village. At this place the valley was three-fourths of a mile in width, and the village had extended over the entire valley for nearly two miles. It was judged that at least 12,000 Indians had been in camp here.

There were high cliffs on each side from which approaches could be discovered and a strong position taken.

The moon arose about nine o'clock from behind a high bluff, a bank of clouds reflecting its light before it made its appearance.

Every little while we would come upon the deserted camps strewn with the bones of game, and with the remains of their wickeope.

Arriving at eleven o'clock near the canon of the Rosebud, the cavalry went into camp, and at 1. a. m. we arrived with a portion of the cavalry and the pack train.

The scouts ascertained that the trail was still down the Rosebud.

The next day couriers from Fetterman arrived, but they had left the mail with the train, as Major Furey thought it unsafe to send it on.

Gen. Terry's command joined them on the Rosebud 20 miles from the Yellowstone the 10th. Gen. Terry's command was nearly the same in number as Gen. Crook's, so there were about 4,000 when together. Their supplies were replenished from Gen. Terry's wagon train, and then they followed the trail over the Tongue River. Gen. Terry had two steamers on the Yellowstone, and the train with some troops left for the Yellowstone, where they would go by steamer to either the mouth of Tongue River or Powder River as desired. They found the trains scattering, and from this time on indications were that the Indians from the agencies had gone back, and those remaining with Sitting Bull, had gone North.

Lieut. Capron was the fortunate possessor of a rubber blanket which afforded some shelter from the rain when put up on stakes.

The 11th and 12th it rained, and every one was wet including Gen. Crook, who fared no better than others.

They arrived at the mouth of Powder River on the Yellowstone the 17th and waited in the vicinity till the 24th. One of the steamers went up to the Rosebud and brought more supplies. Some of the officers went along and reported that the place selected for the post at the mouth of the Tongue River, a very fine location.

The friendly Indians saw a steamer here for the first time, and gazed in wonder. Two boat loads of sutler goods supplied a few of the most pressing needs, for those who had money with them. Onions $.04 a pound. Lieut. Capron writes: "For dinner yesterday we had a nice dish of beans, some onions, and our usual amount of bacon and hard bread. This is what we call luxury. Quite a number shared with us, accepting our hospitality, and enjoying the meal as much as under ordinary circumstances a meal at Delmonico's would be relished.

It is understood that Gen. Terry's infantry will leave this place for their respective posts. His cavalry will probably go with us for about 100 miles, then leave for one of their posts for supplies. We should do the same—go to our posts or the train." The friendly Indians left for their agencies, as they thought there was no possibility of a fight, and as their only remuneration was to be what was captured from the Sioux,

they thought it would not pay to use up their ponies, with no prospect of replacing them. Hard marching was beginning to tell, and Major Burrowes with some others who were unable to keep on, left for home on the steamer. Crook's command left the Yellowstone, going in the direction of the Little Missouri River, farther east, and in four days they came in sight of the bluffs along that river.

That night there was a dreadful hailstorm. Hailstones two-thirds as large as a hen's egg. Men stood with their backs to the storm, with no shelter. Officers were flooded out from the shelter they had made with their blankets. Several horses were stampeded in the storm and darkness, and three jumped over the bank into a creek and were drowned.

The men were becoming tired of hard bread and bacon for a steady diet, and tried fried cactus. Some could eat it.

September 1st Frank Gruard reported a large trail and a smaller one turning off towards the agencies.

On the 2nd the expedition crossed Stanleys trail of 1873. They camped on the Little Missouri the 4th and found a coal mine burning which looked as if it might have been burning a long time. It was covered with clay, and through it the smoke issued in places.

September 5th camped on the head waters of the Heart River. Here Gen. Crook decided to go to the Black Hills, distant about 180 miles. They had but about two days rations, and many were opposed to the move.

September 7th Rainy day; marched 33 miles and no wood. The next day, rained nearly all day. Marched twenty-five miles and found but little wood."

Account of the Battle of Slim Buttes. Letter of Sept. 10th. "Day before yesterday Col. Mills with four officers and one hundred and fifty soldiers, and a portion of the pack train was sent ahead to secure rations. On the evening of the 8th he discovered an Indian village, bid his command, and yesterday morning about 3:30 he charged the village, and captured it with about 180 ponies. A few Indians were killed, while some escaped to the hills. It was handsomely done, and Col. Mills, Lieut. Bubb, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Von Leutwitz, and Lieut. Schwotka, with others engaged,

deserve great credit. We were on the march and the rain pouring down, when we received the news, and the call for reinforcements. About the time we arrived, (at noon) it was discovered that Indians had secreted themselves in a ravine in the camp that was filled with brush. Some of the men crawled up to shoot, and one was killed and one wounded.

The General then tried through his interpreter to get them to come out and surrender. Failing, a party was made up and advanced upon the place, losing one man killed, and one wounded, but they forced the Indians to come out.

There were three bucks and six squaws besides four or five children. Five were found dead in the ravine. Our loss up to this time was Lieut. Von Leutwitz seriously wounded, and six men wounded. One soldier and one scout killed. Soon after this an alarm was given, and we saw the Sioux approaching from different directions, making an attack upon us.

The disposition of troops was soon made, and the Indians repulsed. They retreated into a very rough country, only appearing upon high cliffs. The fight continued about three hours. Burts' company did splendid service owing to the opportunity which Lieut. Rockefeller who was in command, improved.

Maj. Burts' company had one man wounded. I did some hard riding in carrying orders. Was not under very severe fire.

Shots came in a few times during the evening after we returned to camp. A portion of our command was sent out at break of day. About 6:30 our wagons started on the march. Quite a number of Indians showed themselves just before we left. We pulled out protecting our column by flankers. Sumner remained back for a time with his company and had a fight killing five Indians and wounding several. Our rations are not sufficient to follow the Indians, and the first thing to do is to get food and clothing. We left our train without a change of clothes. When we have an article washed we have to go without, until it is dried. It is not comfort—but enough. I am well and do not complain."

From Diary.

"Sept. 11th crossed Slim Buttes; Grand scenery. Then struck into "bad lands." Marched 23 miles. Rained nearly all day. Bear Buttes in view. Sept. 12th it rained nearly all day. The trail was in fearful condition. Marched till nine o'clock in the evening, arriving at camp at Willow Creek. The command nearly all exhausted. About one third of the infantry battallion was left by the road side, but came in during the night. Large numbers of cavalry horses gave out, and the men were left. Marched 35 miles."

Sept. 13th provisions from the Black Hills reached the command. The 15th they received the first mail for over 40 days.

The 16th Gen. Crook and his aides and Col. Chambers, Maj. Burt and Maj. Powell left camp for Fort Laramie.

Letter from Fort Laramie.

Sept. 26th, "Gen. Sheridan arrived on Saturday the 16th, and as Gen. Crook did not come till Thursday, he had several days to wait. Fishing was the principal pastime. Gen. Sheridan proved himself a No. 1 sportsman in addition to his other accomplishments. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Powell and our Japanese visitors left in the stage last Saturday.

Very few orders have been issued, but it is understood that the command which is at Custer City, will come in to be paid in two or three weeks. Whether the tired ones will be allowed to remain, and fresh troops be sent out for the fall campaign, is one of the mysteries carefully guarded.

Gen. Crook's aides—Capt. Nickerson, Lieut. Schuyler and Lieut. Clark are here. Mr. Strahorn, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Finerty, newspaper correspondents are also here.

The supply train arrived from Fort Fetterman yesterday, and will go out tomorrow with the baggage of the troops in the field.

The late march from Heart River to the Black Hills, was one of almost unparalleled hardship in summer campaigns. They started out with two days rations to march a distance of nearly two hundred miles, over a country entirely unknown, except as information had been gleaned from Indians;

with no road or trail, and nothing but the sagacity of their guide and the general direction to guide them; and no knowledge as to where they would find wood and water.

They traveled on their weary way combating difficulties, not the least of which were the heavy storms of cold rain, making the prairies almost impassible from the unusual stickiness of the mud, which loaded down the feet of both men and horses; two nights camping without wood, and finally living on horse meat. Then the Indian village was captured, and the dried beef found there, helped them very much. With all these difficulties the infantry made an average of twenty-six miles a day—one day marching through the rain and mud thirty-five miles. They were marching for something to eat, and found it thanks to the people of Crook City. The shouts of joy that went up at the first approach of succor, in the shape of a beef herd were pleasant to hear.

Soon after, wagons and supplies arrived, and every man immediately was engaged in getting something to eat. It must have been an amusing sight—men mixing flour with water winding dough around sticks, and holding them in the fire to bake their bread.

Some few officers who could muster a frying pan, enjoyed the luxury of "slap-jacks"; and it is said that after the cooks were tried out, the officers went on with the cooking and eating. It took three hours to eat that supper, and they were up early in the morning for the purpose of eating breakfast. They say that after a rest they can again start out, if it is so ordered; but they do not desire to repeat the short ration part. Do not these soldiers who have been marching for nearly two months, who had only a blanket for a bed and bedding, the sky for a roof, and who did their very best to overtake the Indians, deserve the praise of their country men?

Some say the troops have been out generaled by Sitting Bull. Is it by a successful retreat before a smaller force than his own?"

Gen. Crook kept his plans to himself until he wished to reveal them. He remained at Fort Laramie until the middle of October when he left with lieutenants Bourke and Schuyler.

People were trying in every way to find out whether the troops would come in soon, or go out again. One lady asked

the General if she should get her husband ready for the winter campaign. He said "Yes, get him ready." Then her husband, who was home for a few days, asked if he should send his wife East, as he would do if he was to be away. The General said he hadn't better send her home.

It was not till October 13th that he gave a clue, yet that might mean either going out or coming in.

The commanding officer's wife whose guest he was, said in reply to a remark that the telegraph to Custer City would be completed by the next Sunday. "That will be convenient to communicate with our friends there." The General said "They will be gone by that time." The troops had probably already started for Red Cloud.

Gen. Crook with Capt. Egan's company as escort went to "the peak" for a week's hunt, returning October 10th with over sixty deer and antelope, besides other game.

Couriers were left to be sent immediately, if any dispatches came for him while away.

It was surmised that he had consulted Gen. Sherman about the disposal of the troops, and that he did not yet know what would be done; but he told no one, at least, no one but his aides.

He was a hard worker. When poring over a great pile of dispatches after he came in, he said he hadn't had time to read private mail yet.

Gen. Crook could endure almost anything himself, consequently his expeditions were not pleasure trips to any great extent.

Gen. Sheridan was a modest unassuming man. He made the acquaintance of all the officers and ladies at the post, calling soon after his arrival, and again before his departure.

The following are extracts from letters written while waiting in the Black Hills previous to the movement of the troops to Red Cloud, and from there to Fort Laramie where they arrived October 27th.

October 15th. "This morning Gen. Merritt left on a scout, taking with him the 5th Cav., and about two hundred men from the 2nd and 3d Cav. It is expected that they will be away ten or twelve days. Col. Royall is left in command

of the forces here. I am still adjutant of the infantry battalion."

"Some of the country we have passed over is rich in fossils.

Custer City is estimated to have five hundred inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of logs. There are many vacant houses—mining has been suspended to a great extent, for want of water.

I wish you could see us tonight as we are seated by our camp fires—at least a hundred of them in our battalion. I am on the ground with a fire on one side, and a flickering candle on the other. We are in a narrow valley, and upon either side, hills covered with lofty pines, with here and there precipitous rocks.

A small stream of water flows through the center of the valley which is marked by the miner's pick and shovel—reminders of the recent search for gold."

"Don't know whether we will start out on another trip before going to our posts, or not. We are waiting patiently for orders, and can tell nothing as yet of future movements. I am trying to write in a store in Custer City and about forty people are buzzing away.

Will write you a good long letter as soon as we get our tents and are somewhat comfortable."

Another—

"It is amusing to watch the effect of the hardships upon men; some taking to fault finding, and general grumbling, others keeping up under adverse circumstances, in many cases not approving of the movements and the condition all were brought to, but willing to do cheerfully what was inevitable, and trusting that all would end well. Since our arrival where food is abundant, there has been suffering for want of clothing. Our command is virtually in rags, and as to dirt, it is disgusting to all of us. There is plenty of wood but it is fallen and charred timber, which is dirty to handle, and in burning, gives forth a black smoke and soot that enters every pore and gives the command a decidedly dark appearance.

The result of all this hard work and exposure has not been the accomplishment of the end in view, but in my opin-

ion it has not been a failure by any means. We have kept the Indians continually moving, have occupied their best country for hunting, and have prevented them from accumulating any great quantity of stores. Many things might have been improved, but we can see now as we look back, much better than we could the future, months ago."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOULON, ILLINOIS, 1846-1921.

The Story of Seventy-Five Years in the Congregational Church of Toulon, Illinois.

By Clare McKenzie.*

Our first definite information of Congregationalism in Stark County, Illinois, is gained from the Journal of the ministerial labors of Rev. S. G. Wright in this County and at outlying points. Rev. Wright was sent out by the Home Missionary Society, and was evidently in the employ of both the Congregational and the Presbyterian Church, with directions to found which ever church seemed best adapted to the community in which he labored. As early as 1840, there is frequent mention in this diary of preaching at LaFayette, Wethersfield, Walnut Creek and other points.

His first home among us was in West Jersey Township, in those days known as the Webster settlement or "Nigger's Point," near the southern county line. In this vicinity, somewhere, he seems to have ministered to a Presbyterian church of very early date, possibly as early as 1839 and quite probably as early as 1841. Leeson's "History of Stark County" refers to the founding of a Congregational Church of Rochester just over the Peoria County line, which he says, was orga-

* The dates in this little sketch are of two kinds, probable and certain. I have found in examining the various histories of Stark County and its organizations that they sometimes disagree as to the date on which such and such an event occurred. I have, therefore, asserted certainty of the dates I mention here only when I could myself trace them back to some authentic written record, made in the time in which the events in question occurred and bearing the signature of some person who witnessed them, that is, no date is put down here as positive which is based on reminiscence only. When I take a date from some historian or some reminiscence I mention the source of my information, but make no assertions of authenticity in such a case. When I refer to a date as possible or probable I have good reason for thinking it fairly accurate, but here again I do not assert certainty; for such dates I have not been able to prove.

Clare McKenzie.

nized in 1841 in the house of Elias Wycoff and was known as the Spoon River Congregational Church; this may have been a Presbyterian Church, however, as it appears from the "Journal" that a Presbyterian Church of this West Jersey settlement voted on January 28, 1847, to change its constitution and become Congregational. If such a Church existed as Congregational from the very beginning, it undoubtedly had members in both Stark and Peoria Counties. It seems likely that the history of two churches of these early settlements, in what is now West Jersey Township, have been confused or else the history of one church has become so mixed that this one church appears as two. At any rate, whatever the explanation, it does not seem likely that Rev. S. G. Wright would have been connected at the same date with two churches so near together and so much alike as Presbyterian and Congregational churches are, especially since he seems to have been in the employ of both denominations.

Congregational influence at LaFayette is more certain. A Presbyterian Church of LaFayette apparently dates its organization as a Presbyterian Church from 1841, with the coming of Rev. S. G. Wright, who labored there several years, although a Presbyterian body of some sort existed there as early perhaps as 1837 or 1839. In February, 1847, this Church voted to change its constitution and become Congregational. Both this LaFayette Church and the Church or Churches of the West Jersey settlement have long ago ceased to exist.

It therefore appears that the Toulon Church, dating from 1846, and Congregational from the beginning, is the oldest Congregational Church which is still in existence in Stark County, and it is also very probably, in the light of the facts just mentioned, the first one of this denomination founded in the County. Among the Churches in Toulon, it is either the first or second to be established. The Toulon Methodist Church is also very early and was probably organized in this same year, 1846, but the day and the month of its founding seem to be unknown, and the writer of this sketch has been unable, so far, to find an official written record of the year of its establishment. It seems quite probable that the two churches, Methodist and Congregational, were as

nearly simultaneous in the time of their organization as two churches very well could be.

For some years previous to its organization and some years after, its history is very intimately connected with the personal history of its founder, Rev. S. G. Wright. Rev. Wright was a pioneer in more ways than one and gave many of the best years of his life to Stark County as preacher, pastor, lecturer, school commissioner and citizen. According to Mrs. Shallenberger's "History of Stark County and Its Pioneers," he was born in New Hampshire in 1809, and settled in 1832 in Fulton County, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a while; he then entered Lane Seminary to prepare himself for the ministry, graduating in 1840, and a little later he was commissioned by the Home Missionary Society to labor in this vicinity.

From his "Journal" we learn that for the first few years he had regular appointments at the following named places: Walnut Creek (at different points), Victoria, Henderson, Wethersfield, LaFayette, Wyoming, Osceola, Wall's Schoolhouse, Moulton and later at Toulon, and contiguous points, many meetings being held at private houses, prominent among them, of this vicinity, being Mr. Hugh Rhodes' and Mr. Nicholson's. "In 1842," writes Mrs. Shallenberger, "he preached one hundred and seventy sermons and travelled 2,166 miles. In 1843, he preached two hundred sermons and rode 2,353 miles, administered the sacrament nine times, received seventeen into fellowship with the Church. In 1844, he preached one hundred and eighty-one sermons, and travelled 3,103 miles.

"This he characterizes as 'a barren, barren year, fraught with many discouragements.' Still he continued to labor even more abundantly, and outside of this strictly ministerial work, he lectured frequently upon reforms and scientific subjects, giving temperance and anti-slavery addresses without number, also astronomical lectures, broaching among other things, the then new 'Nebular theory' of creation, hoping thus, as he says, 'to open the eyes of the understanding, that men might be induced to listen to God's word by a consideration of his works.' Who can measure the influence of such a man in moulding public sentiment in the then new and plastic

condition of our community? And this work was performed at the cost of personal discomfort and self-denial, both to himself and family that would appall people nowadays. As to salaries, he says: 'The Home Missionary Society helped in some cases to raise them to $400 per annum, but this was only for a favored few. My salary for the first twelve years of my missionary life averaged about $300 per year.' 'No wonder,' his wife writes, 'we did not live but only endured in those days.'

"Mr. Wright bore a great deal of what we may now call persecution and unmerited obloquy for his devotion to anti-slavery principles, being rather the standard bearer of the old 'liberty party' in this county. He never shrank from the odium incurred, for his own sake, but rather rejoiced that he was deemed worthy to suffer for the oppressed; but when it interfered with his usefulness as a minister of Christ, and thinned his congregations, then came many a painful struggle, as to where lay the path of duty, and many a heartfelt prayer for Divine direction. Then his interest for the temperance reformation and against the prevalent practice of 'timber hooking' made him some enemies. Men did not brook reproof then, any better than now and he could not let wrong doing go unreproved; so there was a time when many railed at him, but he swerved not, remembering probably, 'woe unto thee when all men speak well of thee.' "

*But a series of extracts from his diary will give a better idea than anything else of his life of toil and self-sacrifice in these pioneer days:

"December 24th, 1841—Started for Walnut Creek; there had been a great rain, the creek was swimming; Richard and William Dunn were with me; had much difficulty in crossing the branch above Trickle's mill; had to break ice for near an hour, and to go round by Fraker's grove, in order to get to the bridge below Centerville; preached at Mr. Foster's Friday evening, etc., etc.

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* These quotations are from copies of extracts from the original "Journal," some of them copies made by Rev. Alfred C. Wright, son of Rev. S. G. Wright, who has the original "Journal" in his possession, and sent by him to the writer of this sketch, and some of them are from Mrs. Shallenberger's copy, who seems to have had access to the original "Journal" when she wrote her history.

"January 17th, 1842—Last Tuesday gave another astronomical lecture at Rochester; it was very muddy, yet the house was well filled, mostly with men, who gave close attention. Thursday, went to Princeville; very few came out to hear the temperance lecture, and only four signed the pledge; on my way back, found Spoon River over its banks for a quarter of a mile or more, and the ice too thick to break; went back to Rochester and there made out to cross the river. Saturday evening gave an astronomical lecture to a full house at LaFayette; Sunday morning preached, and in the evening lectured on temperance; twenty-four signed the pledge, in all sixty-two at this place.

"January 31st, 1842—Find I have attended evening meetings for ten successive nights; feel the need of rest to keep health; can't bear everything, though I should love to hold meetings seven times a week, while I live.

"February 7th—Came into collision with Mormons on Walnut Creek.

"April 18th—Went to Knoxville to attend the debate between Kinney and Frazer, also to obtain a teacher, which I effected.

"May 2d—Went to LaFayette to hear Mr. Harris expose Mormonism; rehearsed his lecture to my people at Mr. Webster's. Last week preached but twice; ploughed the rest of my field, and sowed four and a half bushels of oats.

"May 9th—Went for the first time to Osceola, preached in the morning to a large and attentive audience; in the evening delivered a temperance lecture, following Captain Butler.

"May 23d—Preached at James McClennahan's in the heart of the Mormon settlement; hope good was done.

"June 6th—Formed a Sabbath school; borrowed forty-nine volumes from the Osceola school.

"August 1st—Meeting of the association; circumstances rather disheartening; hurry of harvest, heavy rains, etc.; cold and damp in the barn where we met, as it was not all enclosed.

"August 22d—Worked at getting stone for a well, and harvesting my oats; preached twice on Sabbath.

"There is a great effort to destroy the influence of this church by reporting that we are abolitionists, and have formed lines for helping runaways, hence are as bad as horse thieves.

"Many are highly prejudiced against us, and what the end will be, the Lord only knows. We are conscientiously engaged in doing to others as we would that they should do unto us; and if this will injure the cause of Christ in the long run, we are deceived. True, it is very unpopular, and many that would otherwise attend the preached word and Sabbath school stay away. Lord give us the wisdom of serpents and the harmlessness of doves. Some of the Church are also offended; Lord restore them.

"September 14th—Went to Henderson and Galesburg; made arrangements for a meeting at LaFayette; at Knoxville was hindered all the next day endeavoring to get relief for five colored persons who were that day imprisoned because they could not produce full evidence that they were free.

"October 3d—Went to Walnut Creek; found very many sick, bilious fever prevailing; many also are sick in our neighborhood with whom I spent much time last week.

"November 18th—Last week I went to Galesburg to attend the association; no minister present but myself. Preached four successive days, and was detained two days longer by the severity of the weather. How soon I can return I know not, as the snow is badly drifted and the wind yet high and cold.

"November 30th—Went to Farmington to attend the sitting of presbytery; detained there two days; then went to Ellisville and preached to a few hearers, twenty-five or thirty, from a population of one hundred and fifty. How has the gold become dross? Two years ago it was said all Ellisville was converted. From Ellisville went to Swan Creek. The country is fast filling up; where six years ago everything was in a state of nature as far as the eye could see, now farms are seen in all directions, and many little towns are springing up. Preached five times at Swan Creek.

"December 5th—Shall endeavor to hold meetings at Toulon or vicinity every eve of the days I preach at LaFayette.

"December 24th—Attended the first meeting for mutual improvement at Knoxville; also the other association, indeed had a prominent part in it, but was compelled to tear myself away as my house and family needed my attention, for it is very cold and our house has neither doors nor floors.

"I have spent all the week at hard work, and we have just got the lower floor laid, the doors in, and the upper floor battened a little.

"January 4th, 1843—Early on Monday morning a daughter was born to us, and as it was the day of fasting and prayer for the conversion of the world, in the afternoon I preached a sermon.

"January 23d—Preached at Toulon on the Sabbath, in the Court House which had just been received from the builders by the County Commissioners. There was no fire in the house and it was a chilly day; still there were perhaps sixty in attendance, and I left another appointment in four weeks.

"February 6th — Last week had much severe cold weather; had to be at home most of the week; read "Horne's Introduction," etc. On Friday another fugitive from slavery came along, making twenty-one that have passed through this settlement on their way to Canada. Today it is extremely cold, the ink freezes in my pen as I try to write beside the stove.

"February 20th—Did not go to Toulon, am almost sick from cold, my horse is lame, and it is too cold to hold meeting in the Court House without fire.

"May 22d, 1843—Last week was at home most of the time; planted potatoes, corn, etc., visited families; hope some good was done. Saturday, went to the Emery settlement, but found so strong an antipathy against abolitionists that but few would hear me preach, so I went on, and on Sabbath morning preached at Toulon to a large congregation; most of the seats filled. Report said the Mormons meant to encounter me here and draw me into a debate, but all passed off quietly.

"May 20th—The grand jury found a bill against me, and my Elder, W. W. Webster, for harboring runaway slaves! Some excitement exists, but hope good will result. Many sym-

pathize with us and with the oppressed, who had seldom thought on the subject before; and these wicked laws 'to be hated need but to be seen.' Rev. Owen Lovejoy, of Princeton, is also indicted. We have not yet been taken by the sheriff, but probably shall be soon.

"August 14th—Last week worked three days at harvesting. Much sickness around. Our election took place, and I believe there were eleven liberty votes cast in the county; last year there were but two!

"September 11th—Last week went to Wethersfield, Toulon, LaFayette and Walnut Creek. Find much to be done.

"September 25th—Went to the neighborhood of Toulon and preached at Mr. Nicholson's. Sabbath morning preached at Toulon to about sixty, p. m. at LaFayette to about fifty, and evening to only thirty as it was raining.

"October 23d, 1843—Sabbath at Toulon; many Mormons came expecting a champion to attack me; there were a number of their elders present; I fully expected an attack, but they did not see fit to make one; probably waiting to get a big gun for the assault.

"November 20th, 1843—Last week had the house plastered; had to attend mason myself, etc., etc. For five weeks have been to work almost constantly about home, trying if possible to get the house comfortable to winter in. It has been almost insupportable, especially for the children. Never since I began to labour in the ministry have I had, until now, a house with more than one room in it, which has had to answer for kitchen, parlor, bedroom, closet, etc. My sermons have all been prepared in the midst of the confusion of cooking, care of children and company! Now by the blessing of God, I have a room for retirement and study.

"December 13th—Last week worked at getting wood; got a good supply for the winter; preached five times; rode seventy-five miles; went to Knoxville to give information to the committee on home missions; got horse shod and wagon repaired.

"May 20th, 1844—Heard there was to be an informal meeting by Presbytery at Knoxville, and went, returning the next day in the rain. Sabbath rainy, but preached twice; we

have more rain than ever before; creeks are all full, bridges gone, the earth perfectly saturated with water, sickness beginning to prevail, lung fever especially.

"May 24th—Last week court sat; no complaint against 'Nigger stealers' this time; court held but one day. Tuesday went to Mr. Rhodes' and to LaFayette to make arrangements for a convention and debate on Friday; Friday went to Toulon to attend the convention; W. J. Frazer and Esq. Kinney debated with James H. Dickey and O. P. Lovejoy, upon the principles and practices of liberty party. The debate held from 2 p. m. till 5, and from 7 till 3 a. m. No decision was taken either by judges or vote; but we think the negative established nothing. It rained hard all night and in the morning creeks were almost impassable. In crossing a little branch between Mr. Silliman's and Hugh Rhodes' the water was so deep that my wagon uncoupled and the hind parts floated off, and I went out with the fore wheels, well wet.

"June 10th, 1844—Last week started with wife and two daughters for Knoxville, Galesburg, Victoria, etc. Wednesday evening at Knoxville a most dreadful storm of wind, hail, rain and lighting broke over us; several houses were unroofed and one new two-story house was upset and dashed to fragments. In it were a mother and three children; one child dangerously hurt. The storm raged from Galesburg to Spoon River, how much farther we know not. It seemed for many minutes impossible that the house in which we were could withstand its force. Mr. Cole was absent and no man was present but myself. There seemed but a step between us all and death. God alone could understand our feelings. The lightning was almost constant, and in many places seemed to be running all over the ground; persons riding in wagons saw the wheels apparently encircled with fire. This occurred on the 5th of June, 1844. Streams are all swimming, bridges gone, roads dreadful, still raining.

"June 24th—Went to Knoxville as a witness for Rev. Mr. Cross, in the case of the People vs. Cross for harboring slaves; at length a nolle prosequi was entered and I returned home. On Friday, went to Farmington to attend a convention for organizing a general association for the State. The

constitution was changed in divers places, and the confession of faith slightly altered; strong resolutions passed on the subject of slavery.

"July 2d, 1844—Last week went to LaFayette and Toulon to hear the candidates for congress speak. After Mr. Cross, the liberty candidate had spoken, Col. W. H. Henderson delivered himself of a speech against abolitionists in general and ministers in particular. At Toulon also, he expressed the same sentiments, only was more personal. He warned the people against all sorts of abolitionists, said they would destroy the country; slavery was a great curse but God would remove it without human instrumentality. Warned all not to hear abolition preachers; he would not hear one preach, sing or pray; neither should his children go to our Sabbath school; warned the children not to believe what such preachers said; he would say to the gentleman whom he had in his eye, we don't want him, he can go back to the East where he came from; I never heard him and never will. If he comes here let him talk to empty seats, etc.

"August 12th—Last week went to election; brought down the bibles from LaFayette; stacked my oats; went to see Mrs. Nicholson, (who is dying of cancer); marked the bibles, prepared two sermons; on Sabbath preached twice, and rode sixty-five miles during the week.

"September 23d—Last week worked at home most of the time; threshed my oats, dug my potatoes, waited on the sick; my wife has fever and ague.

"September 30th—Was at home the former part of the week reading, etc. Thursday went to visit Mrs. McClenahan and Mr. Rhodes. Friday attended to business for the bible society at Toulon; got medicine for my wife of Dr. Hall; went home and administered it. Saturday went to LaFayette and preached preparatory lecture.

"July 8th, 1845—Monday, attended an adjourned discussion of anti-slavery principles at Toulon. I regret to be obliged to enter this field, others ought to do it; but if they will not, shall I be silent? Would it please God? Would conscience leave me at ease? I pray God to guide me in this matter, and if I misapprehend my duty, may I know it.

"January 24th, 1846—Last week made arrangements for a preaching field, which will be Stark County only. Gave a lecture on capital punishment at Toulon; went to Walnut Grove and preached on Wednesday evening, and on Monday evening a temperance lecture; thence to Galesburg to attend examinations.

"February 2d, 1846—Went to LaFayette; found a Methodist meeting which had continued for nineteen days with good success; a spirit of union seemed to prevail. I was invited to preach, which I did; then went to Toulon and Wyoming to arrange appointments; I am met by a good degree of cordiality, that shows prejudice has greatly abated. Sabbath at Toulon; the prospect is flattering as compared with former times.

"February 9th, 1846—Last week went to Galesburg to attend the installation of Brother Kellogg; was unexpectedly called to give the charge to the people. After preaching we had a conference of brethern in reference to uniting our Presbytery and Central Association in a sort of convention, so there would be one and not two bodies.

"June 26th—Left the association contrary to their vote, to fill appointments on the Sabbath. Preached at Toulon to a full house, from the text, 'no weapon formed against thee shall prosper.' At Wyoming from the same. Next day spent with Dr. Castle reading 'Spooner's works.'

"Tuesday, went to Galesburg to attend the commencement exercises of Knox College. They were quite flattering to the institution. Mr. Blanchard, however, so far forgot the spirit of the age, and of the West as to appear in a toga, and to wear his hat, etc., etc., while giving his inaugural address.

"August 25th—Had a long interview with Captain Butler. The Captain is something of a Unitarian, but likes Walker's book on the philosophy of the plan of salvation pretty well, but thinks Walker fails to recognize one fact, viz.: 'penalty precedes protection.' If he could see the fallacy of this his theory would be sapped.

"August 31—Last week wrote a letter covering two sheets, to Captain Butler, trying to expose the fallacy of his

dogma, 'penalty precedes protection;' also attended upon sick neighbors considerably.

"On Saturday, preached another funeral sermon. Sunday morning preached from I Corinthians XV, 24-28, showing that the mediatorial key is given up at the resurrection, and that afterwards there can be no restoration to happiness or favor. P. M. found the sickness still increasing about Moulton; but few out in consequence. Just at the close of services, word came that wife was sick, so I returned immediately; shall visit here again as soon as wife's health permits; she has a fever but hope nothing serious.

"Wednesday, September 15th—Was called to attend a funeral at the residence of Mr. Buswell, of a little boy who had suffered greatly from stricture of the bowels. The family are deeply afflicted. Saturday I had an attack of fever myself; was better on Sunday, so I preached twice, but have been very weak ever since.

"September 26th—Tried to gain a little strength by cutting corn; am some better, went to Victoria. Came home on Monday; found Edward had been taken sick all alone at home; wife and daughters were with me; wife hardly able to sit up; thought riding might benefit her; Edward had a high fever which held him till Wednesday morning; came on again on Thursday morning with great violence. The girls, too, have both suffered similar attacks though not so severe. We have had work hands all week finishing off the chambers, so all week could do no more than wait on the sick and help wife about the house.

"Saturday expected to deliver a preparatory lecture at the Court House in Toulon, but found that sickness had been so severe there, that hardly any of the brethern could attend; postponed it for four weeks. The health of my family is improving. The amount of sickness is unparalleled, although not very fatal.

"October 17th, 1846—Started for synod at Belvidere; took wife and daughters to Henry, to stay with Brother Pendelton's wife, while he and I go to synod in company. As we went north, found sickness ever more severe than at home.

Absent twelve days; family still suffering from intermittent fever; Edward on his bed, and the little girls unable to ride.

"Saturday, October 24th—Still find much to do at home on account of sickness in my family and among the neighbors. Have been all this morning feeding and picking corn for Mr. A. A. Dunn, who is confined to his bed. This is the third time I have been to help him this week.

"I have studied none and spent but little time in private devotions of late, but trust I have been in the path of duty, nevertheless.

"November 6th, 1846—Had a good meeting at Brother Hugh Rhodes', persons from different parts of the county. They agreed it was best that I should remain and proceed to organize a Congregational Church in Toulon the last Sabbath of the month.

"December 1st—On Sabbath (November 29th) Brother Parker was with me at Toulon and we organized a church of nine members. It was a solemn time. The house was full and I hope a good impression was made.

"January 5th, 1847—Went to attend the ordination of Brother Blanchard at Knoxville; very muddy bad roads. Arriving at home on Friday evening, found two fugitives from slavery had been along with only 'Christmas papers.' Messrs. Smith and Gordon of Farmington pursued, got out a search warrant for two stolen horses and two colored men who were supposed to have stolen them. Neither horses nor men were described except that one man called himself 'Major.' They searched our premises in vain, however, for the birds had flown, having got a wink from friends at Farmington that they were pursued. Several constables and others followed them to Osceola, but before they reached there, the fugitives were safely out of the county.

"October 13th, 1847—Last week attended the meeting of the Association at Groveland; it was a pleasant and profitable time; we have now eleven ministers and eighteen churches —more than Knox Presbytery ever had.

"October 28th, 1847—Monday, returned to Toulon, bought six and a half acres of land. Had my horse shod by Ford, who said he would take nothing but preaching for

his work. He is doubtless a wicked man, but I must visit in his family and try to do them good.

"November 25th, 1847—Visited Mr. McWilliams and was invited to preach at his house. Same evening married Miss Eliza Rhodes and C. M. S. Lyon.

"March 27th, 1848—This week occupied pretty much in removing to Toulon and fixing things there."

It will be noticed from the above extracts that Rev. Wright, in addition to his exertions on behalf of anti-slavery and temperance, also did battle with the Mormons who flourished in the County about 1841-1846 and were a serious menace to morality, finding converts oftentimes where they would be least expected. He is said to have won many of these converts back again to the orthodox faiths, and he undoubtedly checked the further advance of this pernicious influence considerably. It is well for all the orthodox denominations that followed, therefore, that a man of such good common sense and intellectual and spiritual sanity was here, at such an early date, as a staying power, among all the trials and temptations and intellectual barrenness of the isolated pioneer life, and a steady influence for the things that are of eternal worth.

Besides his duties as preacher, pastor, and lecturer, Rev. Wright also made his influence felt in the matter of schools. From his first residence in the County, he interested himself in procuring competent teachers and boarded many of them in his own family at rates to suit the small salaries paid. Leeson gives these facts regarding his service to education: As early as 1849, he was one of a committee to receive subscriptions and make plans for the establishment of a Seminary in Toulon and became one of its first Board of Trustees. He was elected school commissioner in 1850 and re-elected twice thereafter leaving his uncompleted third term to his successor in the Congregational pastorate when he left this charge in 1855. He convened the first Teachers' Institute in Stark County and introduced a regular system of visiting and reporting schools with good results.

Beginning with November 29, 1846, the entries of the "Journal," as far as the history of the Toulon Congrega-

tional Church is concerned, are supplemented by the official records of this Church. From this date on, there is a singularly complete and continuous record of nearly all the important transactions of and happenings within the Church, each entry dated and attested at the close with the signature of clerk or pastor. In the "Journal," under date of November 6, 1846, we see that it was agreed by Rev. Wright and the faithful few that they would organize a Congregational Church at Toulon the last Sabbath of November. On November 28th, 1846, according to a paper written for the fiftieth anniversary by Eliza Rhodes Lyon (Mrs. C. M. S. Lyon), a little group of nine Christians met with Rev. Parker and Rev. Wright, in the cabin of Hugh Rhodes just a little ways south of town and planned the organization of this Church. On Sunday, November 29, 1846, this same little group with others met for religious services in the Court House and on this date completed the organization. Mrs. Lyon was one of this group. Thus begins the first entry in the official records of the Toulon Congregational Church, a Home Mission Church with a Home Missionary Pastor, Rev. S. G. Wright:

"November 29, 1846—In accordance with a previous notice, Revs. L. H. Parker and S. G. Wright met with a few brethren at the Court House in Toulon, and after a sermon by Brother Parker to a large and attentive congregation, the brethren were duly organized into a Church, and adopted the appended Confession of Faith, Covenant and Rules."

The names of the brethren are then given. They were Jonathan Rhodes and wife, Hannah; Hugh Rhodes and wife, Julia; Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes; Giles C. Dana and wife, Mary A.; Sophronia Eliza Rhodes (the Eliza Rhodes Lyon referred to above); and Franklin Rhodes. The Confession of Faith, Covenant and Rules follows this list of members, a statement that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed after the organization, and the entry is closed with the signature of "S. G. Wright, Acting Pastor."

To the seven members of the Rhodes family of this group of founders is placed the window in the east end of the present church audience room in loving memory of their great service. It is the gift of their direct descendants, many of

whom with other near relatives continue the service of the forefathers in the Church of to-day.

The little church, in those days very appropriately styled the "Rhodes Church," continued to meet at intervals for business meetings and Sunday religious services, at the homes of members or in the Court House, which served at that time as the meeting place for all denominations.

March 13, 1847—They made choice of Rev. S. G. Wright as pastor, Hugh Rhodes and Giles C. Dana as deacons, and Hugh Rhodes as clerk. Rev. Wright acted as pastor from the beginning, but on this date was so elected as a matter of form.

March 14, 1847, nine more members were received, viz: Mrs. Matilda Hall; Miss Eliza Jane Hall; Mr. Orrin Rhodes and wife, Sarah; Mr. Robert Nicholson and wife, Sarah Ann; Mr. John Pollock and wife, Mary; and Mrs. Jane Bradley. These were the first to unite with the Church after its organization.

July 17, 1847, the first consecration of children in baptism occurred. The children so consecrated were Mary Emily Rhodes and Rebecca Jane Pollock.

In March, 1848, Rev. S. G. Wright moved from "Nigger's Point" to Toulon, and for some years thereafter made this town his home and the headquarters for his labors throughout the County, his field having been narrowed in 1846 to this county only. This gave him a chance to strengthen the work at Toulon and lay a good foundation. Toulon was one of the later towns to grow up, not being laid off as a town until 1841. Rev. Wright was led to make this town the center of his labors, he naively remarks in his "Journal," because of all his places of labor it was the least religious and yet it always gave him a good congregation.

Slowly, very slowly, grew the little Church within the next few years, nursed into strong and vigorous life with steady courage, tender wisdom, and infinite patience by this brave old pioneer who blazed a path in the wilderness and made an highway for his God. The country was new and sparsely settled and its people were poor, but out of their poverty they gave of the fruits of their toil and self-sacrifice unto the Lord for all His benefits toward them.

August 24, 1849, the first steps were taken towards building a house of worship, "a meeting house" as they styled it then, an audacious undertaking for a handful of people who were trying to build their own homes and improve their farms, receiving almost nothing for their produce at a distant market. Supplies were hauled from the Illinois River, across country, over unbridged streams and sloughs and through swamps. The members raised what money they could, the trustees borrowed what they could, which was $200 loaned from the Church Building Fund for Congregational Churches in Illinois Central Association, and finally December 13, 1851, the "Church" first met in the new home which was only partially finished. It was unpainted; the stone foundation was incomplete; the walls had only one coat of plaster; and the room was seated with rough boards and planks on supports. Thus was reared the first Church edifice of any denomination in Stark County.

Music early became an important part of the Church's worship, very crude at first, no doubt, but gradually developing into a real devotional act, giving the atmosphere of quiet, prayerful reverence which is characteristic of the service of today.

C. B. Donaldson is mentioned, in 1853, as the first chorister and the Church is urged to "assist him in that act of devotion all in their power." William Kellogg, the next chorister, introduced an innovation, a violin, the first musical instrument used in this church. The choir in those days occupied elevated seats in the rear of the Church, and when the congregation arose at the singing, they all reversed "to face the music." H. P. Perry was the next chorister, and a second innovation now occurred. A little melodeon was loaned by the pastor over Sunday and Miss Eliza Wright was the first organist.

This Church from its beginning always took advance ground on all moral reforms, including the anti-slavery question and the temperance question. In its opposition to slavery it stood alone for many years. Even ministers in those days were not abolitionists. On January 21, 1854, it voted to hold prayer meetings once a month on behalf of the oppressed and down-trodden in bondage, and on September 2,

1854, the following resolutions were adopted: "We also deem American Slavery wholly unjustifiable and at war with the plainest precepts of the New Testament. Therefore, we feel bound to set ourselves in all practical ways against it, and are resolved:

1. We will not knowingly allow any slave holder, or apologist for American Slavery, to occupy our pulpit or dispense to us the sacrament.

2. We will sustain no society or public print that we believe sanctions or apologizes for American Slavery.

These sentiments in the years that followed became popular, the most bitter opponents of anti-slavery to begin with, almost without exception, finally becoming convinced of its moral justice, but it cost something to avow them in 1854 and vastly more in 1842 when but two anti-slavery votes were cast in the County, one by Rev. Wright, the other by Hugh Rhodes.

In this same year, strong temperance resolutions were also passed, and similar ones are recorded at a later period, in the year 1867.

The stand taken by this little body on these matters retarded its growth, numerically, for some years, but it outlived this opposition and despite the poverty and struggles of these formative years gradually moved onward to self-support and permanency.

December 9, 1854, Rev. S. G. Wright asked the Church to consider his resignation as pastor, in order that he might accept an agency for the Home Missionary Society of the Northwest. After further consideration later on in council with other nearby churches, it was decided to accept Rev. Wright's resignation and he was thus freed for service in more needy fields.

January 7, 1855, Rev. Wright preached his farewell sermon and Rev. R. C. Dunn was called on this same date at a salary of $400; he declined to accept an additional $100 from the Home Missionary Society.

Rev. Dunn was a man of much education and culture. He graduated from Knox College with the second class graduated by that institution, travelled and taught for a few years, then took up the study of law, but in the midst of his legal

studies felt a call to the ministry; so he commenced study in Union Theological Seminary in New York and for three years, there, lived over again all the self-denials and struggles of his college life. After a year of pleasant ministerial labor in western New York, he returned to his beloved West, but for months every door of labor seemed closed to him until Rev. S. G. Wright, who had been his pastor in his boyhood days and ever after a warm friend recommended him to his Church.

His early experiences here were much like those of his predecessor; his work as pastor extended all over the County, and he generally preached at, at least, one out-post regularly. He also succeeded Rev. Wright as school commissioner and served, too, as trustee of the town corporation and as president of the board. He could truly record: "I felt that I was not only a member of the Congregational Church, and its pastor, but a member of the community, and interested in all its interests, in schools, in trees, in public works, in literary matters, in moral enterprises, in railroads, in all things * * * My heart, and time, and purse have been drawn out for every object of charity, or of public enterprise * * * I have spoken to the public in various forms and addresses several thousands of times. I have canvassed the county for schools, for temperance, and for the country. I have gone to all parts, attending funerals and weddings, picnics, conventions and meetings of every sort."

He was elected to the Illinois Legislature in 1864, and in that body he introduced and secured the passage of the Bill which expunged the notorious "Black Laws" from the Statutes of the State, the Church granting him leave of absence on salary to perform this service for our country.

In 1866, still during Rev. Dunn's pastorate, the original church building was enlarged somewhat and re-dedicated, October 21.

The twelve years of this pastorate were very fruitful in many ways. The young Church during the first year returned a little over $100 to the Home Missionary Society, and thus commenced to gain confidence in itself. It also gradually gained in numerical strength. The "Sabbath School," as it was called in those days, also grew in numbers and interest.

With prosperity also came affliction. These were the troublous days of the Civil War, and at one time, not a single able-bodied man of the congregation was left at home, while many a home was left desolate and many a place in the Church left unfilled because of those who never returned.

During all these years of busy labor, Rev. Dunn was constantly handicapped by ill health and finally, in 1861, feeling that, on this account, he stood in the way of his Church's full development, he presented his resignation, but receiving so many assurances of the acceptability of his labors, he did not press the resignation. His health, however, continuing uncertain, he again presented his resignation on December 1, 1866, and this time it was accepted. He speaks thus feelingly in his annual report for this year, of his long period of service among us: "As this is the last report I shall be permitted to make to this Church, probably the last to any church—as this day completes the twelve years of my pastorate among you—it is not without emotion that I complete my task and close my report. I have really known no other church than this. Almost all my active ministerial life has been here. Here I have found friends and received kind attentions and we have taken sweet counsel together. When my resignation is accepted the pleasant relation ceases. May "the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.' "

After a brief period of rest, he again entered the ministry, although he had little hope of doing so when he resigned this charge, and after a year of much appreciated service in the Church at Oneida, he died very suddenly, in the midst of his duties, as he had always ardently desired that he might do, in the very prime of life. Verily "the life cut short may be the life crowned." He lies at rest in our cemetery here in Toulon, and the window in the west end of the main audience room of the present Church is placed to his memory by his son.

Rev. R. L. McCord was elected pastor August 3, 1867. It is to his memory and that of his brother-in-law, Judge W. W. Wright, of beloved memory in this Church, a nephew of the first pastor, Rev. S. G. Wright, that the north window in the

main audience room is dedicated by the McCord and Wright families.

Rev. McCord was "a man gentle, sympathetic, benignant, and gracious, surcharged with pastoral feeling" of whom one of his parishioners has said, "He earned his salary by the way he met people on the street."

It was during his pastorate that Rev. Willis C. Dewey, who became a member of this Church in 1863, was examined and ordained here for the work of a foreign missionary and sent to Turkey, from whence in the midst of bloody massacres and dire persecutions, fearless and undaunted, he sent back the message. "The place of duty is the place of safety." However, he was spared for many years of effective service in that country.

Rev. McCord, it was also, who gave the right hand of fellowship to that most distinguished son of this Church, Dr. Harry P. Dewey, of Minneapolis, whose name is named throughout this country wherever Congregationalism is known.

After a long pastorate of nearly eleven years, Rev. McCord presented his resignation to take effect April 15, 1878, and Rev. J. C. Myers succeeded him.

November 29, 1879, the Church observed its thirty-third anniversary with a reunion and supper. On this occasion, Rev. McCord was present and read an interesting historical sketch of the Church and its work during his pastorate and reminiscences were given by different members.

During the next few years, the financial condition of the Church became very encouraging and its finances ever since have been on a very sound basis.

On July 1, 1882, the subject of a new Church or remodeling the old one was brought up by the Board of Trustees, as the old building was inadequate for the increased membership and the needs of modern church work. The congregation voted to build a new church and the final arrangements were made for letting the contract on September 14, 1882.

In the midst of these preparations, Rev. Myers received an unexpected and unsolicited call to another church and asked to be released from this charge where he had now

served nearly five years. His request was granted on March 24, 1883.

The first Sabbath services in the new Church were held on November 18, 1883, in charge of Rev. S. J. Rogers, who supplied the pulpit on that date, and was a little later, November 21, 1883, called to the pastorate. The building was dedicated with appropriate services on January 3, 1884. Its total cost was $5,352.61, and of this amount, at the date of dedication, $4,121.65 had been paid in, in cash, leaving a debt of $1,230.96.

The few years of Rev. Rogers' pastorate were years of financial improvement, in contributions to local expenses and benevolent contributions, both, of an increased interest in the services, and of peace and unity, so that the general condition of the Church was very prosperous.

May 22, 1886, Rev. Rogers resigned to accept a call to Paxton, Illinois, and Rev. J. H. Dixon commenced work here about July 1, of the same year.

At the annual meeting, December 3, 1887, the Church was reported by the trustees as free of all debt, and the pastor reported renewed life in old organizations and the establishment of new ones. In 1891, the Manse was built at a cost of $2,705.07. The years of Rev. Dixon's pastorate, of a little over six years, were years of steady growth in membership, in attendance, and in spiritual interest. He was especially good in children's and young people's work, and in all those relations with his people which are covered by the word "pastoral," living constantly and steadily an uncontradicted profession among all kinds of people.

His son, Rev. Will Dixon, who united with this Church, also, when his parents did, is another of the youths trained in this Church who have given their lives to Christian service. He is doing effective work in the Congregation ministry.

June 25, 1892, Rev. Dixon presented his resignation and Rev. George Francis of Ontario, Canada, was called August 24, of the same year.

Rev. Francis found a well-organized church when he came and devoted himself not so much to the introduction of new methods as to the use of those already in existence, with good results. The membership steadily gained from year to year during his period of service of over nine years, without resort

to any special meetings or conspicuous methods of any kind. He proved to be a highly efficient and many-sided pastor, being much interested in the community's life, particularly in the educational field, and was, with prominent laymen of this Church and other Churches, among the chief promoters of the old Academy, the forerunner of good secondary education in this community.

.. On Sunday, November 29, 1896, Founders' Day, the Church celebrated her fiftieth anniversary, a notable occasion. The principal address of the morning service was made by Judge W. W. Wright, who reviewed the history of the Church and gave many interesting reminiscences, full of information and inspiration. A paper of reminiscence written by Eliza Rhodes Lyon (Mrs. C. M. S. Lyon), one of the two charter members still living at that time, the other being Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes, was also read, together with letters of congratulation from former pastors and members. The principal address of the evening was given by the pastor, Rev. Francis, on the history of Congregationalism in this country, beginning with its start at Plymouth Rock and widening out until it embraced the whole country. A reception on Monday evening following closed this celebration of our Golden Jubilee.

January 2, 1901, the trustees reported the completion of an addition and a thorough repairing of the whole Church building at a cost of $3,796.31, including estimated interest, and that they had received pledges to cover this amount in full.

Rev. Francis presented his resignation on December 1, 1901, to the regret of both Church and community, to accept a call to McGregor, Iowa. Some of his remarks on this occasion, when he reviewed his relations with this people, were as follows:

"As a church you have been worthy of my best physical, mental, and spiritual powers . . . I have always been proud of our Sunday School, in its study of the Word, in its good order, in its liberal support of itself and in its benevolent contributions. The Christian Endeavor Society has ever been a vigorous organization and a right arm of strength to the pastor . . . Not the least important in the work of our Church has been the music. It has done much to deepen the worship, to

give suitable variety to the service, and to strengthen the pastor's effort. I shall never forget to the day of my death the choir of this Church, a choir whose genial faces and sweet voices have been seen and heard in their proper places with exceptional regularity, a choir that has never had a word of difficulty, during all these years; the best I have ever had, and one which is seldom equalled. Looking at this Church as a whole, whatever faults it may have, it can be said of it that it is not a difficult one with which to work, that there are no factions, that it is conservative, that it has the missionary spirit, and that it is Christian in character, that its officers are intelligent, kind-hearted Christian men at all times ready to help."

March 23, 1902, Rev. G. W. Rexford was called and resigned March 23, 1904, giving a short pastorate of two years. Though short, Rev. Rexford's pastorate was one of much accomplishment, as he was a very energetic pastor and made friends quickly and easily. His work among the young people of the Church was especially gratifying.

June 5, 1904, Rev. J. M. Sutherland was called. Rev. Sutherland was a thorough scholar and a remarkable pulpit man, but he holds his place to-day in the affectionate memories of his people, more because of his fine Christian qualities, than on account of his intellectual abilities, remarkable as those were. He presented his body "a living sacrifice," day by day, "holy acceptable unto God." He was patient, self-sacrificing, and utterly incapable, seemingly, of feeling any personal resentment. He resigned in the latter part of the year 1908, leaving the Church in a spirit for work and with many tender memories of his unflinching devotion.

Early in 1909, Rev. C. E. Stebbins came to us for three years. This gave us another short pastorate, but Rev. Stebbins' easy manners and quietly cordial ways, together with his thorough acquaintance with all departments of Church work and life made his term of service a very useful one in strengthening the Church, particularly on its organization side. The generous hospitality of the Manse is one of the pleasant memories of this pastorate.

In 1910, the addition called "the kitchen" was completed and the Church building put in general repair throughout.

On February 16, 1913, Rev. C. A., Parmiter was extended a call. Rev. Parmiter was at that time studying in Chicago, and the pulpit was being supplied until he could come on a little later in the year.

Then suddenly a great calamity befell us. Early Sunday morning, March 2, 1913, the Church with all furniture, fixtures, and contents was completely destroyed by fire, the total loss being about $10,000, with insurance to cover only half that amount. The fire was first discovered shortly before four o'clock, and at that time was burning under the entire basement so that by the time the citizens were aroused and responded to the alarm, the entire structure was doomed. The night was bitterly cold, the thermometer registering below zero, while a strong wind was blowing from the northwest.

Mr. W. A. Newton, who lived a block northwest of the Church, when he arose early to fix his furnace saw what he took to be a fire. Hastily dressing, he went to see what it was and found the entire basement in flames. He sounded the fire alarm at once, and it was not long before several hundred people were on the grounds, but it was soon seen that the entire structure was past saving and it would be hard work to protect the adjoining buildings.

It was perhaps the most spectacular fire that ever occurred in Toulon. Thousands of burning embers were carried high in the air by the strong wind, and had snow not covered the roofs of all the houses nearby, it is not unlikely that Toulon would have had one of the worst conflagrations in history. Burning pieces of wood a foot square or more were carried in the air by the wind; many of them lit on various houses, and nearby buildings were thickly covered with these burning pieces. Some of these embers were carried two and three miles in the country by the heavy wind. The origin of the fire is unknown, but probably it came from an over-heated furnace.

Thus in a few brief hours disappeared the old frame Church home of so many precious memories and cherished associations. The loss was especially hard to bear as the building had had a great deal of expense put on it in recent years in the way of remodelling and repair, and was in excellent con-

dition so that it would have been entirely adequate for the needs of the congregation for years to come.

However, the fire was scarcely over, when the matter of replacing the old Church was being considered, informally, and steps were immediately taken for the erection of a new and modern structure. March 23, 1913, in regular business session the membership unanimously voted to build a new brick church on the spot where the old one stood, and a finance committee and building committee were appointed to cooperate with the trustees in this undertaking. On May 13, 1913, the set of plans recommended by the building committee was provisionally adopted and the finance committee directed to proceed with their canvass of the membership and congregation for subscriptions. In a very short time the total amount called for by the original contract was pledged and the corner stone was laid on December 7, 1913, less than ten months from the date of the fire.

While this work was going on the Church met in McClenahan's Hall for services for a short time; then the Christian Church very thoughtfully offered to share their house of worship with us, as they were without a pastor and we were without a church home and the two congregations worshiping together for nearly a year proved to be mutually helpful to one another in the various phases of church life.

The new "First Congregational Church of Toulon" was dedicated Thursday evening, October 15, 1914, just about seventeen months from the date of the fire. The night was stormy and the roads all but impassable, but all the six hundred seats were filled and many were compelled to stand.

A beautiful and impressive program had been arranged by the pastor, Rev. Parmiter. The first part was styled, "Taking Possession of the House" and the second part, "The Act of Dedication." This second part was sub-divided into two parts—"The Approach" and "Setting Aside the House."

The ministers who took part in this service were: Rev. Harry P. Dewey, of Minneapolis, the speaker of the evening; Rev. Charles E. Stebbins, former pastor; some ministers of nearby Congregational Churches, Rev. E. S. Carr, of Chillicothe, Rev. J. R. Stead, of Galva, and Rev. William Moore, of Wyoming; the pastors of the local churches, Rev. R. T.

Ballew of the Methodist, and Rev. C. C. Colby of the Baptist, with Mr. W. F. Nicholson, representing the Christian Church, which was without a pastor at the time; and the pastor, Rev. C. A. Parmiter.

The choir and organist rendered beautiful music and Mr. Arthur Walters, of Wyoming, assisted with a solo.

The sermon of the evening by Dr. Harry P. Dewey, than whom no other could have given better expression to the memories of the past and the hopes of the future, was a moving address.

The building committee reported cash, pledges and insurance sufficient to cover the cost of the building, with the exception of the pipe organ, which the committee had decided to install after the canvass for funds was made, thus adding somewhat to the cost planned for in the original contract. The total expenditure by the Church, exclusive of various memorial gifts made by individuals in the way of furnishings and decorations, and exclusive of interest on deferred payments, was reported as $26,048.46. The total final cost would probably be about $30,000.

The services the following Sunday all reflected the dedicatory spirit. The morning service was the first regular reunion and worship service; at noon a Church School rally was held; at 6 o'clock, the Endeavor meeting, at 7 o'clock a service of remembrance to cherished associations. At this last named service, Mr. John F. Rhodes, a guest, who had been actively identified with the work of this church for years, read a paper reviewing the history of the Church and Rev. Mary Wright, returned missionary and retired minister, a daughter of our Rev. S. G. Wright, told a number of interesting incidents of early day church life.

Friday evening, October 16, an "At Home" was given. At this there was a short program after which light refreshments were served and the whole building thrown open to the inspection of the people of the community. On Tuesday evening, October 20, a pipe organ recital was given by Mr. Palmer Christian, of Chicago.

The present Church Building of brown brick with white stone trim is a fine addition to Toulon. It is located on the corner of Henderson and Thomas Streets, the site of the

old Church. It is massive in appearance and beautifully and artistically proportioned, on the exterior, and chaste and dignified in its interior decorations and furnishings; while at the same time, it is thoroughly practical and constructed of only the best and most durable of materials. One does not weary of it in the least with daily familiarity.

It is fitted for worship, for religious education, and for social life, The main audience room is on the north; it has a raised floor and a circular arrangement of seats so that the Church School Assembly on the south can be thrown in with this room to provide extra seating space for special occasions. The organ and pulpit are thus at the center of the whole ground floor when thrown together. Separate class rooms are provided off the balcony built above the Church School Assembly as well as downstairs. There is a Primary Assembly, with platform, in the basement at the north side. This can be thrown together with the dining room on the south to make one large social room, which if seated to capacity will hold about two hundred at table. There is a modern kitchen to the southwest, back of the dining room.

But a church cannot live on high days and soon after the dedication, we were swung back into the routine again, while our new pastor, who had been with us only a little over a year when the new church was dedicated, found many arduous duties and wearing responsibilities which were much more important than the raising up of brick and stone. He devoted himself from the beginning, not to the material interests of the Church, very properly considering that to be the layman's appropriate service, but as he said in his letter accepting this charge that his purpose would be, he strove ever "to encourage and build up the people of Toulon in those phases of life which fall to the Christian Church as the particular reason for her existence."

Rev. Parmiter possessed in a very marked degree the power to grow in his work. He was never static. During his five years here, he performed three very worthwhile services for us. He so ordered the services of the Church as to give them beauty and dignity and reverence, so that they became an expression of real devotional feeling and a real act of worship; he insisted on the graded lessons and a real educa-

tional program in the Church School; and finally, by the contagion of his own supreme faith in the ultimate value and triumph of Christianity, he had a very marked influence in deepening the spiritual life of the intellectually strong, but spiritually weak and indifferent among his congregation. It can be said of his work, as a whole, that it is the kind that does not need to be done over.

Rev. Parmiter left us just at the close of 1917 and Rev. Treverton Warren came to us very soon thereafter for a short pastorate of a year and a half's duration. Rev. Warren was a very energetic pastor, however, and accomplished much considering his short period of service. There were twenty additions to the Church during this time, and an active campaign for the Mid-West Educational Fund was put on with good results. This was the period, too, when we sent many of our young men to the Great War, one of whom, Burt Ward, died in service. However, the sufferings of this time for our Church families and our Church were very slight in comparison with the times of the Civil War.

Rev. M. J. Norton, our present pastor, came to us on January 27, 1920, and is now just about to complete his second year of service with us. How patient and loving that service has been, we are all witnesses. He has been to us all a radiant example of Christian fortitude in the many trials that have been his since he came among us, continuing always to comfort others even though he himself most needed comfort.

In spite of many interruptions, we have in this short time accomplished much together as pastor and people. There have been fifty-four additions to the membership since Rev. Norton's coming, most of them due to his efforts, while the officers of the Church, under his inspiration, succeeded in raising for the year 1920, in round numbers $3,000 for benevolences, including the Emergency Fund of $1,500 in connection with the Inter Church World Movement, practically the same amount for local expenses, and about $700 additional to pay off the remaining indebtedness on the new Church building. The total contributions for 1921 will probably be between $5,000 and $6,000, when the budget is finally made up at the end of the calendar year. These things, however, which are

conspicious results are not on that account most important. As some one has said, it is not the chief business of a Church to add members to its roll, nor, we might add, is it to raise money alone, but rather to make evil men good and good men better. But we think we can say of the past two years, also, that there has been a noticeable increase in spiritual life among the many who already bear the name of Christian. And this is the sole reason for the existence of the Christian Church upon Earth.

So as we look back over this seventy-five years of history, a long past for a middle west church, and note the more conspicuous events in the history of this Church, we realize that many things which are of greatest value, things of the inner life and spirit, are things of which no adequate record could be made in days gone by and that it cannot be made now. Nevertheless, we hope that shining through this record of the things that are seen, can be traced the gleam of the animating purpose of this long line of successors to the covenant, since its establishment by that little group of nine and the two pastors who led them, and that it will ever go on before us, in the years to come, reminding us of the toil and sacrifice that have consecrated this spot and made of this House none other than the House of God and the very Gate of Heaven. "Surely the Lord is in this place."

In presenting this beautiful story of the saints of bygone days who rest from their labors while "their works do follow them," and also of those who are still laborers in the vineyard, we are humbly conscious of many failings. The path that gradually lengthens, and widens as it lengthens, from 1846 on down to 1921, is not one on which only the clear white radiance of eternity shines. This Church, as is true of any other body of Christians, has had in its membership many different kinds of people. It has had the weak and the sinful; it has had the cold and indifferent and the trivial, the so-called "nominal Christians:" it has had those who grew weary and discouraged and gave up and tried no more; it had had those who have fallen and risen again; it has had, also the radiant lives, those who have kept ever in mind that

they "that are strong ought always to bear the infirmities of the weak."

As to pastors, this church has been unusually fortunate. They have been, on the whole, strong and devoted servants of the Lord. To quote from Judge W. W. Wright: "In every good work they have led the Church in a progressive age full up to the advance in the progress of the times." However, they have not been faultless any more than our laymen have. They have not all, at all times, and on all occasions, been wise and good, but they have, nevertheless, led us by all the way that we should go with fortitude and courage and are and will always be a tender and inspiring memory, encouraging us to strive to see in those who shall come after them like splendid qualities and to remember to bear with them as we would have them bear with us.

When we look back over the lives of our departed friends and relatives, the general trend of whose lives has been upward, we find always that our minds do not dwell much on the things that were unlovely in them, but that our attention is taken up mainly by the things that are of good report. So in looking back over these three-quarters of a century of life in this Church, we find ourselves remembering with gratitude the fine and splendid things in its story, which do, after all, predominate, in reality, as surely as they do in idealized reminiscence, and viewing very tenderly all errors and mistakes.

Over a thousand names have been on our roll since organization. Most of these have, of course, passed on to the world beyond, and many also have moved from this community, and become connected with other churches. From this roll, we have representatives in Christian service, in the work of the ministry and on the mission field, as we have noted in the course of this narrative. Rev. Willis C. Dewey and Rev. Harry P. Dewey were born and brought up here, and made their profession of faith in this Church. Rev. Will Dixon united with us by letter, but grew into young manhood here, so that the formative years of his life, religiously, were passed under the influence of this Church. Miss Diantha Dewey, daughter of Rev. Willis C. Dewey, who after her

father's death went to Turkey to take his place, was also for a short time a member of this Church, uniting by letter while she was in this country to obtain her education, as Toulon was the old family home. Miss Margaret Perry who made her profession of faith here also, married Rev. Francis and was a most efficient co-worker with him in his ministry. Miss Ruby Rhodes, another daughter of the Church, a direct descendant of one of the Rhodes founders, married Rev. Hillis and is busily engaged with him in his work as student pastor in the University of California. There have been others in such service with whom we feel very close association, although we cannot claim them as directly representative of us since their names were never on our roll; the family of Rev. S. G. Wright, our founder, has two such representatives, Rev. Mary Wright, mentioned above, and Rev. Alfred C. Wright, in our mission work at Guadalajara, Mexico; the family of former pastor, Rev. McCord, also has two such representatives, Dr. James McCord, who spent much of his boyhood here, for many years in the medical mission work in Africa, and Miss Mamie McCord, who married a missionary, Mr. Larkin, and gave her life to this field of service. These with many others who in the ordinary walks of life, have been just as truly servants of the Most High, have laid foundations of spiritual life for those who are yet to come. The present total membership is two hundred and ninety-five. Of these twenty-five are non-resident, leaving an active membership of two hundred and seventy. The decrease in this roll in the past few years is only apparent, not real, as the custom of the Church now is to keep in touch with non-resident members and urge them to take out their letters to the churches in the communities where they live. So it is the non-resident list that is decreasing all the time, not the resident, active membership. Who can measure the influence of this group of people, of both the past and the present here in this locality or in other places, either in the period of their own lives' duration or in the memories they have left or will leave behind them?

So, on this the occasion of the observance of the first seventy-five years of the life of the First Congregational

Church of Toulon, it is fitting that we, as Church and Congregation, pause a moment to look back into the past from whence we came and, at the same time, forward into the future to catch, if it may be, some vision of the tasks that lie before us. Thus reverently pausing and consecrating ourselves anew, as we did seven years ago, when we first entered this present House, we now re-dedicate it, tangible and visible symbol of that which is intangible and invisible, to the memory of our beloved dead, "who live again in minds made better by their presence," and to the welfare of the living, both "those whose ways are good and those whose ways are evil;" to the glory of God the Father, and the honor of Jesus the Christ, the son of the living God. Amen.

PASTORS.

1846-1921.

Rev. Samuel G. Wright.
Rev. Richard C. Dunn.
Rev. Robert L. McCord.
Rev. John C. Myers.
Rev. Samuel J. Rogers.
Rev. Julian H. Dixon.
Rev. George A. Francis.
Rev. George W. Rexford
Rev. John M. Sutherland.
Rev. Charles E. Stebbins.
Rev. Charles A. Parmiter.
Rev. Treverton Warren.
Rev. Milton J. Norton.

"On deep foundation have we reared
To thee, O God, this house of prayer;
'Mid storms of life that men have feared
Abides our faith in thy sure care.

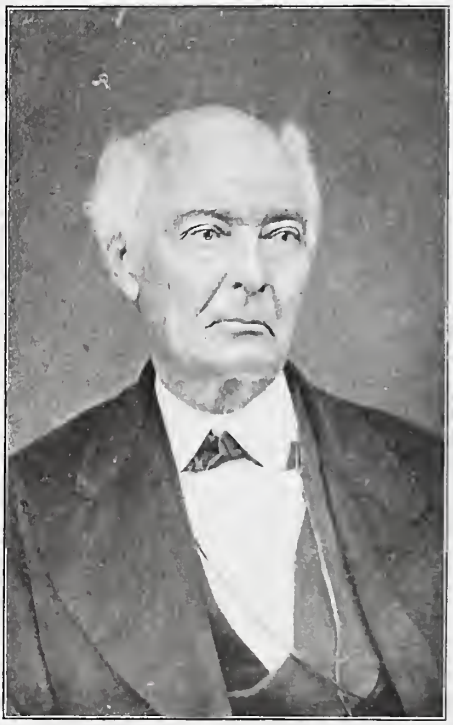
"This house is thine, its portals wide,
Open to all by day and night,
Bid rich and poor in Christ confide
And walk together in his light.

"Within these walls thy spirit give,
A temple of each heart to make,
That we may serve Thee while we live
In serving men for Christ's own sake."

TWO PIONEER DOCTORS OF STARK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

By William R. Sandham, Wyoming, Illinois.

Very soon after the early settlements in Illinois began to assume the forms of permanency, even before the pastures were clothed with flocks, or the valleys covered with wheat and corn, there came many needs which were difficult to supply. Among the greatest was the need of qualified physicians. There is a fairly well authenticated tradition that one of the first settlers on Spoon river was a very religious man and who was a strong believer in the efficacy of prayer. He not only believed in prayer but he faithfully practiced it. It was said of him that his prayers were always of the practical kind. He never asked God to do impossible things. Among his petitions to God were many asking for good to come to those early settlements in Illinois. Among them was one asking God to send some good doctors into those settlements, and especially into the one in which he and his family lived. He fervently prayed that the doctors who should be sent into the new Illinois settlements should be good men and devoted to their work, that they should labor for the welfare of the settlements, that they should become life long residents of the communities to which they came, and that their chief aim should be the benefit of the people and not the accumulation of the almighty dollar nor the building of mansions here on earth for themselves alone. The good man also petitioned that the doctors should be accompanied by wives who were well educated, have the love of God and of humanity in their hearts, and that they be interested in the wives and daughters in the settlements. The first doctors who came to the new settlements were not such as were prayed for to come. They were often just the opposite, and they did not stay long. The good man continued to pray and his prayer was finally answered.



DR. THOMAS HALL.

In the year 1837 there came to what is now Stark county, Illinois, Doctor Thomas Hall. Then in the early 40's came Doctor Alfred Castle. Those two doctors fulfilled in nearly every way the hopes and the desires of the praying early settler and his neighbors. Dr. Hall was an Englishman. Dr. Castle was a New York Yankee. Both were skilled in their profession. Both had had considerable practice and they were looked upon as successful physicians. Both brought with them a well selected medical library and a supply of the best surgical instruments at that time obtainable. Their wives were equally as well educated, and they were equally as well qualified to assist in the upbuilding of a pioneer community. Doctors Hall and Castle and their wives were people of character and worth. The hearts of the people with whom they had come to dwell very soon became imbued with this character and worth. Those early settlers became better men and women because they and their families lived among them. They became greatly beloved and respected by all the people, and they loved and respected the people whom they faithfully served. Doctors Hall and Castle were greatly devoted to their work. They were good advisers, kindhearted and unselfish. Their aim was not how much they could gain, but how much good they could do. Their services were cheerfully given to rich and poor alike. Financial rewards came not into their minds. In the early days their patients consisted of the pioneers living twenty miles and more east and west of, and from twenty to thirty miles up and down Spoon river, Dr. Hall on the west side and Dr. Castle on the east side. Their practice was large but not over profitable, and neither became rich. It has been related that Dr. Hall's family and friends often suggested to him that he should give more attention to the collection of what was due for his services, and he would turn away with a smile, saying "Don't bother me about such trifles. I am laying up treasures in Heaven." A present day writer can give but a faint idea of the benefits those early day doctors bestowed on the pioneers, or what they meant to those early day communities. We often wonder why those pioneer doctors should leave their homes in old and well established communities, and come to

live with our early settlers in the conditions which prevailed in this part of our state between the years 1835 and 1855. We can only conjecture that some of them at least came in answer to the prayers of that good early settler.

Dr. Thomas Hall, son of Thomas and Sarah (Cokayne) Hall, was born near Hulland in Derbyshire, England, March 12, 1805. He was educated in one of the high grade grammar schools in Derbyshire. He studied medicine and surgery under the tutorship of a Dr. Coleman of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England. He graduated as a doctor of medicine and surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons in London, in 1828. Among the names on his diploma were those of Sir Astley Cooper and Dr. John Abernethy, two of the best known physicians and surgeons in England at that time. When the young Dr. Hall was leaving home to begin life and practice for himself, his good mother followed him to the gate, and laying her hands lovingly on his shoulder said to him "Tom, do your duty by all, but especially remember the poor." Dr. Hall was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in his native county for ten years. He was married to Miss Matilda Manifold, who was born and reared in Findern, Derbyshire, England, May 14, 1829, just a few days before the Isaac B. Essex family became the first settlers of what is now Stark county, Illinois.

In the year 1837, nearly two years before Stark county, Illinois, was created, Dr. Thomas Hall, accompanied by his wife and four children, his father and mother, his sister, Mrs. Harvey, her husband and five children, left his native land and sought a new home in the United States of America, the land of promise. Dr. Hall's mother was overcome by sea sickness on the Atlantic ocean and died a few days before the ship reached New York. The body was reverently lowered to the surface of the sea and the water silently closed over it. Dr. Hall and family, his sorrowing father, his sister and family arrived in Peoria, Illinois, July 4, 1837. They came by boat by way of the Hudson river, the Erie canal, and Lake Erie to Cleveland, Ohio, thence by boat on a canal to the Ohio river, thence by boat on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Peoria was then only a hamlet on the lake.

MRS. MATILDA M. HALL.

They came from Peoria to Wyoming, a village of only a few families which was laid out by General Samuel Thomas the year before, in wagons drawn by horses. From Wyoming they were conveyed in wagons drawn by oxen to Osceola, a village which was laid out in 1835 by a Major Robert Moore, in the northeast part of what is now Elmira Township in Stark county, Illinois. Here they were heartily welcomed by two brothers and a sister of Dr. Hall, who had come from England the year before. Dr. Hall, assisted by his brothers and his father, built a log cabin for his family including an office for himself in the new village of Osceola, and began the practice of his profession without delay. It was in this cabin, September 3, 1840, that Dr. and Mrs. Hall's son Walter Thomas was born, who "when age began to tire" became his father's professional successor.

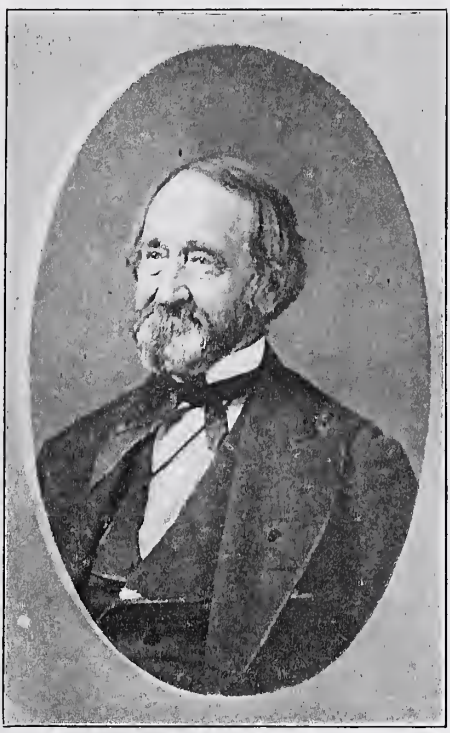
On July 6, 1842, Dr. Hall and his family moved to the village of Toulon, which was made the county seat of Stark county in May, 1841. Here he continued to practice his profession until the infirmities of old age incapacitated him for the work of a physician. Dr. Hall became so favorably known in Illinois as a skilled physician, that on February 7, 1850, the faculty of Rush Medical College of Chicago conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. Dr. and Mrs. Hall's daughter Louisa, born March 23, 1843, married John C. Emery a son of a Stark county pioneer, was the first white child born in Toulon. Mrs. Hall was endowed with a remarkable mental acuteness, and was greatly beloved by her family and her many friends. She died at her home in Toulon, August 8, 1874, in the seventy second year of her age, leaving a memory enshrined in the hearts of the pioneers of Stark county and their children. Dr. Thomas Hall died at the home of his son, Dr. Walter Thomas Hall, in Toulon, December 20, 1876. His body was followed to his grave by the respect of his neighbors and the blessings of all who knew him. Only a few days before his death he said to some of his friends, "I am not afraid to meet my mother, for she knows that I have done as she told me." With his heart fully satisfied he trusted in God for the rest.

Eliza, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, married Martin Shallenberger one of the early day lawyers of Stark county. She wrote a history of Stark county, which she named "Stark County and Its Pioneers." It was published in 1876, a few months before the death of her father. It is considered by good judges to be the best history of Stark county which has so far been written. It has become a classic among the many county histories in Illinois. Copies of it are in all the public libraries in Stark county, in the Chicago Historical Library and in the Illinois State Historical library in Springfield.

Doctor Alfred Castle, son of Samuel and Phebe Castle, was born in Sullivan, Madison county, New York, September 26, 1806. He was a cousin of Colonel Ethan Allen of Fort Ticonderoga fame. His father who was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, was a descendant of a Castle family that came from Ireland sometime before the American revolution and settled in Connecticut. Dr. Castle's mother's family name was Parmalee. Her ancestors came to the United States from Belgium.

Dr. Castle was educated in the common schools of the state of New York and at a high class seminary in Cazenovia, New York. Later he was a student for several terms at Vermont College in Woodstock, Vermont, and at Harvard College now Harvard University, in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He studied medicine in a physician's office in Monroe county, New York, and at medical schools in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and at the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1834. He practiced in Monroe county, New York, for two years.

Dr. Castle was married May 19, 1835, to Miss Maria Persis Dana, a daughter of Colonel Daniel Dana, who was commander of a Vermont regiment during the War of 1812. Colonel Dana was a grandson of General Israel Putnam, one of the most noted officers in the Revolutionary war, after whom Putnam County, Illinois, was named. The Dana family came to America from the part of France called Normandy. Mrs. Castle was born in Woodstock, Vermont, November 8,



DR. ALFRED CASTLE.

MRS. ALFRED CASTLE.

1813. She received an excellent education in the public schools and at Vermont College in her native place.

In June, 1836, Doctor and Mrs. Alfred Castle left the state of New York, and came to Peoria, Illinois, making the journey in a one horse buggy. Soon after arriving at the then small but very ambitious village, Dr. Castle began the active practice of his profession in which he was ably assisted by Mrs. Castle. During a scourge of yellow fever which soon after prevailed in Peoria and vicinity, so great were the services of Dr. and Mrs. Castle that they became affectionately known as "the people's friends" and many times were "God bless you" poured upon them.

In the early part of 1842, a short time before Dr. Thomas Hall and family moved to Toulon, Dr. and Mrs. Castle with two children moved to Wyoming, then a very small village in Stark county, Illinois, where they made their home until the time of their death between forty-five and fifty years later. Soon after coming to Stark county, Dr. Castle resumed the practice of medicine, which he continued almost to the end of his long and useful life. About a year after his coming to Stark county, Dr. Castle bought a three cornered piece of land eighty rods northeast of what was then the village of Wyoming, containing about fifteen acres, for which he paid one hundred dollars. At the time of Dr. Castle's death that piece of land was a part of the city of Wyoming and was covered with good and substantial residences. The home which the Castles built on that piece of land was one of the landmarks of Stark county for a great many years.

Dr. Castle was greatly interested in public improvements, and to him much credit is due for his constant and faithful endeavors in the development and progress of Wyoming and Stark county. It was largely through his efforts that the Buda and Rushville branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad was built into Wyoming. He was very much interested in the public schools and the churches. He gave a block of land for one of the Wyoming Schools. He also gave a lot for Saint Luke's Episcopal church and a lot for Saint Dominic's Catholic church, both in Wyoming.

Dr. Castle died in the home in which he lived for over forty years, November 10, 1888. His body like that of Dr. Thomas Hall, was followed to his grave by the respect of his neighbors and the blessings of all who knew him. Mrs. Castle died at the home in Wyoming, February 26, 1892. Mrs. Marian C. Klock, a friend and neighbor for twenty-five years, who wrote her obituary at the time of her death, said of Mrs. Castle: "Her residence amid the solitudes and privations of a new country did not rob her of the graces of a cultured christian lady. Regard for the good of others was a prominent characteristic of her nature, and many will cherish her memory and her numberless deeds of kindness."

SOLDIERS MONUMENT, JACKSONVILLE, ILLS.

MORGAN COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT UNVEILED.

With imposing ceremonies the Morgan county monument to heroes of the war of the Rebellion was dedicated Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, 1920. Unfavorable weather made it necessary to abandon the original plan for the ceremonial in Central park, with the attendant unveiling of the monument, and instead the program was carried out at Centenary church. There S. W. Nichols as president of the Monument Association, presided. The main address of the day was by Congressman Richard Yates. Dr. C. H. Rammelkamp made a statement in behalf of the Monument Association, while Horace H. Bancroft, representing Commander Wigginjost of Matt Starr Post, made the response for the veterans. The response for the public was by Judge H. P. Samuell.

The monument is the work of Leonard Crunelle the celebrated Chicago sculptor.

The audience was led in singing by Rev. W. E. Collins. The pulpit was adorned with flags and on either side were portraits of generals famous in the days of '61. It was an intensely patriotic occasion and the addresses were of a most fitting kind. Mr. Nichols as chairman of the occasion, made brief reference to the history of the monument movement and expressed the appreciation of the old soldiers for the interest the public has continually manifested in the monument project. He then presented Mrs. Nellie McDougall James, Mrs. Myrtle Swales Freeman and Miss Helen Paschall as members of the immediate family of old soldiers prominently identified with the work which made the monument possible.

"America" was sung and Chaplain Ezra Scott of Matt Starr Post offered prayer.

A Landmark in History.

Dr. C. H. Rammelkamp spoke on behalf of the county board and the Monument Association. He said, among other

things: "We have met this afternoon to honor the men and women who saved the union and abolished slavery. The Civil War, I need hardly remind you, is one of the great landmarks in the history of the United States, and of the world. I am thinking of course, not only of the military operations of the war, but of everything for which that war stands in history—of the years of struggle, long before 1861, in the halls of congress and among the people, of the loyalty and bravery, the sacrifice and suffering of the terrible four years and of the tremendous issues involved; of the great leaders, who in both civil and military life, fought for the principles which triumphed at Appomatox. I am thinking of the great waves of influence radiating from Appomatox to the uttermost parts of the earth. Not only was our union saved, and our own slaves freed, but the cause of democratic government and freedom was strengthened throughout the world.

"Morgan county and Jacksonville had a great part in that great epoch, and I am sure that as the people of today look upon that monument, that hearts will beat a little faster, they will be a little more patriotic, more courageous, more unselfish, incidentally, better Americans.

"Aside from these facts, the monument means much to our community. It is a great work of art and it adds beauty and distinction to our square and to the whole city.

Regret For The Absent.

"It is indeed a pleasure and privilege on behalf of the commissioners of Morgan county to present this monument to the Grand Army of the Republic and to the citizens of the county. As the movement for the monument progressed, there were some misunderstandings, but all these were cleared away and are now forgotten. Today we have but one regret—that Major McDougall, Capt. Swales, Capt. Wright, Judge Orear and Hassel Hopper, who were identified with the association work, did not live to see the realization of their plans. But we are glad that the many other veterans are still with us

* * * * *

"So, Mr. Chairman, we hope we have added something noteworthy to the uplifting influences working upon the minds

and hearts of our people. We hope that strong granite figure of Patriotism, on the east side of the monument, answering the call to arms, may strengthen us to answer every call to patriotic duty. We hope that fine figure of Sacrifice on the west, offering her choicest gifts to the great cause, may inspire us to sacrifice on the altar of our country. We hope that stately, beautiful figure of Columbia, crowning all and gazing in the direction in which the boys of '61 marched, typifying the spirit of America, may call us all to a better, nobler citizenship than we have ever known.

"Again on behalf of the commissioners of Morgan county, I present this monument to the citizens who gave it, and to the men and women whose memory it will perpetuate."

Chairman Nichols at this point made mention that the association was greatly obligated to Commissioners Wheeler and Wyatt for many courtesies extended to them in past months. The chairman announced that Horace H. Bancroft, representing Commander Wigginjost of Matt Starr Post, would make response for the veterans. Mr. Bancroft made a most appropriate address, which gave evidence of his own fine patriotism and admiration for the heroes of the war. He said in part:

A Great Responsibility.

"I am privileged to stand in your presence this afternoon in response to the request of the small remaining membership of Matt Starr post, that organization of Union veterans that have been the life blood of this community for the last fifty years.

"I feel deeply the responsibility for my utterance because I must speak in behalf of the dead as well as the living and I know full well that were it not for the fact that some who were most active in this enterprise at its inception have been called in very recent months to join the silent majority up yonder, another more worthy than I would now address you.

"War is a dreadful thing, but we cannot escape the solemn fact of history that civilization has made its progress through the struggles of men on the field of battle.

"The union cause represented a great crisis in our national life and the defenders of that cause were contributors

to a new and a better day in American history. They served, they sacrificed, they died that the Union might not be dissolved and victory came at last. For many of the survivors of the internecion struggle the days of health, of happiness and prosperity have been many, and we rejoice that it has been so.

"Gratitude to the veterans of the Civil war has found expression in various ways and at various times and today, far removed from the time of the conflict and from its pain and its passion the present generation of Morgan county takes occasion to add its testimonial of appreciation. This magnificent and expressive monument of granite and bronze stands forth in splendid grandeur, a tribute to heroes living and dead.

"With somewhat faltering step but with unfaltering faith in God, in country and in their fellow citizens the surviving soldiers of the sixties accept this monument erected to their memory in the true spirit of patriotism. When the last taps shall be sounded and the final salute fired for the last surviving veteran of the Civil war, this emblem will remain a token of regard and undying devotion for a glorious company who fought in a glorious fight.

An Expression of Gratitude.

"The veterans of today and yesterday accept this monument as the visible and enduring expression of community gratitude and affection. Here in solemn grandeur it will ever stand significant of 'a world of memories, a world of deeds, a world of tears and a world of glories.'

"Who but the Searcher of all hearts and the Author of all wisdom can know the full measure of devotion given to this enterprise by Major McDougall and Captain Swales. Patience, perseverance, faith and courage animated them in all their efforts toward successful accomplishment. They are not here today but surely their works do follow them.

"Here this monument will forever stand, magnificient, beautiful, rich in artistic expression, the embodiment of the gratitude of a truly grateful people.

The response for the public was made by Judge H. P. Samuell, who eloquently expressed the appreciation of the public for the beautiful monument of granite and bronze and for the task performed by the veterans.

Honor To The Private.

He said, in part: "Morgan county occupies a proud place in the history of Illinois. Her patriotism, her pioneer work in education and the preferred place given to the development of religious life and institutions have helped make this good name. That history shows the love of country of our early citizens, the heroism manifested in war times, and you are all familiar with the nobility and progressive spirit shown by the citizens of this county in times of peace. All these characteristics are milestones which time cannot efface.

"Morgan county can claim many brilliant men and finds credit in consideration of their names, but the monument that the people of this county have erected gives credit not only to the brilliant leaders but to the private in the ranks—those men who went to war because of their belief in the righteousness of the cause—these men who laid down their lives that the nation might exist.

"So Morgan county accepts this monument as a book mark in the leaves of time and hopes that the people of today and other days, living under the traditions of noble men who preserved liberty and freemen, may so continue to live that when we have passed that we may receive that commendation of 'Thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of the kingdom.' ".

The principal address of the occasion was delivered by Congressman Richard Yates. It was indeed fitting that the son of Illinois' great "war governor" should be chosen as the orator for this occasion, and the veterans rightly counted themselves fortunate in his presence. Mr. Yates in Centenary church was standing on historic ground, for it was there that as a child and youth, he attended Sunday school and church services and the old edifice holds for him many hallowed memories.

In his opening remarks the speaker made personal reference to his father and related several incidents to show the impression made upon him as a lad by war events, and to indicate too the stress in which the war governor lived as the soldiers of Illinois took their heroic part upon the battlefield. The part that Governor Yates had in the stirring events of those days is a matter of history, one of the proud pages in the records of the state, and reference to personal incidents had a very proper place in the introductory remarks of the speaker.

Mr. Yates, an orator of fine ability, was at his best. He said, in part:

The "Great Rebellion."

Fellow citizens, it was reserved for one controversy—1861-1865—to develop so much havoc to life, to tear such gaps in the ranks of manhood, to harrow so many homes with heartbreak, and to create so much of courage and patriotism and of zeal as to contribute the main interest to this day and occasion. For this hour the thoughtful elders of this nation live again in the tumultuous times of 1861, typified by this monument.

Visions of fast-rushing events rise today in the mind of the elderly man. He remembers the preliminary excitement. The country convulsed from day to day by ominous occurrences. This state trembled beneath the mighty blows struck by renowned champions of public opinion. Every community stirred to its foundations in the mighty crisis.

Abraham Lincoln said: "I turn to look for help to the great American people and to that God who has never forsaken them."

The Grandest Victory.

Ladies and gentlemen, you and I know that Abraham Lincoln received the help that he prayed for; received it from 20,000,000 loyal hearts and from the Infinite Power on high. Abraham Lincoln put one hand into the outstretched palm of the American people. With the other he laid a strong hold on the almighty arm of the Almighty God. And standing

there, supported by humanity and supported by Divinity, he fought the grandest fight and won the grandest victory the human race has ever seen since the Savior walked amid the sons of men.

But meanwhile the crash comes. A rebel congress assembles. Confederates armies and legislatures are formed and fire is opened upon and against that devoted place, Fort Sumpter. The patience of the Union's friends can stand no more. The forbearance of even the chief magistrate is exhausted. Sorrowfully he turns from the despairing presence of the angel of peace and reluctantly beckons to the majestic spirit of war. The peaceful people respond as though called to participate in a summer spectacle. Every city and county tenders its company, every district its regiment, every state its batteries. A hundred thousand freemen stand in serried ranks within a fortnight and all doubts are allayed, the safety of the nation and the protection of the government is assured. The president, encouraged, telegraphs to the governor of Illinois, who is urging him to accept still more men, "Hold still, Dick, and see the salvation of the Lord."

Christendom stands astounded at the vigor of the struggle and the spirit of the combatants. Educated to believe that its prosperity depends upon slavery, the gallant south rushes to the front to fight against fancied wrong. Convinced by training, tradition, and theology, the north earnestly arms for the fray.

Noble men of sixty-one! Stephen A. Douglas stands in Chicago saying, "Before God, my conscience is clear, I have struggled along for a peaceful solution; the return we receive is war; there are only two sides to this question; there can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors."

All honor to Stephen A. Douglas. But for him we would have had civil war in Illinois from Cairo north to the doorsteps of Springfield. He put 500,000 men into the Union army, and 50,000 from Illinois alone.

Peace to his ashes; green be his memory, and all honor to every Douglas follower in that critical hour. They turned

the tide. They held the balance of power. They are entitled to honorable mention—every one.

"With malice toward none and charity for all," call after call comes from the capital for troops. The call is not in vain. Massachusetts sends her noblest, New York puts forth her proudest, Ohio furnishes her bravest, California dispatches her boldest, Illinois forwards her best—Grierson, Ingersoll, Prentiss and Rawlins; Morrison, McClernand, Palmer and Black; Sullivan, Singleton and Lippincott and Mat Stark.

And here come all the heroes: Oglesby goes; Grant goes; Logan goes; Howard and Hancock, Sheridan and Sherman; Slocum, Sickles, Seigel and Wadsworth; Hooker and Burnside; Thomas and Franklin; hundreds more whose names we know; thousands more whose names are to us unknown; the whole grand heroic host. Mighty convulsion! The entire continent rocking to and fro! The battle cry of freedom ringing from ocean to ocean! Outbursts of loyalty shaking every northern commonwealth! Puritan and pioneer burning with patriotic zeal! "Government of, for, and by the people shall not perish."

Woman's Sacrifice.

And, ah, let us not forget that there was a parting in a million homes. How often that parting was a parting forever, between sweetheart and lover, between sister and brother, between husband and wife, and between son and mother. Oh, for scarlet geraniums and sweet verbenas and purple violets to strew the graves of the lover and brother! Oh, for pure white jessamine and yellow buttercup and delicate heliotrope so to cover those of the sister and sweetheart, as fully and fittingly express the agony of that parting, the pitiful but unpitied throes of the battle death, and the untold suffering of those ruined loving lives at home. Oh, for begonia and petunia and hyacinth and fuschia and lily and rose for the mother and the wife whose son and husband went, then, from their embraces, away: First, to the city; further on to the camp; and, at last, to the nameless mound near the enemy's prison stockade. Sublime sacrifices, glorious and grand, tender and touching, beautiful and blessed. The frag-

rance of their memory hovers over us today like a benediction from the past:

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave.
No impious footstep here shall tread,
The herbage of your grave.

When the complete history of the rebellion shall be finished, then will appear among the names, never to be forgotten, those of a bright company, the Morgan county women, who worked and wrought wonderfully throughout the rebellion.

I entertain the profound conviction that their services for their state and nation have given us all a new birth of freedom and that their grand example will in every hour of need be emulated by the sons of America, though the warlike power of the known world be embattled against her, through all the momentous future.

Tomorrows To Come.

To such old soldiers as may be present today let me, in conclusion say a word in behalf of "young America." In a sense we, like you, are at war. The contest is on with us. Hostile batteries are booming on every side. Enemies are now assailing us. The foes are ignorance and avarice and intemperance and vice. After ignorance is vanquished and labor's rights prevail over corporate avarice, we must establish temperance, and we must always at every point along our line and along our march press back vice and crime and fight them desperately with every method at every step. The young generation appeals to you for part of their needed counsel and guidance. Be to them their council of administration. Divide with them the store of your wisdom, your prudence, and your calm, clear judgment. You can help. Your outposts and your sons are in every place of prestige and of power. There are tomorrows to come, for you as well as for us. There is a vast room yet for the use of your splendid activities. You will yet be with us at least 20 years. Would it could be a hundred. Let us all together, as a people,

make them 20 years of victory and progress and prosperity and righteous, unequalled so that our nation shall be a national Union of American States, far in grandeur and in glory beyond any of the fondest anticipations in this the day of constant struggle and the hour of anxious combat.

Conclusion.

We are now about to close this wonderful afternoon which we have had together. As we do, and as we depart from this holy ground to address and devote ourselves to the tasks, the real downright hard work of life, let us not fail to realize what a privilege it is to our Nation, that the Nation has such places as this (and such men as have been talked about today) to inspire it, as it turns from this day forward to the great task remaining before it. This closes a mighty period and epoch.

In 1837—not 1857 or 1847, but 1837—Abraham Lincoln one day said:

"From 1777 to 1837—60 long years—the nation has thrived and grown greater in the visible presence of the surviving heroes and heroines of the revolution, the very sight of them inspiring us. But now, in 1837, these all are gone, with few exception, and the nation is closing the door upon the heroism of the past; and must now turn and face, without this inspiration, a future, which we can not know, and you can not know, and only God Himself can foretell."

Even so, it is with us, now, in 1920. For another 60 years —1860 to 1920—we of this day and generation have lived and thrived and grown in the presence of heroism—1861-1865. But the heroes of that time, the jaunty young heroes, and the maidens they adored, have been overtaken by the storms and snows of many winters; and they who, eye alight, head erect, soul on high, were the finest, smartest, snappiest soldiers ever seen at any time, in any clime, beneath the shining sun—they are gray today and a little bent, a little stooped, a little tired of the long and tedious march, almost ready to say, as the dying Stonewall Jackson said with a last breath:

"Let us cross over the river and lie down in the shade of the trees."

Very soon—very, very soon—we who are left will have to close the door and turn to the future without the inspiration we are getting here today. Let us highly resolve that we, in our turn, will keep alive the flame of patriotism on the nation's altar, not forgetting this glorious sight we behold here today.

EDITORIAL

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ILLINOIS DAY IS OBSERVED BY THE SPRINGFIELD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Illinois Day, the one hundred and second anniversary of the admission of this state into the Union, was celebrated at a banquet at the St. Nicholas hotel Friday evening, December 3, 1920, with Governor Frank O. Lowden acting as toastmaster, and Judge Hugo Pam of the superior court of Cook county and Hon P. G. Rennick, of Peoria as the main speakers.

The banquet was given jointly by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce and the Illinois State Historical society. The dining hall was crowded to its capacity, and many were unable to attend the banquet because of lack of room.

An ovation was given Governor Lowden when he was introduced as toastmaster. The entire audience arose and applauded him for ten minutes.

"Of all the public events during my experience as governor of this state," Governor Lowden said. "None have been more delightful than the annual celebrations of the entrance of this State into the Union. It is with deep regret that I attend my last meeting as the executive of Illinois, but

I hope that it will not be my last meeting in the far more delightful capacity of private citizen."

'I recall that in the year of 1918, when during the World War it was deemed best on account of the unsettled conditions, to give up the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our State, the great service which the Historical Society did for the State by going ahead and making the year one of renewal of our patriotism and loyalty. I desire especially to thank Dr. Schmidt, president of the society. There never was a celebration in the State of Illinois which it was possible for him to attend that he did not lend his presence by representing the State Historical Society."

"I think you all recall the great pageant held at the state fair grounds during that year, and how the people came from all parts of the State to witness the wonderful performance."

"I realize that I am not expected to make a speech at this time, and am simply asked to preside at this dinner, but I cannot refrain from saying to you that it is with great regret that I attend this last meeting of this society during my administration."

Judge Hugo Pam, in the main speech of the evening declared that this nation is facing the greatest crisis in its history at the present time. He said that the two outstanding problems facing the nation today were the immigration problems, and the child welfare problem. His subject was, "The New America."

Judge Pam said in part:

"In every crisis new men have arisen to care for our country. As we celebrate the 102nd anniversary of this State, we have reason to feel proud of the contribution Illinois has made to the nation."

"Our country is a 'New America' in the sense that we have always shown to the world a new spirit, never before known to history. In 1776, when as a mere handful of people we dared to raise our heads and defy one of the greatest powers of the world, our fight for the rights of humanity showed a new spirit to an astonished world. In 1861, although torn and wounded by civil war, with the great Lincoln, from our own State, leading us, we showed to the world

once more a new spirit. We rose above civil strife and became again strengthened and re-united, although all the nations of the world expected to see us fall because of the Civil War."

"In 1898, we showed a spirit of unselfish devotion to the cause of freedom that had never before been shown by any nation when we took up arms against Spain on behalf of a feeble and persecuted race. After winning the war, we asked nothing from Cuba, but set her on her feet again, and helped her take her place among the nations of the world."

"Then came the World War, and again we showed a 'New America' to the world. We entered the fight on the side of right, without any hope or desire for reward, and now that the war is over, America stands as the only conquering nation that fought with absolute unselfishness on the great struggle. We gave our men and our money, and asked nothing in return."

Judge Pam spoke of the immigration question now facing this country. He said in regard to this:

"We must care for the foreigners that come to our shores. We must go among them and teach them the ideals and standards of this country. If we do not, they will come under the influence of those whose influence is bad. We must Americanize the immigrants. Do not forget that the foreigners who have come to this country have made a great contribution to our nation in many ways. The foundation of the growth of this nation has been the power to assimilate all peoples and all races. We must not lose that power, but must take care to develop it, so that the foreigners who come into this country will become the best of citizens."

The judge also dwelt on the problem of child welfare in this country, and paid tribute to Governor Lowden for the work he actively supported during his administration to better the juvenile courts in this State.

"We must care for the children. We must have better juvenile courts, but that is not the real solution. We must give the children of the poor people parks and the recreation centers. This country spends more than a billion dollars a year in the apprehension of criminals and the support of prisons, but we spend less than a million for child welfare."

Hon. P. G. Rennick, of Peoria, gave a talk on "The French in Illinois." He gave a brilliant and humorous speech, which was enthusiastically received. In tracing the history of the old French voyagers and couriers, he showed that Illinois owes many things to the French. He concluded his speech by paying tribute to the State of Illinois, and said, Illinois is the State "where the only king is corn."

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, Springfield's poet, attended the banquet. Governor Lowden arose at the conclusion of the regular program, and called attention to the poet's presence.

"We can't let the poet, of whom the entire State is so proud, get away from us without making himself heard," Governor Lowden declared. Mr. Lindsay consented to recite a poem and gave as his selection, "The Dew, the Rain, and the Moonlight," a beautiful little lyric. The audience gave Mr. Lindsay a warm reception.

Harry Y. Mercer of Danville, gave a number of songs during the program. His efforts were well received, and all were agreed that he is one of the best singers that has been heard in this city. His program included, "Our God, Our Country, and Our Flag," by McHugh; "Song of Saul," Grant-Schaefer, and "The Trumpet Call," by Sanderson. As an encore he sang, "While You're Away," a song by Clay Smith. This was the first time the song had been sung in this city, as it has just been published. It was written for Mr. Mercer in October, while he was travelling on a lyceum course.

JOSEPH MEDILL AND THE MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Joseph Medill who was editor in chief of the Chicago Tribune at the time of his death, March 16, 1899, was probably the biggest newspaperman Chicago has ever produced. He was born April 6, 1823, in St. John, N. B., and when he was 9 years old the family removed to a farm in Stark County, Ohio.

Like many another farm boy, he found life a struggle, and education difficult. He attended the district school, but only in the winter, when there was no plowing or planting, or harvesting, or going to market with produce. He was a constant reader of books. It is said that, like Abraham Lin-

coln, he lacked books himself, but ran through every volume in the library of a neighbor. And, despite all obstacles, he managed to get an education, and a good one.

He studied law while he taught school—and, having whipped the biggest boy, had no further trouble as a teacher. As for the girls, he married one of them. And while he studied law, he also set type, inked rollers, and ground out papers for two newspapers who were opposed to each other. So when he became a lawyer, he was also an editor and printer.

He practiced law for almost three years, then, in 1849, he found means to buy a newspaper. "The law lingered a little while to reclaim the recusant," he said, "but he had tasted the delight of Franklin's nectar, and he never returned."

Mr. Medill called his paper the Coshocton Republican, and with its aid the Republicans carried the county for the first time. Two years later he sold out and founded the Cleveland Leader, one of the biggest papers in that city today. His editorials in this paper attracted the attention and won the friendship of Horace Greeley, and the two fighting editors, both of Scotch-Irish stock, had much to do with the founding of the Republican Party, the nomination and election of Abraham Lincoln, and the death of slavery. It was Greeley who told Mr. Medill, "Go west, young man, go west," and Medill went west—to Chicago, then a city of 16,000, with seven or eight struggling newspapers.

"In the winter of 1854-55, Mr. Medill received a call from Captain J. D. Webster, later a general and chief on Grant's staff at Shiloh," says one account. "Captain Webster owned an interest in The Chicago Tribune and wanted a managing editor. It was a change for the young Ohioan from the more metropolitan Cleveland to the turmoil of the prairie metropolis, but he liked it because he foresaw a great city to be built out of that quagmire near the head of the lake in his own day. He bought an interest in "The Tribune," and before that transaction was consummated met Dr. C. H. Ray of Galena, who bore a letter from Horace Greeley urging Medill to join Ray in starting a newspaper in Chicago."

Dr. Ray and Mr. Medill met in the Old Tremont House—now the down town building of the Northwestern University, and the home of the "part time" classes of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism. Dr. Ray bought into the Tribune. Mr. Medill sold his interest to Edwin Cowles, and a brother of the latter, Alfred Cowles, came to Chicago and bought a third interest in the "Tribune."

The office of the paper was then in Clark street near Lake street. The paper had a circulation of 1,000 daily and was printed on an "Adams" press, the first power press ever brought into Chicago. The power was supplied by a shaggy Canadian pony that went round and round on the principle of an old time thrashing mill, in an empty lot outside the editorial office. The circumambulating pony drove the press. That was in 1855.

Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Medill. The Tribune had become identified with Republican politics and began to support Abraham Lincoln. The great Abolitionist was then "a gawky, joke telling, ill dressed, modest, astute country lawyer, who had some business in Chicago courts." He liked to climb the stairs to the office of Joseph Medill and sit with his feet on the edge of the editor's desk and talk.

Joseph Medill was elected Mayor of Chicago after the great fire, and according to the resolutions passed by the city council after his death, he rendered conspicuous service to this municipality in its highest office and gave the city "a systematic, efficient, and successful administration." Of Mr. Medill, the man, one of his contemporaries said: "His early education, home training, struggles with poverty * * * gave him a ruggedness of character, determination of purpose, and unyielding will that for the period during which he dominated the political thought of the west and northwest, was absolutely needed to be successful."

A poor boy on a farm, a lawyer, a teacher, but always a newspaperman, and a big one. His dying words tell the story: "What's the News?"

MEDILL SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Chicago Tribune Cooperates With The Northwestern University.

The Chicago Tribune is co-operating with Northwestern University in the founding of the Joseph Medill School of Journalism. The new school, which is to be established within the next few months, will be with one or two exceptions, among them notably, the School of Journalism of Marquette University at Milwaukee, the only metropolitan newspaper training institution west of the Alleghanies.

The editors of The Chicago Tribune, conferring with the trustees of the University, represented by President Walter Dill Scott and Ralph E. Heilman, dean of the School of Commerce, agreed that the School should be established as a tribute to Joseph Medill, the builder of The Chicago Tribune, famous as a fearless and brilliant editor, and as the last of the great editors who were really influential moral leaders. The name has also met with the approval of editors and publishers of other Chicago papers. These other papers have agreed to co-operate with the Joseph Medill School to the fullest extent. The plan of the School, while not complete, has proceeded far enough to make possible the following announcement: Afternoon and evening classes will be established in Northwestern University building, Lake and Dearborn Streets, Chicago, for the convenience of newspaper workers in Chicago. This will comprise a four year course for the men now actively engaged on newspapers, trade Journals, and other periodicals.

There will also be a school at Evanston for beginners in Journalism who contemplate newspaper careers. This will be a two years' course and will be exhaustive.

"The purpose of the school will be to provide a definite, practical, professional training for those who wish to enter this field of professional activity, as well as for those already engaged in it," President Scott said.

"The profession of Journalism is one of vital importance in its influence upon public opinion and upon the minds and character of mankind. It will be the object of the Joseph Medill School to make better Journalists. These in turn, will produce better newspapers and periodicals.

"The curriculum will include three types of courses of instruction. First, those familiarizing the student with present day social, economic, and political problems, and the general field of literature. Second, those which will develop his power of clear and effective expression. Third, those which will provide training in the actual technique and practice of modern Journalism. For the third type of courses the Medill School will offer unusual advantages because of the cooperation which is to be provided by the Chicago press.

"Professional education for Journalists has passed beyond the experimental stage. It has already justified itself. We are convinced that through this new school a large contribution will be made to the profession and to the general public welfare.

"Instruction will be offered on two plans, corresponding to the present method of conducting courses in the school of commerce. For full time day students on the Evanston campus, the work in Journalism will constitute one of the two year curricula of the School of Commerce for students who have first completed two years of liberal art work. For those who are employed during the day, work will be offered in the late afternoon and evening courses in the University building in Chicago.

The Joseph Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University will help people to become good journalists. It will not make them good journalists. They must have the aptitude, to begin with. Without the aptitude they will never excel at poetry or mechanics or trading in oil stock.

The original idea was suggested by a Tribune rewrite man, Mr. E. J. Doherty. He also carried on most of the preliminary negotiations necessary and brought the thing to the point where its success seems assured. Having done all this and having won our trust and confidence, he now decides to quit us. He is going to Mexico—of all places—to go into the newspaper business. It has shattered our faith in human nature. We cannot refrain from taking this final shot at him. If he ever wants to come back to The Tribune, he's welcome.

Professor Walter Dill Scott said on November 15, 1920:

"Our work has progressed far enough to permit a general outline of the journalistic educational plan." In selecting

courses we have been guided measurably by the curricula of other Schools of Journalism, notably those of the Universities of Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, and Ohio and the Pulitzer School at Columbia.

"Dean Ralph E. Heilman of the School of Commerce has made a special investigation of the work being done at these schools, and we have been guided largely by his suggestions. Full time university teachers and educators will offer the courses covering economics, literature, and other preparatory studies, while the practical journalistic instruction will not only include part time instructors on the technical sides of Journalism, but special lecturers who have made a success of Journalism and are now active in that field.

"So far as practicable an effort will be made to duplicate the conditions in which the student will be employed when in actual newspaper work. Probably a newspaper office, in a small way; with typewriters, files, indexes, reference books and other necessary paraphernalia will be provided as a handy journalistic laboratory.

"The co-operation tendered by the Chicago press, in this respect, will also be one of the greatest assets of the new school. It naturally will develop in various ways. There will be inspection trips, through the editorial, business, printing and engraving departments of the Chicago newspapers, so that our students may be familiarized with actual methods."

NEW MONUMENT OVER GRAVE OF ANN RUTLEDGE, LINCOLN'S EARLY SWEETHEART.

A large and beautiful monument was erected in January, 1921, on the grave of Ann Rutledge, the sweetheart of Abraham Lincoln, who lies buried in Oakland cemetery, just south of Petersburg. This marks the performance of a deed long contemplated.

A movement to fittingly mark the last resting place of one who was, perhaps, the one most closely associated with the early life of Abraham Lincoln, while he was living at New Salem, had been started several times before, but nothing ever came of it until those who had charge of the last movement took charge of the work.

Henry B. Rankin of Springfield, who has done so much to mark places in Illinois associated with the life of Lincoln, was largely responsible for the marking of Ann Rutledge's grave. In this work he was assisted by a number of Menard County people.

Funds for the erection of the beautiful monument which now stands over the grave were given by members of the families of descendants of people of Menard County who were intimately acquainted with the great Emancipator when he lived in that county.

The stone is a beautiful, massive one, and is of dark Quincy granite. The following verse, which is inscribed on the face of the granite, is taken from Edgar Lee Master's poem, "Ann Rutledge," published in the "Spoon River Anthology."

"Out of me, unworthy and unknown,
The vibrations of deathless music,
With malice toward none, with charity for all,
Out of me, forgiveness of millions towards millions,
And the beneficent face of a nation
Shining with justice and truth.
I am Ann Rutledge, who sleeps beneath these weeds,
Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him, not through union
But through separation.
Bloom forever, O republic,
From the dust of my bosom."

The other stone which has marked the grave of Ann Rutledge for the many years which it has lain in Oakland cemetery is a small, dark piece of rough hewn stone, with the words "Ann Rutledge" roughly marked on its face.

SPRINGFIELD ONE OF WORLD'S SECULAR SHRINES.

By Vachel Lindsay.

As Abraham Lincoln's birthday will soon roll 'round again, it becomes increasingly apparent that the capital city of Illinois is one of the world's secular shrines, and a visit to Springfield is more and more of a pilgrimage. The time was

when the visitor to "Lincoln's city," was satisfied with a morning's stay; a hasty glimpse of the residence and the tomb at Oak Ridge.

John Drinkwater, young English poet, had shaken London with his play of Lincoln. But he came to Springfield before "Abraham Lincoln" was staged on Broadway; before the actors were chosen or anything in regard to this play was definitely determined for the United States. It was an act of pilgrimage indeed. Drinkwater visited every old resident known who had words to say of Lincoln's times. He visited the Civil War Flag Room in the State House. Drinkwater took days enough to visit and inquire in regard to all the minor sites, the locations of Lincoln's old law offices and the station where Lincoln told the citizens of the city goodbye and where his famous farewell address is now set up in bronze.

Another pilgrim from England was the author of the first British biography of Lincoln, Lord Charnwood. His coming was in wartime, so not singled out, among the confused war events. Nevertheless it was with the conviction of a pilgrim that he came to Lincoln's city and took part in the exercises of the Centennial of the State of Illinois.

This is only one aspect of Lincoln's city as a place of pilgrimage. Artists, novelists, and the like are turning to the town with increasing devotion. New Salem has been restored. Edgar Lee Masters, always haunted by the heroic mould of Lincoln and the glory of Lincoln's time, shows the mood they beget in his two new books.

So the Lincoln pilgrimage is becoming a seven-day meditation, covering the grave at Petersburg, the restored New Salem and the sites of Old Springfield.

ARMISTICE DAY OBSERVANCE NOV. 11, 1920.

Silent Chicago Pays Honors to Silent Heroes.

It was like the East turning to Allah. People stumbling in and out of buildings and along the crowded sidewalks, cars clanging along the streets, motors roaring in and out of the jam, thundering trucks pounding the pavements, elevated trains drowning the traffic, policeman's whistle—all the roar,

the rattle, the smash and thunder of the loop at one instant. Then silence. Everything and everybody stopped. Off came the hats of men. Every face turned toward the East and the fields of France and Flanders. Ten thousand persons stood silent in the swirling snow and the strong wind.

From somewhere came the brassy notes of a military trumpet. Then chimes at State and Madison sounded their message that 11 o'clock had arrived, the hour that stopped the war two years ago. And it was over. Chicago had delivered its silent prayer for the dead. The big moment of Armistice Day had passed. At the main entrance of the City Hall a corps of mounted policemen, ordered out by their new chief, drew their horses to a company front and saluted while their bugler sounded "taps." Five hundred persons in Judge William N. Gemmill's speed court stood at attention as the minute of prayer passed. Like services were had in the criminal circuit, and superior courts and in the county jail. In the last place, 745 prisoners joined in the moment of prayer as "taps" echoed through the stone and iron corridors.

Four hundred and fifty employees of the county recorder's office bowed their heads while the Rev. David Jusche, a clerk in the abstract office, offered a prayer.

Three hundred foreigners—citizens in the making—stood facing the east while the minute passed. They had been addressed by Judge John P. McGoorty, in whose court room they had gathered for citizenship papers.

Similar services were held in the Methodist Book concern, 740 Rush Street; the Elmer Richard Company, central manufacturing district, and nearly every business house in the city.

The Chicago Veterans' Association gave a program at Mount Olive Cemetery. Addresses were given by Bishop Samuel Fallows and Captain C. R. Perry, post commander, Chicago Camp No. 54, U. S. W. V. Armistice day and the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the French republic were celebrated by the Alliance Francaise and other French societies of Chicago by a meeting in the Blackstone theater. As the members of the French societies arrived they were presented with programs and tiny tricolors by Miss Theresa Garrett.

Father John B. DeVille of Gary, Ind., was honored at night by the Belgian government for his heroic work in behalf of the women and children of Belgium during the world war. The Order of Leopold II, was conferred on him by Chevalier C. Vermeren, Belgian Consul of Chicago, at an Armistice Day celebration in Chicago.

The Canadian Club of Chicago held its second annual celebration of Armistice day in the Red room of the LaSalle hotel at night. The celebration took the form of a military ball, with consuls representing the allied nations and their staffs in attendance. Men in the uniforms of the armies in which they had fought in the World war, gave the military air and a colorful effect to the affair. William Robertson, the club president, and Mrs. Matthew Hodges, president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, led the grand march. A dance was given by the Aviation Club of Chicago in the Hotel Morrison. Many veterans of the air service were there, wearing their silver wings.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WELLINGTON STREETER

Battling Hero of the "Deestrick of Lake Michigan."

A lonely dog whimpered in the house boat of Cap'n. George Wellington Streeter, Monday, January 24, 1921. Upon the door opposite its moorings at Forsythe Avenue, East Chicago, was tacked a bunch of soiled artificial flowers. The Master of the craft was dead—the ancient mariner of Streeterville had fought his last hard fight. Death was due to pneumonia. Eighty-four years of strenuous life had weakened the doughty battler of the lake front; and his battered plug hat, which during more than thirty years was seen in a dozen frays upon the embattled acres of the "Deestrick of Lake Michigan," had been doffed forever. But the spirit of the Cap'n. still flames high.

"I'll go on with the fight—alone—" says Ma Streeter, his lieutenant for fifteen years. Justice'll triumph, it will, an' the cap'n an' I will win out yet."

It was a heavy storm stirring up the waters of Lake Michigan, which began an Iliad that extended through years of court battles, pitched fights with the police, terms in Joliet

and the bridewell, and finally ended in the temporary vanquishment of Captain Streeter and his retreat to the canal banks of Indiana. Upon a sandbar at the foot of Oak Street his boat—The Reutan—was tossed, and when the wind subsided and the waves grew calm, he and his wife, Maria, found themselves upon a small island of sand. They decided to remain. That was in the summer of 1886.

In time the watery gap between the mainland and the Reutan filled up with sand. Land grew to the eastward also, until more than a hundred acres of white waste had sprung up around the Streeter craft. To this the Captain Streeter made claim, and gave the name "District of Lake Michigan." No part of Illinois was his domain. No, Sir; 'twas a separate commonwealth, under the direct jurisdiction of the United States government, and as such he stoutly held out against the encroachments of "gold coast" Chicagoans.

The first battle occurred in July, 1889, when five constables sought to evict Streeter and his wife, Maria. The latter drove them from the "deestrict" at the point of rifles, and in no uncertain terms informed the world that death would be the portion of him who sought to interfere with the Majesty of the Cap'n. Among the millionaires who organized against the Streeter forces were Potter Palmer, N. K. Fairbank, and Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons. Battle No. 2 occurred in 1899. Five policemen, executing a coup extraordinary managed to capture the Cap'n in an unguarded moment. "Come along, you," said the leader proudly. The next instant consternation was written large upon the policemen's features. A kettleful of boiling water, maneuvered by the able hands of Maria, had been turned upon them. In the confusion that ensued the Cap'n grabbed his rifle, and the battle was over.

A year later the "military governor" objected to the presence of Barney Baer, late captain of police, and sent two bullets crashing through the officer's buggy before he got out of the fight. The next day 500 policemen surrounded the "deestrict." There was much maneuvering and skirmishing. Finally the entire army of Cap'n Streeter was captured by one lone policeman from Lincoln Park. All were acquitted.

In the years which followed, Maria died and the army dwindled and left the intrepid Cap'n alone. For nine months, however, he enjoyed the company of numerous gentlemen in the Joliet penitentiary, whither he was sent for manslaughter, he having killed a "trespasser" named Henry Kirk. In 1905 he married again. "At this juncture must be recorded the big episode in Chicago's Iliad."

'Twas the fall of 1915 and the Sunday closing laws descended upon Chicago's saloons. Into the acres of Streeterville to the foot of Chestnut Street, where stood the Castle of the Cap'n, strayed thousands. The "deestrict," you see, was not a part of Illinois and as such could not be bothered by any prohibitive statutes of the commonwealth. "It's no use talkin'," asserted the Cap'n, "Streeterville won't never have a Chamber of Commerce, until it has its cabaret. This is a frontier town, and its got to go through its red blooded youth, a church and a W. C. T. U. branch never made a big town yet. It must be started with entertainment."

After a few typical wet Sundays the Captain's stock of liquor was confiscated and he himself was arrested.

That was the beginning of the end. Sure enough, the leader of the "deestrict" and his faithful wife returned to dwell in the territory. True, he battled just as courageously in the courts, even interrupting Judge and attorneys to make stout speeches of his own, and once served a term in the county jail for contempt. But one day the minions of the law came to his castle on the lake shore, broke up his chattels, and applied the torch. The Cap'n again became a mariner taking his wife to live on a houseboat. So it was that, still fighting, the Cap'n moved his houseboat down to East Chicago that he might establish an Indiana residence and get proper jurisdiction for more federal litigation.

A sturdy old fighter was this most picturesque of Chicagoans, and his title, it should be added, was no misnomer. After touring the west in a prairie schooner, the then youthful Streeter enlisted at the opening of the Civil War in a Michigan Regiment as a private, and was later promoted to Captain. He served throughout the war.

When Captain Streeter was buried he took with him to his grave, Jan. 29, 1921, the old plug hat which was his con-

stant companion during the long years of his fight. Few persons ever saw the Cap'n when he did not have the old silk hat in his hand or perched on his head, and as he lay in state for three hours in Grace Methodist church, Chicago, while hundreds of persons paid their last tribute, the old hat reposed beside him in the coffin.

"Why," said Casper Smith, Secretary of the Lake Michigan Land Association, who has been associated with the Cap'n in his long fight to gain possession of the "deestrict," "we couldn't think of burying the Captain without his old hat. The Cap'n and that old hat were closer than most men and their headpieces, and I am afraid that something would happen if he should wake up on Judgment Day, and not find the trusty old plug by his side."

From 11 o'clock until 2 in the afternoon, the body of Captain Streeter lay in State in the church, while hundreds of persons passed by the side of the coffin. Rev. Raymond L. Seamans, pastor of the church, preached the funeral sermon, following which the body was taken to Graceland Cemetery for interment.

The active pallbearers were all members of the Lake Michigan Land Association, while the honorary pallbearers were the Captain's old comrades in the Civil War. More than forty automobiles, carrying members of the Association and Grand Army members, followed the hearse to the Cemetery.

"INDIAN FELLOWSHIP LEAGUE"

Reception by Chicago Historical Society.

Indians in tribal costumes of feathers and deerskin mingled with leaders of Chicago Society, Boy Scouts, and Camp Fire Girls, Friday evening, November 19, in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society.

The occasion was the Historical Society reception to the Indian Fellowship League and the Boy Scouts of the northwest district, in celebration of the forming of an alliance by the three organizations to promote better understanding between the Indians and the "pale faces."

Following an address of welcome by Clarence A. Burley, president of the Historical Society, and a talk by Ransom

Kennicott, who told how the county commissioners in charge of the forest preserve are making plans to preserve the many Indian relics in the forest parks, Chief Oshkosh of the Menominee tribe and Chief Buffalo Bear of the Oglalla Sioux tribe spoke regarding the attitude of the Indian himself toward the new league. "The league will close the gap which has existed between the two races for centuries," said Chief Oshkosh. "It will promote a better understanding and go far toward making this country a better place to live in. We have buried the hatchet and turned over a new page, which is clean and white. Let us all unite to keep that page clean and white."

Chief Buffalo Bear praised the work of the Boy Scouts on American Indian Day, September 24. He said the occasion made him feel as though he were standing in the presence of yesterday, today, and tomorrow—yesterday represented by the Indians in their feathered costumes; today, by the business men and the society women of Chicago; and tomorrow, by the Boy Scouts.

Among those present were: Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, Mrs. William S. Monroe, Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. George Dunlap, Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, Chief Petoskey of the Ottawa tribe of Michigan, who now resides in Zion City; Miss Caroline McIlvaine, Mrs. Ogden McClurg, Mr. and Mrs. Ransom Kennicott, and Mr. and Mrs. John Alden Carpenter.

MISS HARRIETT REID

Assumes Her New Position as Illinois Arbitration Agent.

Miss Harriett Reid, former secretary to John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers' Union, assumed her new position as Illinois arbitration agent. Miss Reid will act as arbiter when an employe and employer can not agree on a settlement under the compensation law.

When the civil service list was published with Miss Reid's name at the top, members of the Illinois Industrial Board objected that the position was a man's job, not a woman's. The attention of Governor Lowden was called to the matter by the Women's Clubs of the State, and on December 1st he ordered Miss Reid's appointment.

REV. WILLIAM W. ANDERSON

Voted for Lincoln—Is Regular at Polls.

The Rev. William W. Anderson, 719 Park Avenue, Wilmette, has voted at every presidential election since Abraham Lincoln. Was at the polls on November 6, 1860. Mr. Anderson was 21 years old on that day, and only once since then has a presidential election day come on his birthday—when President Benjamin Harrison was elected. He had two brothers, Captain James E. and Captain Joseph M. Anderson. The former fought in the Confederate Army and the latter with the Union troops. Mr. Anderson served both sides as a member of the Christian Commission, which corresponded to war welfare agencies operating in the World War.

MRS DELIAH KING OF ZION CITY

Said to be the Oldest Woman Voter in the Country.

Although Mrs. Deliah King is in her one hundred and third year, she went to the polls at Zion City on Tuesday, November 2, 1920, and cast her ballot for Harding, defying the snow and the cold.

Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva sent his auto for the aged woman and she rode to the polling place of precinct No. 4, but she walked out proudly. She believes she will live to vote again. In fact, Mrs. King believes she will live to see the second coming of the Savior and tells of a vision she had one time when she was ill. She says a Voice told her, "You shall live to see me come again as I went."

CHICAGO POLES GIVE BIG DEMONSTRATION

In Honor of Their Native Hero, Col. Cedric Fauntleroy.

Five thousand Chicago Poles braved the cold Sunday afternoon, November 14, 1920, and paraded in the stockyards district in honor of Col. Cedric Fauntleroy, whom they proclaimed the Savior of Poland.

The procession started at Forty-seventh Street and Ashland Avenue and moved south in Ashland to Fifty-first, east

to Halsted and north to Dexter Park pavilion, where a big demonstration took place. Several bands led the various societies and numerous American and Polish flags were carried. The parade was led by a group of Polish soldiers who fought in the American army.

Colonel Fauntleroy, who is the head of Poland's flying forces, is in the United States on a four months' furlough to secure funds for the American Relief Commission's use in feeding starving children of Poland.

When Colonel Fauntleroy was introduced he received a great ovation. In beginning his speech he referred to his listeners as fellow countrymen. This was the signal for another demonstration which lasted for five minutes. The Colonel spoke, pledged his life for Poland and made an urgent appeal for needed funds.

The Rev. Wladyslan Zapala, a Polish priest who was in Warsaw when the Poles drove the Red hordes from the gates of the city, described the victory of the Polish soldiers. He also told how the Relief Commission is feeding 1,000,000 Polish children. He ended with an appeal to hearken to Colonel Fauntleroy and respond to the needs of the relief workers.

UNVEIL SHAFT IN MEMORY OF DEAD IN WORLD WAR.

A granite shaft, an enduring memorial to the men of St. Anne's parish, Chicago, who went to war, was unveiled October 31, in the churchyard by the pastor of St. Anne's, No. 153 West Garfield Boulevard, Mgr. E. A. Kelley. There were 432 who went into the army, the navy, and the marine corps, and six were killed. Mgr. Kelley was for many years the chaplain of the "Fighting Seventh," Illinois National Guard, and a close friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The ceremony was held at 3 o'clock and a vast audience attended.

GOLD STAR MOTHERS.

Unveil Memorial to Dead Heroes.

The Gold Star Mothers of the General Loyd Wheaton Post, American Legion, unveiled a tablet November 14,

erected in Edgebrook forest preserve, in honor of the unidentified soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in France. Mrs. John Brucker, president; Mrs. Ellen Gallagher, secretary, and Mrs. D. Schmitt, chairman of the tablet committee, officiated.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, CHICAGO.

Dedicated Tablet to Gold Star Members.

A bronze memorial tablet on which the names of nine Gold Star members of the parish are enrolled was dedicated by the rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Fifty-sixth and Blackstone, Chicago, Sunday, November 14th. Members of Hyde Park Post of the American Legion acted as a guard of honor, and taps were sounded by their bugler.

The boys who died in service were: Elliott Durand, Jr., Eugene Durand, John Seton Lawson, Robert Marion Green, Cedric Barton Strohm, Roger Ferguson Rourke, John Archibald Weber, Bryon Malcolm Gendrean, and Ralph Guy Lloyd.

HYDE PARK Y. M. C. A.

Unveils Tablet to Soldiers.

General Leonard Wood, as he unveiled a memorial tablet at the Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening, November 18, said: "League or no league, America is able to take care of herself. We are always willing and ready to arbitrate."

The tablet was dedicated to the soldier dead of Hyde Park Y. M. C. A. The exercises were part of the twenty-fifth anniversary of that branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

"MADAM D'EPICY CELEBRATES HER ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY."

She lives again a life's Pageant. Napoleon, the French Revolution of 1830, Louis Philippe, Emperor Napoleon III. The stirring times of the Second Empire—all passed in review Tuesday, Dec. 21st, before Lucie D'Epicy, a sprightly

old lady at the Home for Old Ladies in Vincennes Avenue, Chicago.

Madame D'Epicy was celebrating her one hundredth birthday. Born two years before Napoleon died at St. Helena, she came to America in the early '70s with her husband, who had purchased great land tracts in the south. Failing fortunes left Madame to the mercy of charity, and she has lived at the home for many years.

ILLINOIS WOMAN CELEBRATES HER 109TH BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Mary Vermett of Hebron, Illinois, was one hundred and nine years old Dec. 25th. She passed Christmas at the farm of her son, Henry, 75 years old, where she was surrounded by four generations—children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren.

DR. A. F. WERELIUS.

Made Knight by King of Sweden.

Dr. A. F. Werelius, surgeon in charge of the South Shore hospital upon whom recently King Gustav V. of Sweden conferred the cross of the Order of Vasa, was decorated Wednesday, Dec. 22, by Count de Goos of the Swedish consulate in Chicago.

Dr. Werelius studied at the Karlsborg Military Academy in Sweden before entering the University of Illinois School of Medicine. The award is made for his research work in surgery, especially in surgery of the heart, lungs and trachea.

MRS. M. M. RUGGLES, VETERAN SCHOOL TEACHER OF CHICAGO.

Mrs. M. M. Ruggles, for fifty-seven years a teacher and principal in Chicago's public schools, celebrated her seventy-fifth birthday, January 13th at the Ogden School, of which she is principal, when the teachers and other employes of the institution tendered her a banquet.

Mrs. Ruggles is said to be the oldest teacher in point of service now attached to the school system. She was born in Bainbridge, Mich., and came to Chicago many years ago. She has been a principal for the last forty-five years, having been associate principal in the old Huron school for twenty-nine years.

PIONEERS CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING AT LAKE BLUFF, ILL.

All Lake Bluff joined Tuesday night, Jan. 18, 1921, in helping Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Lyon founders and leaders of their pioneer colony, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. The celebration was held in the village hall and practically the whole town was there to witness a second ceremony performed by Reverend Lloyd, pastor of the Lake Bluff Methodist church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Lyons are charter members.

Lake Bluff's gift of $500 in gold was presented to the bride and groom and there were speeches, a banquet and the Virgina reel, led by Mr. Lyon and his "bride" who was charming and pretty in the wedding gown she wore a half century ago.

Harry A. Lyon and Emma Connor were married in Chicago, Jan. 18, 1871, at home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Clarissa Connor, who lived at No. 415 North Monroe Street. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Lyon joined others in establishing the village of Lake Bluff, where Mr. Lyon was one of the original members of the Village board and the first real estate dealer and insurance man. Mr. Lyon is 77 years old. He was born in Woodstock, Conn., and came to Chicago in 1871.

MEXICAN AND CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

William Shannon Slifer, 88 years old, Mexican and Civil war veteran, died at Beecher City, Illinois, Nov. 16, 1920. Ten children, sixty-three grandchildren and twenty-seven great grandchildren survive.

MRS ANNA NICKERSON.

104 Years and 10 Months old Dies.

Mrs. Anna Nickerson, 104 years and 10 months old, one of the oldest residents of Illinois, died Dec. 21 at the poor farm in Ottawa, Illinois. Mrs. Nickerson suffered a fractured hip in a fall the day before Thanksgiving, and this is believed to have caused her death. She had no living relations. She had been at the poor farm for nineteen years.

COL. AMOS ROOD.

Survivor of Chicago Fire. Dies in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Col. Amos D. Rood, founder of the Chicago Sand and Gravel Company, whose original contract started the filling in of land that is now Chicago's best residence section, died Dec. 14 at Grand Rapids, Mich. Colonel Rood was 82 years old and a civil war veteran. He came to Chicago in 1871 and, with A. B. Pullman and other pioneer business men, organized the "Relief and Aid Society," distinguished for charitable purposes following the Chicago fire. A son, Edwin Rood of Chicago, and four daughters survive.

CHARLES T. POWNER.

Owner of Chain of Book Stores Dies in Los Angeles.

Charles T. Powner, founder of the chain of book stores in Chicago, Cleveland and Los Angeles operating under his name, died Sunday, December 26 in Los Angeles after a short illness. He was 66 years old. Mr. Powner took pleasure in gathering rare treasures in his stores. He was a native of Indiana and spent his younger years as an educator, chiefly at Decatur, Ill., and Greensburg, Indiana. In 1908 he opened a store at 37 North Clark Street, later opening two other book stores. He moved to Los Angeles in 1918. Mr. Powner was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Mr. Powner is survived by his widow and four children. Funeral services were held in California.

CHICAGO TEACHER FIFTY-SIX YEARS.

Mrs. Fried Liesc of 3448 Elaine Place, who taught school in Chicago when a girl 16 years old, died Thursday, Dec. 30th. She was 75 years old. Mrs. Liesc ceased teaching upon her marriage to Frederick Liesc, a chemist, fifty-six years ago.

DEATH OF COL. JOHN B. WARNER.

Mayor of Peoria for Eighteen Years.

Col. John B. Warner, eight times Mayor of Peoria, Colonel of the 108th Illinois Volunteer infantry during the civil war, and a resident of Peoria for seventy-five years, died in Peoria, Dec. 28, after an illness of two days. Colonel Warner celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday in October, 1920.

DR. NATHAN SMITH DAVIS.

1858-1920.

Dr. Nathan Smith Davis, formerly vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association and for many years among the most prominent of Chicago's physicians, died Dec. 21, 1920, at Pasadena, California.

Doctor Davis was the son of one of Chicago's medical pioneers and bore his father's name. He was born in Chicago in 1858, and was educated at Northwestern University. In 1880 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Northwestern and in 1883 was awarded his M. D., from the Chicago Medical College and the degree of A. M., from Northwestern. In 1884 Doctor Davis became visiting physician at Mercy hospital, a position he held for many years. In the same year he married Miss Jessie Hopkins, daughter of Judge Hopkins of Madison, Wis. In 1887 he became professor of principles and practice in Northwestern University's Medical School and in 1901, became dean of the School.

Doctor Davis served as secretary of the practical medicine section of the American Medical Association, was a member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences and a fellow of the American Academy of Medicine. He served as a trustee

of Northwestern, was active in the affairs of the Illinois State Medical Society and the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, and was interested in many scientific bodies. He studied his profession both in Heidelberg and Vienna.

The widow, two sons, Nathan Smith Davis III., and William Deering Davis, and a daughter Ruth Davis Dangler, survive.

MRS. ANN GIBSON RUGER.

Said to Have Been First White Child Born in Rockton, Winnebago Co., Illinois, Dies.

Mrs. Ann Gibson Ruger, widow of the late William Ruger and said to have been the first white child born in Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois, died Jan. 23, at her home 3532 West Van Buren street, Chicago. She was 83 years old.

LAKE COUNTY ILLINOIS' OLDEST RESIDENT DIES.

Mrs. Salome M. Brand of Highland Park, who died Jan. 11, was said to have been the oldest resident of Lake County. She was 96 years old. Mrs. Brand was born in Alsace, France, and came to America in 1830, and with her family, journeyed to Lake County by ox team from Pennsylvania. She was buried in Highland Park.

OLDEST NORTHERN ILLINOIS RESIDENT, 103, IS DEAD.

John Reading, 103 years old, one of the oldest residents of northern Illinois, died Jan. 25, at St. Joseph's hospital in Joliet.

Until he was 100 years old he was actively engaged as a painter and paperhanger.

OLDEST RESIDENT OF ORLAND TOWNSHIP, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, DIES.

Christian Roemer, pioneer settler of Orland township, and oldest resident of that community died Saturday, Jan.

22d, at his home in Tinley Park. Mr. Roemer was born in Germany, June 21, 1834. At the age of 23 he came to this country. He settled in Orland township and bought forty acres of land to which he gradually added much more.

Funeral services were held Tuesday noon, Jan. 25, from the German Methodist church, Tinley Park, of which he was a member.

GEORGE W. FITHIAN.

1854-1921.

George W. Fithian, who was a member of the resolutions committee at the 1920 Democratic National Convention, formerly member of Congress from the Twenty-third Illinois district, died of pneumonia, Jan. 22 at Memphis, Tenn., during a business trip.

Mr. Fithian was born on a farm near Willow Hill, Illinois, July 4, 1854. After he grew up he was a farm hand for several years and later went to the Lawrenceville Courier as an apprentice printer. He worked later at Mount Carmel and in 1872, became foreman of the Newton Press. He studied law and was elected state's attorney of Jasper County in 1876. He received a second term four years later.

He was a candidate for a Congressional nomination in 1884, but was beaten in the convention. He later was nominated and elected. He was one of the down State leaders of the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO AND ILLINOIS' CONTRIBUTIONS

To the Relief of Children in Europe.

Mrs. Russell Tyson, secretary of the European Relief Council for Illinois, reports that Chicago and Illinois have so far contributed $400,000 for the relief of the starving children of Europe. It is hoped to raise $1,500,000. Mrs. Tyson received the following letter recently, from Mrs. Cyrus Hall McCormick. "I am sending you the result of some little collections which were taken up among our household and garage employes for the invisible guests. I am sending the money direct to you to pass on to the treasury, as I feel you will be

interested in the personal side." The amount is $20.00. America's quota is $33,000,000. New York National Headquarters announced Dec. 31, 1920 that $11,000,000 had been subscribed.

RELIEF OF EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

Having obtained a six day extension of time in which to obtain subscriptions of $500,000, the amount still needed to complete Chicago's $1,000,000 quota for European children's relief, the committee received on Dec. 31, 1920, a check for $50,000 from Julius Rosenwald.

"It is a child's right to live," said Mr. Rosenwald. "The lives of millions of children in Europe depend on the generosity of the American people. Ten dollars will assure the life of one of these little children."

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, CHICAGO.

Former Mayor Carter Harrison, was expected to be the oldest alumnus present at the semi-centennial dinner of the Loyola University alumni association on Wednesday, Jan. 25th, 1921, in the Tiger room of the Hotel Sherman. The ex-mayor was graduated from the old St. Ignatius College in 1876, and was second in his class. He admits this honor was inevitable as there were only two men in the '76 class. The dinner will mark the golden jubilee of Loyola University which graduated its first class from St. Ignatius College in 1871. During the Chicago fire the college was converted into a hospital and classes were not resumed for several months. The college building in Roosevelt road and Blue Island Avenue is one of the oldest structures in Chicago. It has over 6,000 alumni.

GOLDEN WEDDING CELEBRATED BY HOYNE FAMILY.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maclay Hoyne, parents of Maclay Hoyne, former State's Attorney, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary Jan. 25, with a reception in the evening at

their home, 4217 Sheridan Road. Mr. Hoyne has been a resident of Chicago for seventy-seven years, coming here by stage coach from his birthplace in Galena.

John D. Temple, Mrs. Hoyne's grandfather, and John D. Caton, a former judge of the State Supreme court, established the first stage coach line between Chicago and Ottawa, and held the first government contract for transporting mail between these points. Mr. Hoyne's father, Thomas Hoyne, was Mayor of Chicago in 1875. Mr. Hoyne's four grandchildren and his six children were present at the celebration. The children in addition to Maclay, are Mrs. Fred Ingraham of Cleveland, Ohio, Thomas T., Dr. Archibald L., Miss Mary L. and Eugene M. Hoyne.

Gifts of Books, Letters, Pictures and Manuscripts to the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

Barce, Elmore. The Land of Potawatomi. Fowler, Indiana, 1919. Gift of the author, Elmore Barce, Fowler, Indiana, 1919.

Brown, E. L. A Motor flight through picturesque Illinois. Artists and realities. Union of Beauty and Utility. Governor Lowden and Senator McCormick at home. Lorado Taft and the home town of Oregon, Illinois. Gift of the Elmwood, Illinois Gazette, Aug. 3, 1921.

California State. California in the War. War Addresses. Proclamations and Patriotic Messages of Governor William D. Stephens. Gift of the California Historical Commission, Sacramento, Cal.

Chicago, Illinois. Chicago, The Great Central Market. Field Quality News Chicago, 1921. Gift of Marshall Field & Co.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Anna, Illinois. Rich Chapter Year Book 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. George W. Crawford.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Aurora, Illinois. Aurora Chapter Year Book 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. David J. Peffers.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Belleville, Illinois. Year Books, 1919-1920. 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. C. B. Harrison.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Cambridge, Illinois. List of Members, 1921. Gift of Miss Theresa Kirkland, Secretary of the Chapter.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Carthage, Illinois. Shadrach Bond Chapter Year Books, 1906 to 1920. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Caroline C. Cox.

Daughters of the American Revolution. Chicago, Illinois. Chicago, Chapter Year Book 1920-1921. Gift of Miss Susie Ide Chatfield, Cor. Sec.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago, Illinois. Gen. Henry Dearborn Chapter Year Books, 1914 to 1921. Gift of Mrs. Charles P. Dawley, Cor. Sec.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago, Illinois. Kaskaskia Chapter Year Books, 1916 to 1919. Gift of Mrs. John G. Jordan.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago, Illinois. DeWalt Mechlin Chapter, Year Books, 1918 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. William Hedges.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Decatur, Illinois. Stephen Decatur Chapter Year Books, 1918 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. E. L. Pegram.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Dixon, Illinois. Dixon Chapter Year Books, 1912 to 1921, except for the years 1915-1916. Gift of Mrs. R. M Sproul.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Downer's Grove, Illinois. Downer's Grove Chapter Year Books, 1912 to 1921, except for the years 1914-1915. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. L. C. Catlin Hannum.

Daughters of the American Revolution, East St. Louis, Illinois. Cahokia Mound Chapter Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Willis J. Smith.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Effingham, Illinois. Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Year Books 1912 to 1921, except the years 1917, 1918, 1919. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. W. H. Smith.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Freeport, Illinois. Elder William Brewster Chapter, Year Books, 1914 to 1921, except for the years 1917, 1918, 1919. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Boyd P. Hill.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Galena, Illinois. Priscilla Mullens Chapter Year Book, (First) 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. William Grant Bale.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Greenville, Illinois. Benjamin Mills Chapter Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Davidson.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Highland Park, Illinois. North Shore Chapter Year Books, 1919 to 1921. Also By Laws of the Chapter and notes on history of Highland Park, 1920. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. C. A. Winston.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Jacksonville, Illinois. Rev. James Caldwell Chapter Year Books, 1897 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Miss Ella Trabue.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Joliet, Illinois. Louis Joliet Chapter Year Books 1914 to 1921. Gift of Mrs. Leonard J. Willson.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Kewanee, Illinois. Kewanee Chapter Year Books, 1915 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. H. E. Pursell.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Moline, Illinois. Mary Little Deere Chapter Year Books, 1902, 1903, 1914, 1915, 1920, 1921. Gift of Miss Lucy D. Evans.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Monmouth, Illinois. Puritan and Cavalier Chapter, Year Books, 1907 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. J. Clyde McCoy.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Morris, Illinois. Alida C. Bliss Chapter Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Secretary, Mrs. Theo. L. Bergen.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Oak Park, Illinois. George Rogers Clark Chapter. Supplement to Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Thomas O. Perry.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Ottawa, Illinois. Ottawa Chapter Year Books, 1896 to 1921, except for the year 1902. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. E. P. Johnson.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Paris, Illinois. Madam Rachel Edgar Chapter Year Books, 1919 to 1921. Gift of Mrs. J. E. Vance, Cor. Sec. of the Chapter.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Robinson, Illinois. James Halstead Senior Chapter Year Books, 1914 to 1921, except for the years 1918-1919. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Gertrude E. Maxwell.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Rochelle, Illinois. Rochelle Chapter Year Books, 1904 to 1920. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. H. C. Donner.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Rock Island, Illinois. Fort Armstrong Chapter Year Books, 1896 to 1921. Also History of Fort Armstrong Chapter from its organization, February, 1896, to May, 1897. Gift of Mrs. A. D. Tellman, Sec. of the Chapter.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Sterling, Illinois. Rock River Chapter Year Books, 1918 to 1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. Frank J. Bowman.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Sycamore, Illinois. Gen. John Stark Chapter Year Books, 1907 to 1921. Gift of the Chapter.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Urbana, Illinois. Alliance Chapter Year Books, 1912 to 1914. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. E. C. Baldwin.

Daughters of the American Revolution, Victoria, Illinois. George Sornberger Chapter Year Book, 1920-1921. Gift of the Regent, Mrs. I. R. Gordon.

Daughters of the American Revolution Twenty-fourth Annual Conference Report. March 24, 25, 1920. Gift of the Secretary, Mrs. Nevin C. Lescher, Galesburg, Illinois.

Delavan, Illinois. Historical Delavan. Delavan Advertiser Print, Delavan, Illinois. Gift of Mrs. W. R. Curran, 726 Park Avenue, Pekin, Illinois.

Edmonds, George. Facts and Falsehoods, Concerning the War on the South. Gift of Miss Ida F. Powell, 1447 Marquette Rd., Chicago, Illinois.

Genealogy. The Alden Kindred. Vol. 1, Vol. 2, and Vol. 3, Nos. 1-5.

Genealogy. The Descendants of Henry Chamberlain. These two items gift of Philip L. Barker, 2534 Drake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Genealogy. Avery, Fairchild and Park. Families of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. With short narration of facts concerning Mr. Richard Warren, Mayflower passenger. Gift of Mr. Samuel Putnam Avery, 61 Woodland Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

Genealogy. Bowman Family. Typewritten copy. Gift of Dr. Albyn Adams, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Genealogy. Felt Family. A register of the Ancestors of Dorr Eugene Felt and Agnes (McNulty) Felt. Compiled by Alfred L. Holman. Gift of Mr. Dorr Eugene Felt, 1713-35 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Genealogy. Sewall Family. Gift of Miss Helen Goodell of Beardstown, Ill., January 5, 1921.

Grand Imperial Council Red Cross Constantine, 1921, Proceedings of. Gift of George W. Warvelle, 1901 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

Heffernan, B. L. "Activity of the Celt in making America." Gift of B. L. Heffernan, Rockford, Illinois.

Herriott, F. I. Memories of the Chicago Convention of 1860. Reprinted from the Annals of Iowa for October, 1920. Gift of Prof. F. I. Herriott, Drake University, DesMoines, Iowa.

Highland Park Presbyterian Church, Highland Park, Illinois. Historical Sketch. Fiftieth Anniversary, 1871-1921. Gift of the McCormick Theological Seminary, 2330 N. Halstead Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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NECROLOGY

JUDGE WALTER B. DOUGLAS.

JUDGE WALTER BOND DOUGLAS.

By Charles P. Pettus.

In the death of Judge Walter Bond Douglas, which occurred on November 7, 1920, the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis sustained an irreparable loss, the Mississippi Valley lost one of her most able historians and the world a gentleman of the noblest type.

The people of St. Louis knew him as an upright judge who had done honor to the Circuit Bench; as a member of the Bar who exemplified the finest ideals of the legal profession. This has been well expressed by Mr. Tyrrell Williams, who writes: "I had much admiration for Judge Douglas as a lawyer and a historian, but at this time, I want to speak of what I regard as most important for a lawyer to possess, namely, a clear distinction between what we call law and something else which we may as well call morality. * * * I judge lawyers very largely by the attitudes they assume towards these occasional gaps between law and morality. They are the lawyers who in the long run improve conditions and preserve society."

Though a Democrat in the full sense, he never followed the mob, but kept himself within the moorings of sane and sound government. Always self-effacing, with the natural instinct of the historical student, Judge Douglas combined rare mentality with an altruistic bend and gave his talents lavishly to the community.

Even as early as 1897 Judge Douglas had become identified with the Missouri Historical Society and was making its development along the best lines of labor of love. In January 1903 he was chosen President of the Society.

He superintended the historical exhibit for the Society at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904.

He was one of the foremost workers for the week-long celebration of the Centennial of the incorporation of the City of St. Louis in 1909.

He contributed in no small measure to the great success of the St. Louis Pageant and Masque held in Forest Park in 1915.

But as an authority on the history of St. Louis and Missouri, and in fact of the whole Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, Judge Douglas was best known far beyond the State's borders.

He was in demand for addresses before historical Societies, he was consulted on historical questions in dispute, and he responded always cheerfully and with conscientious devotion to accuracy.

At the time of his death, Judge Douglas was preparing several works which he hoped to publish. That he had not finished them, was due largely to the fact that he was forever giving all of his spare time helping others with the publication of their works, always encouraging others to do their best that he might credit them with all the help he could give them in doing it.

For many years he was editor of the Missouri Historical Society's Collections. In Volume III, was published his scholarly article on Manuel Lisa. He also edited with most interesting notes, James' "Three Years Among the Indians."

On request he prepared papers for other Societies such as his address on "Sieur de St. Ange," published in the Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society, (No. 14, 1909). Such papers and brief articles signed with his initials in the Missouri Historical Society Collections, no nothing more than suggest the power he had developed as a historical authority.

Judge Douglas was born in Brunswick, Missouri, December 20, 1851; son of James Marsh and Caroline (Bond) Douglas. Graduated from Westminster College, A. B., 1873. Harvard University Law School, LL.B, 1877. Admitted to the practice of law in Missouri, May 1878; Judge of the Circuit Court of St. Louis, 1901; Secretary of the Judicial conference since 1903. Instructor in Benton Law School in 1898 and for several succeeding years. Member of the American Bar Association, of the American Historical Association, and of the University, Jefferson and Mercantile Clubs,

and an honorary member of the Illinois State Historical Society.

He was a Missourian, this was a primary fact. But, he also loved to remember that he was a Scotchman by descent and by tradition. The thistle to him, was probably the loveliest bloom. This spirit was evidenced at his summer home "Spot" in Florissant, when celebrating the birthdays of his children each year, he would engage a Scotchman, attired in kilts, to play his bag-pipe on the lawn.

Judge Douglas was married April 29, 1891, to Francesca B. Kimball. He is survived by his widow and the following children: Antoinette, Marjory, James Marsh, Francis Paxton and William Cerre.

The members of the Missouri Historical Society knew him as the official who for more than twenty years had been the main stay of the organization, carrying on not only cheerfully but with enthusiasm the burden of the details. That the library, the manuscripts, the archives, the fur trade correspondence, the war trophies and the varied collections of the Society have grown until they tax the spacious Jefferson Memorial is due to Judge Douglas in a greater degree than to any other person.

In these sordid times, how refreshing was his unselfish spirit which never lowered its standard, however great the cost.

ROBERT WILSON McCLAUGHRY.

1839-1920.

Major Robert Wilson McClaughry, a beloved and honored Companion of the Loyal Legion, was born on July 22nd, 1839, at Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois, and died in Chicago, Illinois, November 9th, 1920. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, Richard McClaughry, came from Ireland to New York in 1765, and served as a private soldier in Col. Alexander Webb's regiment of New York militia during the Revolutionary War, assisting in the capture of the British army under Burgoyne, and taking part in the battle of Bennington, Vermont. Representatives of the family have been found in the armies of the United States in every war since that time.

Robert W. McClaughry attended public schools during his boyhood on his father's farm. He took the classical course at Monmouth College, Illinois, graduating in 1860. After teaching a year in the college he declined, on account of his health, an offered professorship.

He removed to Carthage, Ill., in August, 1861, and with his brother-in-law, Andrew J. Griffith, bought the Carthage Republican and gave himself to devoted editorial work for the cause of the Union.

On August 15th, 1862, he enlisted in the 118th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was later elected Captain of Co. B.

He was mustered as Major in the same regiment in December, 1862. The regiment was assigned to 1st Brigade of the 3rd Division of the 13th Army Corps, and participated in expedition to Vicksburg via Chickasaw Bayou, in the expedition to Arkansas Post, January 11th, 1863, and in the campaign which ended in the surrender of Vicksburg. In the engagements of that campaign the regiment was in the battles of Champion Hill, Miss., May 6th; Big Black River, May 16th, and in the assault, May 22, 1863; also in the campaign against Jackson, Miss., July 10 to 20th, 1863. On Sept. 30th left

New Orleans on sick leave, and was ordered on recruiting service by General Banks.

On May 14th, 1864, he was transferred to the Pay Department and served as Paymaster until his muster out October 12th, 1865.

In the Presidential campaign of 1864 he spent a month's furlough in a canvass of Illinois advocating the re-election of Abraham Lincoln and the vigorous prosecution of the war. He served four years as County Clerk of Hancock county, Illinois, from November, 1865.

On August 1st, 1874, he was appointed warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet, and began the distinctive work of his career. He was one of the early advocates of the new penology that favored remedial instead of purely retributive treatment, and was intimately associated with noted prison reformers like Z. R. Brockway, of New York; Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and the two Dr. Wines, of Illinois.

After fourteen years of service at Joliet, he was invited to open and organize the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntington.

In preparing for the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago, in 1893, Mayor Hempstead Washburne appointed him General Superintendent of Police. He entered upon the work on May 15, 1891, and for three years did a remarkable work in fighting crime and criminals and corrupt politicians. On August 1st, 1893, Governor Altgeld appointed Major McClaughry General Superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac. March 1st, 1897, Governor Tanner requested him to resume again the duties of warden of the State Penitentiary at Joliet. On July 1st, 1899, at the personal solicitation of President Wm. McKinley, he accepted the appointment of warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. He began the work of the erection of the great federal prison, and served until June 30th, 1913, when because of his advancing age and physical infirmities, he resigned.

President Cleveland commissioned Major McClaughry to represent the United States at the International Prison Congress held in Paris in 1895. He received many honors and courtesies from government and prison officials. It may be

recalled that he first introduced the Bertillon method of identifying criminals into the United States. He was one of the marshals in the funeral procession of President Lincoln when his body was taken from the State House to Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Major McClaughry was an earnest Christian. While in Joliet he was an elder in the Central Presbyterian church and the devoted friend of our beloved and honored Companion, the Rev. Dr. (Col.) James Lewis.

A service was held at the Buena Memorial Presbyterian Church, under the direction of the Rev. E. E. Hastings, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Joliet. Dr. Lang, of Joliet, an old friend and comrade, made the principal address. The Rev. Duncan C. Milner and Rev. Henry Hepburn, with Dr. Hastings, took part in the service. The body was taken to his old home at Monmouth, where a service was held under the direction of the Rev. Dr. T. H. McMichael, on Nov. 13th, 1920.

Dr. McMichael, in the opening of his address, said that when he heard of the death of Major McClaughry there came to his mind, "the words spoken long ago by the old king of Israel upon the death of one whose rugged qualities he admired—'There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel.'"

The above address was prepared by

DUNCAN CHAMBERS MILNER,
ERASTUS WEBSTER WILLARD,
WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS,

A committee of the Military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of the State of Illinois.

MAJOR ROBERT WILSON McCLAUGHRY.

Address by Dr. T. H. McMichael.

When we heard in Monmouth of the passing of Major McClaughry there came to my mind those words spoken long ago by the old King of Israel upon the death of one whose rugged qualities he admired, "There is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel."

I am sure these words find an echo this morning in the hearts of all who knew Robert W. McClaughry.

He was a "prince among men"—a great man in more respects than one. No one knows this better, no one realizes it more fully than those of the community in which he used to live—which was so much to him, and in which he had so large a place.

We go back in thought to that time when he came to Monmouth as a boy. We think of those days he spent here in his college life, and how that college life with its reminiscences and its lasting friendship formed was ever dear to him. Then we gave him to the state and to the nation. He became a part of state and nation. Today after a life so well spent, so wonderfully useful, the sacred dust is brought back to mingle with the dust of our own "Silent City."

He was a "prince and a great man" in the achievements of his life.

He was a pioneer in the particular work to which he gave himself. He was a "humane warden" in the day when to be a humane warden was not a popular thing. His heart went out to the unfortunate and he said, "Some better thing can be worked out for those who have fallen in crime, and folly, and sin." He pushed out in what was then a new line of endeavor. Wherever we go up and down this country and even to foreign countries we find men who knew him, and who recognize and appreciate his far reaching service to humanity.

Monmouth College feels that in giving Major McClaughry to the world she has made a real contribution to society.

Speaking for his Alma Mater I can say she has no child of whom she is prouder. Just here I remember a fine tribute paid him by Judge Silas Porter some years ago in introducing him as an after-dinner speaker. "Whenever a number of Monmouth men are gathered together where Major McClaughry sits is the head of the table." It was a sincere tribute to the man who was worthy of it.

He was a "prince and a great man" in his personality.

We are thinking this morning not only of his work but of the man. Back of the work was the man, and the man after all is greater than the work. The elements in him were so mixed that we may truly this morning stand up and say to all the world "this was a man."

Rarely have we seen admirable qualities mixed in one as we found them mixed in Major McClaughry. What a heart of tenderness—what a heart of love and sympathy there was in this man, and yet withal what firmness—what rugged strength—what power of will. Rarely have I seen these elements so well mixed in any other man. His heart was throbbed with tenderness and sympathy, and yet his will was iron, when with splendid determination he set his face against that which was evil or hurtful to society. What a well rounded—what a full orbed character he was!

I remember how in my college days—in the early and middle eighties Major McClaughry was the idol and ideal of us all. As college boys we used to hang upon his words of fascinating eloquence. He gripped the hero worshipping qualities in us in a strange and potent way. As we grew older, however, the spell was not broken. The idol of youthful days was not shattered. Indeed as with advancing years we came to know his life more closely, and to be able to weigh it in the scales of a more mature judgment, he has loomed larger and larger, and the idol of our younger days has been touched as with a new halo.

He was a "prince and a great man" in his Christian character.

His Christian faith was as simple hearted as that of a child. He never got away from that simplicity that enabled him to look up into the Great Father's face just as a child looks up into the face of an earthly parent. He believed in

God. Like Enoch of old he walked with him. God was to him a real person. The influence of God as a personal influence was round about his life. He lived as in "the great task master's eye."

Back of his work was the man, and back of the man was the Christ who lived in him and of whom he could say just as certainly as did the apostle of old. "It is not I that live, but Christ that liveth in me." He was a splendid example of a Christian man in the largest and best sense of that term. He was one whose life was touched by the constant consciousness of the personal presence and influence of his God.

Thus while we mourn this morning we do not mourn as those who have no hope. We know that his life is not ended. We know that for him this event is but the opening of the door into a realm where character receives its crown, and where the splendid qualities of this life reach their perfection.

A few years ago one of Major McClaughry's close friends, one of his life long college friends, Dr. John H. Brown, reached the age of eighty-one, and then laid down the burdens of life. Professor J. V. Brown addressed to his father a short poem of appreciation. So well do the lines apply to the present circumstances that I wish to quote them:

"If I were eighty-one
And felt that I had done
As much, as well as one
Of whom I am a son,—
Why then, I'd count I'd won
An earthly prize 'neath none
If I were eighty-one.

"If I were eighty-one,
Such years as yours! You've won
Your 'place within the sun.'
Your dream of days well done,
Your rest, your seasoned fun—
Why not? We walk; you've run;
If I were eighty-one.

"If I were eighty-one!
Your life has served the Son,
You listen for 'Well done.'
You front the fuller sun.
Say not the threads are spun.
Your time has but begun.
If I were eighty-one.

DR. MCMICHAEL'S PRAYER.

Our Father and our God we thank Thee for the life of Major Robert W. McClaughry. We thank Thee for his life here in this community. We know that the influence he has brought to bear shall not soon pass away. We thank Thee for his life in the wider world where he poured out the strength and ruggedness of his life in a service through which many a darkened life has been touched with a new hope.

We know that lives such as his cannot die. They must live on as the years come and go in the influences they have set going.

He walked with Thee and now in a full old age Thou hast brought him to the close of a life that has grown more unselfish and more beautiful with the crowning of the years.

We mourn his loss but even as we do so we thank Thee for the influence of his life that abides with us. We are comforted too by a wonderful hope as we face the future. We know that death does not end all—that the voice of this life has not been forever hushed. This is not the folding of wings; it is rather a spreading of wings to soar.

We ask O God, that Thou wilt be with us now as we carry the sacred dust to the silent city, there to lay it away in the hope of the blessed resurrection of the just. Be with those who mourn—the wife, give her strength and sustain her—the sons and daughters, those who are gathered here with us this morning and those who are far away, watch over them and keep them that they may ring true to the father's influences and the father's life. We ask that they may be found, every one, keeping step with him as he kept step with the Lord Christ, in whose name and for whose sake we ask it. Amen.

R. W. McClaughry Devoted Life to State and Nation.

(From Pontiac Daily Leader of November 11, 1920.)

The death of Major R. W. McClaughry, noted in Tuesday's Daily Leader, marks the passing of one who has left a record for high achievement in the state and nation.

In both civic and military activities, he was a leader of rare executive ability, and his unusual talents won recognition and advancement in every field of his personal endeavor.

Many men and women, in places both high and lowly, will remember his unfailing kindness and self-expending helpfulness, his ready justice and tender mercy, throughout their lives. The evidences of his Christian character will shine untarnished long after his face and name are forgotten.

Major Robert Wilson McClaughry was born July 22, 1839, in the village of Fountain Green, Hancock county, Illinois.

His father, Matthew McClaughry, a native of Kortright, Delaware county, New York, was a prosperous farmer in Fountain Green from 1836 until his death in 1879. He was descended from a Scotch-Irish family of antiquity and great respectability and from the Highland clan of MacRae of Kintail and the famous Lowland house of Montgomerie. The name McClachrigh in the Gaelic means "son of the king of the stone," and is held by some to be a McGregor pseudonym, adopted because of the proscription of the use of the name of MacGregor, and alluding to the clan's descent. A clan of the Stewarts also translate the name into Kingstone. One of his ancestors was a dragoon or curassier in the army of William of Orange in 1690.

Major McClaughry's mother was Mary Hume, a descendant of the Humes of Wedderburn, heads of the ancient border clan in Scotland and also descended from the Roses and MacIntoshes of Inverness-shire. His great grandfather, Andrew McClaughry, came to America with three brothers in 1765 as members of the "Clinton colony," and settled first at Salem and Argyle in Washington (then Charlotte) county, later removing to Delaware county. All took active part against Britain in the American war for independence, Andrew, as a member of Col. Alexander Webster's regiment of New York

militia, aiding in the capture of Burgoyne. Their descendents have been found in the armies of the United States in every war since.

Robert Wilson McClaughry's middle name was given him to commemorate the alliance of the Humes with the border family of Wilson of Roxburgshire, a name celebrated in Scottish history.

Major McClaughry was raised on his father's farm at Fountain Green, and as a boy and youth experienced all of the crucial tests of pioneer manhood in that early day. One of the exciting incidents of his boyhood occurred near Blandinsville, Ill., in 1853, when, lost in a snow storm with his team, on the trackless prairie, he endured a night-long battle with wolves in defense of his horses.

He was educated at Monmouth college, a United Presbyterian institution at Monmouth, Ill., which has given to the world some staunch and brilliant men of the Scottish and Scoto-Irish stock. He was graduated in the classical course in 1860 and was a teacher in the college for about a year. He removed in 1861 to his native county, purchased the "Carthage Republican" in partnership with his brother-in-law, and as an editor immediately threw all of his energy and command of excellent and soul-stirring English into the cause of the Union. By his patriotic and eloquent advocacy of the cause by tongue and pen, he was largely instrumental in raising the 118th regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry. When the regiment was complete he sold his share in the newspaper to his brother-in-law, Dr. A. J. Griffith, for one dollar, and enlisted as a private in Company "B" on August 15, 1862, seven days prior to his 23d birthday and two months after his marriage. He was immediately elected captain of his company, having attained proficiency by study and drill in military tactics while a student at Monmouth.

Before the regiment left Camp Douglas at Springfield he was promoted major on November 7, 1862, and was mustered in as major by Captain Washington. He fought with his regiment in Grant's Vicksburg campaign in the 1st brigade, 3d division, and 1st brigade, 9th division, 13th army corps. On September 30, 1863, after his regiment had been transferred to the Dept. of the Gulf, he was invalided home from New

Orleans. Before rejoining his command he was ordered on recruiting service by General Banks, where he remained till May 13, 1863, when he was transferred to the pay department because of continued ill health, and stationed at Springfield, Ill., until mustered out on October 12, 1865.

Major McClaughry became prominently connected with the Republican party in Illinois in 1864 and was one of the council of young men called by Governor Richard Yates to whom the state owed its safety in the dark and uncertain period following the rebellion. He canvassed the state during a month's furlough from the army, urging the election of his personal friend, Abraham Lincoln, as president, and the prosecution of the war against secession. His friends were the many prominent Illinoisans of that period. In November, 1865, he was elected clerk of Hancock county, in which position he served till December, 1869, when he engaged in the stone quarrying business at Sonora, Hancock county, and later at St. Genevieve, Mo.

His health failed while living in St. Louis and in 1872 he moved to Monmouth, Illinois.

In August, 1874, he was called to Joliet by telegrams and without previous intimation, appointed warden of the Illinois State Penitentiary. He accepted the appointment and immediately began a reorganization, an upbuilding of discipline with the creation of an esprit du corps which made the reputation of that institution during the next fourteen years the best of the prisons in the United States and famous throughout the world.

He early became a collaborator with Z. R. Brockway, of New York's great reformatory, with General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and the Drs. Wines, of Illinois, and many other foremost philanthropists and the advocacy of a new penology based on psychological study of the criminal and remedial instead of purely retributive treatment. After fourteen years of service at Joliet he was called to open and organize the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory at Huntington, Pa. This he did with added lustre to his reputation as a student and commander of men. He was considering an offer from another large institution in Pennsylvania when many prominent Chicago citizens demanded of Mayor Hempstead Wash-

burne that he be called to the position of chief of police of Chicago in order to properly prepare the city for the World's Columbian exposition in 1893. On May 15, 1891, he accepted this office. For three years he labored arduously to clear the city of criminals, gamblers and blacklegs, against all the treacheries of cunning politicians who stood hand-in-hand with the criminals and gamblers themselves, the situation often becoming desperate and dangerous.

After the successful close of the "world's fair" he accepted from Governor Altgeld, in August, 1893, the appointment of general superintendent of the Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, in which position he remained until Governor Tanner, in 1897, demanded that he return to the wardenship of the Illinois State Penitentiary to again upbuild its service. On July 1, 1899, he accepted the long continued appeal of the general agent of the United States department of justice that he become warden of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. He began at once the erection of the great federal prison which is not yet completed. His service there continued until July 1, 1913, when he retired from active service at the age of 74.

In 1895 Major McClaughry was commissioned by President Grover Cleveland to represent the United States at the International Prison Congress held in Paris. He received many courtesies from continental authorities while abroad and was especially invited to visit, inspect and criticise British and Irish prisons. He was thus enabled to make a number of suggestions to the British home secretary which resulted in a considerable modification of the rigor with which British prisoners were then being treated. The courtesies from the French and Belgian government officials were doubtless due to the fact that Major McClaughry first introduced and put into use in the United States the Bertillon method of anthropometric measurement for the identification of criminals, which had been brought to his attention and translated for him by the lamented Gallus Mueller, a very talented, honorable and faithful Swiss gentleman whom he found occupying the position of chief clerk at the Illinois State Penitentiary in 1874, and with whom the warmest friendship and attachment existed during the latter's too short life. From the British

authorities at Scotland Yard the finger print method of identification was introduced and adopted by the United States service through his influence.

In 1862 Major McClaughry was married to Elizabeth Catherine Madden of Monmouth, Ill., daughter of Judge James Galloway Madden. She was born at Clifton, Ohio, in 1841. Like her husband, she was descended from very ancient Protestant Scotch and Scoto-Irish families, her mother having been a Struthers from Glasgow and Paisley, and descended from the Lindsays and McCampbells of Lanarkshire and Argyll—and later of Virginia and Kentucky. She was also graduated from Monmouth college, where their troth was first plighted. She died at Leavenworth, Kan., on January 29, 1914, and is buried at Monmouth, Ill. She was a most devoted wife, a loyal patriot during the dark days of civil war, and nobly upheld the cause of American liberty and union then and since. Her wise counsel and careful training is remembered by all her children in loving gratitude. She was the mother of eight sons and a daughter. Of these four died in infancy. One son Lieutenant John Glenn McClaughry, of the 3rd Illinois infantry in the war with Spain, died November 2, 1912, as a result of illness contracted in the Porto Rico campaign.

Charles C. McClaughry, the eldest son, lives at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Arthur C., in Chicago; Matthew Wilson, in Joliet, and the daughter, Mary McClaughry Henry, is the wife of Lieut. Col. James Buchanan Henry, late of the United States army, now living in Texas.

In 1915 Major McClaughry married Miss Emma F. Madden, his wife's sister, who survives him, and to whose devoted care the comfort of the latest years of life was made possible.

He is also survived by a half-sister, Mrs. Margaret McClaughry Griffith, of Carthage, Ill., his senior by seven years.

FUNERAL SERVICE FOR MAJOR R. W. MCCLAUGHRY AT THE HOME OF DR. AND MRS. MCMICHAEL, MONMOUTH, ILL., NOVEMBER 13, 1920.

Music ..... "The Lord is My Shepherd"
By Presbyterian Choir:

Mrs. Nelle Porter Hood	Mr. Wiley Stewart
Mrs. Lulu Johnson McCoy	Mr. J. Clyde McCoy

Scripture Reading
Prayer ..... By Dr. Russell Graham
Music ..... "The Land to Which We Go"
By Presbyterian Choir

Address ..... Dr. T. H. McMichael
Prayer ..... By Dr. McMichael
Music ..... "Abide With Me"
By Presbyterian Choir

Young men who met the train:

Fleming Bailey	Hugh Beveridge
Wiley Beveridge	Wallace Moffet

Young men acting as pall bearers:

Roy Harper	Roderick Smith
Ewing Bailey	Forest Young
Russell Dugan	Neil Johnston

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HARRIS.

1868-1920.

Benjamin Franklin Harris, son of Henry Hickman Harris and Melissa Megrue, was born on the old Harris farm in Champaign County, where his father also was a native, on September 30, 1868. He had liberal advantages during his youth and every incentive to make the best of his personal talents. Besides the common and high school he attended the University of Illinois 1887 to 1889, and in 1892 was graduated from the law department of Columbia University. The law was only a part of his preparation for life not a profession. He returned home to assist in the management of farm lands and business enterprises and continued the work of his father and grandfather as livestock farmers and bankers. From 1892 to 1899 he owned, developed and consolidated all street railway, lighting, power and gas plants in the twin cities. He succeeded his father as President of the First National Bank of Champaign and in 1911-12 served as President of the Illinois Bankers Association. He served as chairman of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association and President of the Conference Committee on agricultural development and education of all state bankers associations. It was he who developed the Banker-Farmer Movement in 1908, and as the organizer of the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association he held the post of chairman for five years. He also edited the Banker-Farmer Magazine, which has a nation-wide circulation.

Mr. Harris, in addition to his part in the notable movement, had also the distinction of being "the father of the county agent movement," which has spread rapidly over the whole country until the county agent or agricultural adviser can be found in practically every progressive agricultural county in the country. While the need of systematic advice and cooperation between state and federal government and

the individual farmer has long been recognized, it was Mr. Harris who definitely formulated the plan for such cooperation in the person of the county agent, and the great agricultural journals including the Breeders' Gazette, the Prairie Farmer and others, have taken pains to emphasize Mr. Harris' leadership and the credit due him for inaugurating this movement.

Mr. Harris was for many years active in the propaganda in Illinois for securing the adequate supervision of private banks by the State Government. He wrote and spoke on banking and agricultural subjects and in that field was without question one of the most competent authorities in the country. He served three terms as President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Harris was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, was a member of the University Club, the Union League and South Shore Country Clubs of Chicago. He was a member of the Methodist church. On December 5, 1895 he was married to Miss May Melish of Cincinnati and to them were born Henry H. Harris, William Melish Harris, B. F. Harris, Jr., and Elizabeth Harris. He was vice chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense. For many years he was a member of the Illinois State Historical Society in which he was much interested. In May 1915 he prepared an address on The Story of the Banker-Farmer Movement which was read at the annual meeting of that year and later became a part of the Transactions of the Society for 1915.

His death occurred December 19, 1920.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PITNER.

1842-1920.

Thomas Jefferson Pitner, physician, was born in Cass County, Illinois, November 17, 1842, the son of William and Catherine Price Pitner, the father being a native of eastern Tennessee, and a neighbor of General Jackson. The grandfather, Michael Pitner, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, whence he moved to Tennessee. Michael's father, John Pitner, served with the Virginia troops in the Revolutionary War, as did his brother Adam Pitner. They came from Coblenz-on-the-Rhine before the Revolution. Michael fought under General Jackson's command at New Orleans.

William Pitner located in Cass County in 1834, his brother Montgomery, who had come to Illinois in 1820, having settled on government land two miles east of Jacksonville. Michael was a farmer and brought his family. William the oldest of the twelve children, had been engaged in teaching in Tennessee, but in Illinois applied himself to farming. He also served as sheriff of Cass County, subsequently holding the office of Justice of the Peace, and died in 1875. His wife Catherine Price was the daughter of Henry Price of Cass County, and afterward of Macon County. Mr. Price was a farmer, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, whence he moved to Ohio, and thence, about the year 1830, to Cass County, Illinois. Mrs. Catherine Pitner died in 1851, the mother of two children—one who died in infancy, and the subject of this memorial sketch, Thomas Jefferson Pitner.

Thomas Jefferson Pitner received his early mental training in the country schools of Cass County and in Beardstown. He attended McKendree College, Illinois Wesleyan University, and graduated from Illinois College in 1862 with the degree of B. S. He took postgraduate work for one year in Illinois College and was clerk for one year in Jacksonville. In April 1864 he enlisted in a company of students for one hundred days' service, was mustered into Company C.

One hundred and Forty-Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to guard duty for five months, principally in southwestern Missouri. He served as Corporal.

In 1865 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Hiram K. Jones of Jacksonville. He afterward pursued a year's medical course in the University of Michigan and continued his professional course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) New York City, graduating there in 1869 with the degree of M. D. With the exception of a year and a half of study and travel in Europe, Doctor Pitner continuously occupied the same office, 215 West College Avenue, Jacksonville, Illinois, after his graduation, having been more than fifty-one years in general practice. In 1875 he spent a year in the hospitals at Vienna, taking private courses. He had an extensive patronage and his reputation as a physician of learning and exceptional skill and great generosity extended far beyond the limits of his practice, which in length of time made him the oldest physician in Jacksonville.

Doctor Pitner was a member of the American Medical Association, was President of the Illinois State Medical Society in 1899-1900. He held a life membership in the Morgan County Medical Club and also several District Societies. For thirty-six years Doctor Pitner was a trustee of Illinois Woman's College, being President of the Board since 1912. He was a trustee of Illinois College for thirty-three years. For thirty years he was an officer of the Y. M. C. A. and President of the Association when their building in Jacksonville was erected in 1880. He was one of the incorporators and was Secretary and later President of the Public Library Board, was a charter member of the Microscopical Society, a member of the Passavant Hospital Board for many years, a member of the G. A. R. Matt Star Post, the Illinois State and the Morgan County Historical Societies, the Sigma Pi of Illinois College and a charter member of the Jacksonville Art Association. He was a member of the Literary Union for over fifty years.

In politics Doctor Pitner was a supporter of the Republican party, being one of Abraham Lincoln's own converts, when but a youth after hearing Lincoln and Douglas in debate.

He served on the Medical Advisory (War) Board of Jacksonville, and was a member of the Selective Service Board during the World War, giving valuable service in the examination of soldiers. He was an earnest advocate of all beneficial public measures.

Doctor Pitner was a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church of Jacksonville and was President of the Board of Trustees at the time of his death. He was a delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Fourth Ecumenical Conference in Toronto, Canada, and frequently attended the General Conferences of his church.

In the first Presbyterian Church in Springfield, on May 28, 1889, Doctor Pitner was united in marriage with Eloise A. Griffith, daughter of the late B. M. Griffith, who at the time of his death was the oldest physician in Springfield, and President of the State Board of Health. Following their marriage Doctor Pitner and Mrs. Pitner spent some months traveling in Europe. His country home, Fairview, was notable in the history of Jacksonville, having been built in 1829-30 by Judge Samuel D. Lockwood, President of the First Board of Trustees of Illinois College. In the spring of 1835, it became the much loved home of Doctor Truman A. Post, who planted most of the wonderful trees. Afterwards it belonged to Colonel James M. Dunlap, where many large gatherings of the family were held. During its possession by Doctor Pitner, the hospitable traditions have been added to by sharing the spacious house and beautiful shaded grounds and lovely old fashioned garden with the community on many occasions. It has been the scene of many anniversaries of Sorosis and the Literary Union. The absence of children in the home made more welcome the students of both colleges, with which Doctor Pitner was so many years affiliated, and they were entertained annually with generous hospitality by Doctor and Mrs. Pitner at Fairview.

Jacksonville Pays Tribute to Honored and Beloved Physician.

The community of Jacksonville on December 7 paid tribute to Dr. Thomas J. Pitner, a citizen long prominently

identified with medical, civic, social, educational and religious activities here, whose death occurred December 2, 1920.

At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon funeral services were conducted at Grace Methodist Church. College faculties and students attended the rites in a body; members of Matt Star Post, G. A. R. were at the church and figured in the ceremonies. Practically all members of the county medical society were present.

Doctor Joseph R. Harker, President of Illinois Woman's College of which the decedent was for years a trustee, delivered the funeral discourse. A brief and appropriate tribute was paid by Rev. R. O. Post, a former pastor of the Congregational Church here. A scripture reading was given by Rev. T. H. Tull, pastor of Grace Church.

The music for the service was supplied by Mrs. Helen Brown Read, Mrs. A. R. Gregory, Messrs. A. T. Capps and John L. Johnson with Professor Pearson at the organ.

The honorary pall bearers were Stuart Brown; Gates Strawn, M. T. Layman, Andrew Russel, Frank Elliott, Thomas Worthington, Dr. Thomas W. Smith, John A. Ayers, O. F. Buffe, Charles H. Rammelkamp, E. E. Crabtree and H. M. Capps.

The active pall bearers were all members of the Morgan County Medical Society: Doctors A. L. Adams, F. A. Norris, T. O. Hardesty, C. E. Cole, W. P. Duncan and Garm Norbury.

Rev. T. H. Tull, the pastor of Grace Church, read various passages of scripture. Doctor Harker offered a prayer full of feeling since he and the deceased had been on terms of intimate friendship during many years. Rev. R. O. Post in fitting words gave his estimate of Doctor Pitner's life and spirit. Before beginning his own remarks Doctor Harker referred to many letters and messages of condolence received by Mrs. Pitner and quoted three from Secretary M. E. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Education, Bishop Quayle and Bishop Cranston.

Reverend Doctor Post spoke on the life of the decedent as follows:

Friends: Mine is a labor of love today, for a lover of mine and of you all, has passed from our earthly vision, and we shall see him no more. Of a truth earth will be poorer

for us as we walk along the familiar ways, still those very ways will be richer to us—memory laden with love, because he has trod them before. Passing through this world he has made life sweeter, purer, happier for those who follow after.

Mine too is a prized privilege to speak the word of simple appreciation and while laying my open heart on his casket, to say, "Doctor Pitner, I love you," knowing that I speak for you all. Irresistibly we loved him for he first loved us; and more, because he was, in the whole warp and woof of his being so fine, so superlatively fine. That is the one word I want to caressingly repeat, the one word which at once delineates his character and distinguishes him among the mass of mankind. Doctor Pitner. Classify him "fine."

Starting with the lowest stage; fine in the life born of mother earth. Instinct with nature in all her changing moods and garbs. As one of them he saw the flowers bloom, heard the birds sing, and flung his adoration up to the farthest stars. To him the raindrop bathed in beauty and the earth's breath while the forked lightning purified the air we breathe above. When on the stormy deep "the voice of God was upon the waters," or when before his gaze the noblest Alp raised its silvery peak aloft, "The mountain of the house of the Lord." Fine, as nature's child in tune with the infinite.

Fine with the spirit of eternal youth. His face was toward the dawn, he never grew old. The beams of his soul flashed upwards towards the Zenith, never downward toward the dark. Through all his years the laugh rang merry as a May day and the quip of humor sparkled clean as a dewdrop. On my return to our city a few days ago, after an absence of three years or more, he greeted me with all the buoyancy of a boy based upon the courteous grace of the complete gentleman. His life sources were perennially fresh. Now every morning was life to him. He lived his immortality, for as Carlyle says, immortality is eternal youth. Fine as a spirit fresh from the Creator's hands.

Fine in the culture of mind—through all his days he was a pupil in the humanistic school. To be learned in the humanities was a liberal education. The proper study of mankind is man. So, like the old Roman, nothing that was common to him did he deem foreign to him—a citizen of the

ages and of all zones. Modern—in the best sense in that truth is ever self-rewarding—still he brought honey from Hybla and seasoned his knowledge with Attic salt. Enter his house at once you were impressed with the atmosphere of cosmopolitan mind. Around the walls the shelves were piled high with "dead men's brains"—books that know no death. While the library round table—laden with choicely chosen periodicals was a thing to remember. Here dwelt no provincial but one common to the world, fine in the culture of universal humanity.

Fine in the wealth of his soul. He first knew God, then walked in fellowship with his brother man. Wholly unselfish he was the least of an egoist. Like his Master whom he loved and served, he came not to be ministered unto but to minister. To city, school, church—local and universal—he paid the full measure of devotion. As he gave he got, and so his soul waxed rich. A man is just as rich in time as in eternity—no more no less. This man of opulent soul is rich beyond computation, for

> All he can hold in his cold dead hand
> Is what he has given away—
> And he gave all—himself.

Yes, fine Doctor Pitner! Fine in all the essential qualities of a Jesus Christ gentleman.

STEPHEN G. PADDOCK.

STEPHEN G. PADDOCK, PRINCETON PIONEER

1828-1921

Stephen G. Paddock, pioneer settler of Princeton and one of the founders of the Princeton Township High School, died Friday morning, January 21, 1921, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. M. McKee, 609 East Peru Street, Princeton, Illinois, at the age of 93 years. He had been in declining health for a number of years. His end was hastened by an accident which happened about two weeks ago, in which he sustained a broken hip.

Mr. Paddock was closely identified with the early history and development of Bureau County. He served for twenty years as county clerk, he was a charter member of the Princeton Fire Department, and helped to organize the Bureau County Fair Association, as well as many other enterprises of a public nature.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon, January 24, and was attended by many of the friends he had gathered about him in his long and useful lifetime. Simple services were conducted at 2 o'clock at the home by the Rev. Henry James Lee, pastor of the First Congregational church, and the interment was in Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Lee gave a very interesting biography of the departed and paid a splendid tribute to those sterling gifts and virtues which were used so freely by Mr. Paddock in the service of the community.

The story of Mr. Paddock's life from the time he came into the world on April 22, 1828, back in the state of New York, until he quietly breathed his last in the city of Princeton, which he greatly loved, is well told by Mrs. Darlene Stevens Reeve, of Chicago, a life-long friend of the family, in the following tribute to his memory:

IN MEMORIAM.

By Darlene Stevens Reeve.

With the death of Stephen Gorham Paddock, there passes the last of that remarkable group of men who came as pioneer immigrants to Princeton from the east, to hew out for themselves a home on the western frontier and to transform its trackless prairies into a garden of culture and beauty.

Mr. Paddock was born in Hudson, New York, April 22, 1828. He was the son of George Hussey and Maria Bolles Paddock and was one of a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom were well known in Bureau County with the exception of Richard Bolles Paddock, who was lost at sea. Dr. S. A. Paddock was a well beloved physician of Princeton, who became at the outbreak of the Civil War Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and died early in 1862. George L. Paddock was a leading member of the Chicago bar. Henry G. Paddock was for years county surveyor of Bureau County. Charles B. Paddock also gave his life for his country in a South Carolina prison in 1863. Sarah Elizabeth Paddock lived a long lifetime in Princeton and died here in 1917.

In infancy Stephen G. Paddock was taken to Augusta, Georgia, where his father was engaged in business but at the age of eight years he was sent back to New York to attend school. He continued in schools for nine years, finishing in the commercial department of the old New York University in Washington Square.

In 1846 his father acquired land in Illinois and moved his family thither by boat and wagon from New York, arriving in Princeton December 1, 1846. In referring to this venture Mr. Paddock often described himself as "a youngster of eighteen fresh from the pavements of New York taking charge of a prairie farm."

At the end of a year he went back to New York, where he went into business and remained until 1853, when his father died in Illinois and he returned to the west to assist in settling the estate. He then decided to establish himself permanently in Bureau County.

On November 6, 1855, he was married to Margaret Seaman, daughter of James Valentine and Maria Wright Seaman, of New York. Her grandfather, Dr. Seaman, was the first physician to introduce smallpox vaccine into this country and he made the initial experiment successfully on his son, James Valentine Seaman.

Stephen G. Paddock brought his bride to Princeton and they began their married life on his land located south of town on what has been since known as the Gilchrist farm.

In 1854 he was elected sheriff of Bureau County. This put an end to his pursuit of agriculture. His fine penmanship a very important accomplishment before the day of the typewriter, his gift as an expert accountant, his accuracy and powers of concentration, his rigid attention to detail, all combined to render him too valuable an official in public life to be spared for any length of time from the service of the county and state.

In 1857 he was elected to the office of county clerk, which he held for ten years. In 1867 he was clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. In 1868 he became secretary of the Princeton Manufacturing Company, which position he held for ten years. In 1877, he was re-elected county clerk and again in 1882. For four years he was chairman of the Board of Supervisors. He took an active part in the establishment of the Township High School and was on the Board of Education most of the time as secretary for twenty-one years, and his picture may be seen today in the Educational Department of the Field Museum in Chicago, among those men who freely gave of their time and thought to establish a better citizenship for the state of Illinois through the education of its children.

He sent out the first call for the organization of the Agricultural Society, was elected its first secretary and afterward its treasurer, in both of which offices he served many years.

In politics, Mr. Paddock was by descent a Whig and cast his first vote for General Scott in 1852. His first real interest in political questions dated from the time of the discussion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which aroused his attention and

he became one of the active workers and leading members of the Republican party of the county.

His is the record of an industrious and full life with more than the average proportion of time given as a free gift to the service of his fellow men. For years he was a member of the Congregational church choir under its capable leader and organist, Mrs. Newell. For years he was president and leading spirit of the Literary Society which held monthly meetings at the Congregational church and at which many valuable papers were presented. He was chief organizer of the Book Club, which preceded the Matson Library, as purveyor of books to the public. Mr. Paddock himself possessed one of the few private libraries of early days in Princeton.

In the winter of 1860, a serious fire in the home of Milton T. Peters emphasized the need of organized fire protection, and Mr. Paddock and his brother-in-law, Wright Seaman, both of whom had been members of the Amity Fire Company in New York, suggested a Volunteer Fire Department. This was formed under the name of the Wright Seaman Fire Company, which name was after changed to the Princeton Fire Department.

Mr. Paddock was a charter member and the first secretary of Princeton Lodge No. 587, A. F. and A. M., and was the oldest living member.

Both Mr. Paddock and his wife brought rare gifts of personal quality and culture from the training of their New York life to the primitive and perforce often rude surroundings of a little new western village. Both were possessed of tact to no ordinary degree which, when combined with handsome presence and gracious temperament, made them easily the leaders of the new society in which they found themselves, and no one ever entertained with a more easy and generous hospitality. The birthday parties and the anniversary parties in the Paddock home were looked forward to from year to year by both young and old in Princeton.

In more recent years, when the need of a public auditorium for the holding of public gatherings and entertainments became pressing, Mr. Paddock took an active part in the organization of a company, which resulted in the building of Apollo Hall and served as secretary for many years.

In 1880 Mr. Paddock suffered a severe paralytic seizure which incapacitated him for a year but from which he completely recovered save for a slight droop of one eyelid. He outlived all of his family with the exception of his daughter, Margaret Seaman Paddock, wife of Dr. H. M. McKee, who, together with five grandchildren, survives him.

The later years were saddened by the deaths of his two sons. The elder, James Valentine Seaman Paddock, was a graduate of West Point and a Lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry until his retirement owing to wounds received in the Indian campaign of 1879, in acknowledgement of which service he received a letter of thanks and commendation from the State Legislature of Colorado and was voted the Congressional Medal by Congress.

The second son, Richard Bolles Paddock, entered the service of his country from civil life, went through the Apache campaign of 1888, served in Cuba during the Spanish war, and died while on duty in China during the Boxer rebellion.

A third son, Wright Seaman Paddock, died in infancy.

His beloved wife and devoted companion for almost sixty years had also passed over to the heavenly land.

The final years of his life were a peaceful waiting in a sunny harbor for the crossing of the bar. On Friday, January 21, 1921, with every loving care to wait upon his dying breath, he heard the call, sighed gently and closed his eyes.

On Monday, January 24, after a simple service held in his home, brother Masons whose devoted attention throughout his life, failed him not at the end, bore him reverently out toward the setting sun, where, surrounded by loving friends and covered with flowers, he was laid to rest with those who had waited long for his coming.

"And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which he has loved long since and lost awhile."

TRIBUTE TO STEPHEN G. PADDOCK.

In a Letter of Col. I. H. Elliott to Mrs. H. M. McKee.

Gedney Farm,
White Plains, N. Y.,
January 29, 1921.

Dear Margaret:

The sad news of the death of your father has just reached me. I am sure you already know that he had a high place in my esteem, and a secure one in my affection, and I write this that you may be reminded that I too, have a share in your great sorrow. His going has stirred the memories of my whole life, stretching through more than four score years, and I am glad to think now that in that long time there was never a break in the steadfastness of our friendship.

Among his many virtues was that of hospitality. You know, perhaps, better than I that the door of your old home was always wide open to friends and neighbors, and to strangers as well. I never admired him more than when at some social gathering he devoted himself to that guest who seemed most retiring and alone.

He was a born naturalist, and reveled in his garden, trees, and flowers. I remember his saying that he allowed no one to touch his trees, "that they knew more about growing up in beauty and grandeur than anyone could show them with an axe and pruning knife."

Stephen G. Paddock was a leader among that notable group of men who in the early, as well as later, days made our home town conspicuous far and wide for ability, enterprise, and patriotism. His most intense characteristic was patriotism. He loved this country of ours, and did what he could for its safety and glory. He was what in these days would be called a "Thoroughbred American." When the his-

tory of Bureau County is properly written its most interesting page will show that while inferior to many others in area and population it furnished a larger sum of money for the prosecution of the Civil War, and care for the widows and orphans of the soldiers, than any other county in Illinois save the County of Cook, and it will also show that this was largely brought about by the unceasing efforts of Stephen G. Paddock who urged on his fellow citizens to the full measure of their duty. It was not his only contribution, but he made the supreme sacrifice when he gave his two splendid sons to his country, and it recalls the closing sentence of the marvelous letter of President Lincoln to that bereaved and desolate mother who lost her five sons in the Civil War. "And leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have lain so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom."

Very truly yours,

* Isaac H. Elliott.

* Isaac H. Elliott, former Adjutant General of Illinois.

List of Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.

No. 1. *A Bibliography of Newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., and Milo J. Loveless. 94 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 2. *Information relating to the Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812. Prepared by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 15 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1899.

No. 3. *The Territorial Records of Illinois. Edited by Edmund J. James, Ph. D., 170 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1901.

No. 4. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the year 1900. Edited by E. B. Greene, Ph. D., 55 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

No. 5. *Alphabetical Catalog of the Books, Manuscripts, Pictures and Curios of the Illinois State Historical Library Authors, Titles and Subjects. Compiled by Jessie Palmer Weber. 363 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1900.

Nos. 6 to 24. *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society for the years 1901-1918. (Nos. 6 to 22 out of Print.)

* Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. I. Edited by H. W. Beckwith, President of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library. 642 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1903.

* Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II. Virginia Series, Vol. I. The Cahokia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. CLVI and 663 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1907.

* Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. III. Lincoln-Douglas Debates of 1858. Lincoln Series, Vol. I. Edited by Edwin Erle Sparks, Ph. D. 627 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1908.

* Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IV. Executive Series, Vol. I. The Governor's Letter Books, 1818-1834. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Clarence Walworth Alvord. XXXII and 317 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. V. Virginia Series. Vol. II, Kaskaskia Records, 1778-1790. Edited by Clarence Walworth Alvord. L. and 681 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1909.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VI. Bibliographical Series, Vol. I, Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879. Revised and enlarged edition. Edited by Franklin William Scott. CIV and 610 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1910.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. VII, Executive Series, Vol. II. Governor's Letter Books, 1840-1854. Edited by Evarts Boutell Greene and Charles Manfred Thompson. CXVIII and 469 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1911.

*Illinois Historical Collection, Vol. VIII. Virginia Series, Vol. III. George Rogers Clark Papers, 1771-1781. Edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. CLXVII and 715 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1912.

*Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. IX. Bibliographical Series, Vol. II. Travel and Description, 1765-1865. By Solon Justus Buck. 514 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1914.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. X. British Series, Vol. I The Critical Period, 1763-1765. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. LVII and 597 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XI. British Series, Vol. II. The New Regime, 1765-1767. Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence Walworth Alvord and Clarence Edwin Carter. XXVIII and 700 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1916.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XII. Bibliographical Series, Vol. III. The County Archives of the State of Illinois. By Theodore Calvin Pease. CXLI and 730 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1915.

Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. XIII. Constitutional Series, Vol. I. Illinois Constitutions. Edited by Emil Joseph Verlie. 231 pp. 8 vo. Springfield, 1919.

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